

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA

AT THE

ANNUAL SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Commenced at Milledgeville,

NOVEMBER, 6TH, 1862.

BOUGHTON, NISBET & BARNES, STATE PRINTERS
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

1862.

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THURSDAY, Nov. 6th, 1862.

At a Session of the General Assembly of Georgia begun and holden at the State House in the city of Milledgeville, in the county of Baldwin on the 6th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the sovereignty and independence of the Confederate States the second, the Honorable Peter E. Love of the county of Thomas, Speaker pro tem., took the chair and called the House to order.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Talmage.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll and it appeared that a quorum of the members was present.

The following newly elected members presented their credentials and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution took their seats, to-wit:

From the county of White, the Hon. Isaac Oaks.

From the county of Gordon, the Hon. Edmund S. Mann.

From the county of Jones, the Hon. Richard H. Hutchings.

From the county of Miller, the Hon. John V. Heard.

From the county of Dooly, the Hon. Oliver P. Swearingen.

From the county of Glasscock, the Hon. Richard Walden.

Mr. Washington of Bibb, offered the following resolution which was taken up and adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Clerk inform the Senate that this House is now organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Washington of Bibb, offered the following resolution which was taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that both branches of the General Assembly are now organized and will be pleased to receive any communication he may think proper to make.

The committee appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Washington, Bacon of Mitchell, and Lee of Muscogee.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley their Secretary.

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Senate to inform the House of Representatives, that they have organized and are now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Dever of Polk, offered the following resolution which was on motion taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That Editors and Reporters be invited to seats upon the floor of the House.

Mr. Cabiness of Monroe offered the following resolution, which on motion was taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration a paper attached to the Journal of the House of the Session of 1861, and published therewith as "an appendix," and report such action as may be necessary to vindicate the independence, dignity, and privilege of the House.

The committee appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Cabiness, Cochran, of Glynn, Smith, of Brooks, Lawson and Hester.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley their Secretary.

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed a resolution appointing a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Furlow, Hill and Lane, to join the committee appointed by the House to inform His Excellency the Governor that the General Assembly was ready to receive any communication he had to submit.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, offered the following resolution which was on motion taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to revise the Rules of this House, preparatory to the printing of 200 copies for the use of the House.

The committee appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Washington, Bigham, Cabiness, Briscoe and Jernigan.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, offered the following resolution which was on motion taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That a joint committee consisting of three from the House appointed by the Speaker, and two from the Senate appointed by the President, be constituted, to consider and report upon questions concerning the Salt supply.

The committee appointed under said resolution, are Messrs. Bigham, Cochran, of Wilkinson and Neal.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, offered a resolution contemplating the raising of a joint Committee to examine, revise and report upon the Code prepared under an Act of 1858.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, offered the following resolution which on motion was taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to fill all vacancies on the Standing Committees of this House.

Mr. Washington from the Joint Committee appointed by the two houses to wait on his Excellency the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly was now organized and should be pleased to receive any communication which he might think proper to make, beg leave to report, that they have discharged their duty and received for answer from his Excellency that he would have the pleasure of communicating with the General Assembly in a few minutes in writing.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to the Hon. Warren Akin the Speaker of the House on account of a sick family ;

To Mr. Robinson, of Muscogee, Mr. Clements, of Walker, Howell, of Lowndes, Mr. Wyley of Habersham, Mr. Barker, of Gordon, and Mr. Reynolds, of Burke, on account of sickness.

The following Message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor, to deliver to the House of Representatives his annual Message, with accompanying documents : together with a Special Message upon the subjects of Conscription, Martial Law, Habeas Corpus, and the Impressment of private property by Confederate officers.

On motion, of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the Annual Message of the Governor was taken up and read and is as follows :

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, November 6th, 1862. }

To the Senate and

House of Representatives :

For a statement of the condition of the Treasury, you are respectfully referred to the reports of the Treasurer and the Comptroller General. It will be seen by reference to these reports that the whole public debt of this State, including the Treasury notes issued up to this period, amounts to \$8,417,750, and that the public property of the State, including Bank stock, Railroad stock, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which is the property of the State, amounts at a low valuation to \$8,840,124 68. It would therefore be in the power of the State to pay every dollar of her debt with the proceeds of the sale of her public property, if her creditors would consent to receive the money before due.

THE FIVE MILLION APPROPRIATION.

Of the five millions of dollars, appropriated at your last session for military purposes, only \$2,539,290 25 have been drawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year. Of this sum \$350,000 has been returned by Lieut. Col. Jared I. Whitaker, Commissary General, and \$50,000 by Lieut. Col. Ira R. Foster, Quartermaster General, and \$58,286 by Major L. H. McIntosh, Chief of Ordinance, for stores in their respective departments, sold to officers under the army regulations, and to the Confederacy after the State troops were transferred. The amount of the appropriation which has been used, is therefore, \$2,081,004 25. Of this sum \$100,000 was expended in payment for arms purchased in England prior to your last session; and \$50,000 40 for iron to be used in fortifications and upon the gun-boat called the "State of Georgia." This boat was built under the supervision of Major General Jackson

while in command, and completed after he retired. The balance of the money for its construction was contributed by the cities of Savannah Augusta and other corporations, by soldiers, and chiefly by the ladies of this State, who have shown since the commencement of our struggle, on all proper occasions, a liberality and patriotism worthy the most distinguished matrons of the Revolution of 1776.

For support, equipment, pay and transportation of two companies now in service as Bridge Guards on the State Road, \$10,000. This leaves \$1,921,000 85, which, together with a special appropriation of \$100,000, was expended upon the Georgia army, and for other contingent military purposes. It will be seen, however, by reference to the Reports of the Quartermaster General and the Chief of Ordnance, that very considerable sums were expended for the purchase of horses, artillery, &c., which were transferred to the Confederacy with the Georgia army, for which no payment has yet been made to the State. These sums, with contingent military expenditures, when deducted from the above mentioned sums, will leave the whole cost of the Georgia army of nearly 8,000 men, for nearly six months, including pay, clothing, subsistence, transportation, and every other expense, a little short of \$2,000,000.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Appropriation Bill passed at your last session made it my duty, in case there should not, at any time, be money in the Treasury to meet any appropriation, to raise it by the sale of State bonds, or by issuing Treasury notes, as I might think best. In each case where I had the discretion, I did not hesitate to decide to issue Treasury notes, bearing no interest, in place of bonds bearing interest; and I have found these notes not only current, but in great demand as an investment. The whole amount of Treasury notes issued is \$2,320,000.

Finding it difficult to get good paper and to get the work properly executed, I sent Hon. James Jackson as the agent of the State to New Orleans, to make the necessary arrangements for the importation of the paper and the necessary contract with a competent engraver for the execution of the work. In both particulars he was successful. While the work was progressing in a satisfactory manner, but before its completion, the city was so seriously threatened by the enemy, that I thought it prudent to have the work in its unfinished state, with the stones, plates, paper, &c., removed to this State. Under my instructions, Judge Jackson returned to the city for this purpose, settled with the contractor for the work done, and had all the printed bills and material *in transitu* for Georgia, when the city fell into the hands of the infamous tyrant, Butler, whose name will

descend to posterity on history's darkest page. I then employed Mr. Howell, of Savannah, to complete the job, which was done in a manner quite satisfactory. The notes are payable in specie or eight per cent. bonds, six months after a treaty of peace, or when the Banks of Augusta and Savannah resume specie payments if before that time. These notes have generally been laid away as a safe investment by banks and others into whose hands they have fallen; and it is a rare occurrence to see one in circulation. Should it become necessary, as it probably will, to extend the issue to meet part of the liabilities of the Treasury for the present fiscal year; I respectfully recommend that no alteration be made in the form of the notes, as there is on hand a very considerable amount of the printed bills that can soon be issued without expense, which would be useless in case of any change in the present form, and it would cost great delay and expense to procure paper and have others prepared.

The only objection insisted upon against the issue of Treasury notes, in place of the sale of bonds to meet the demands on the Treasury, is, that the issue of a large amount of notes to be circulated as currency, depreciates the value of paper currency in the market. This is unquestionably true, as evidenced by the present state of our currency. But it is equally true that enough of paper currency must be issued, in the present condition of the country, to meet the demand. Suppose the State needs a million of dollars, and puts her bonds in the market to raise it, and receives paper currency in payment for them, it is quite evident that the Confederacy, or the Banks, must issue a million to meet this demand, in addition to the issue they would otherwise make for other purposes; and the same depreciation growing out of a redundancy of paper currency follows, which would happen, were the State to issue a million of dollars in her own notes, and thus meet her own demand. The question is not one of the depreciation of the currency by over issues of paper, as the number of dollars in paper currency to be placed upon the market is the same in either case, but it is simply a question of *interest*. Shall the State use her own notes, which pass readily as currency without interest, and are generally laid away as an investment, or shall she pay interest to a corporation for the privilege of using and circulating its notes, founded upon a less secure basis than her own? In my opinion there is no room for hesitation in making the decision in favor of Treasury notes. The amount of interest in favor of the Treasury in one year at seven per cent. upon the issue of notes already made in place of bonds, is \$162,400. To this might have been added the further sum of \$170,870, had I been authorized by the statute to issue and use Treas-

ury notes in place of bonds to meet the Confederate war tax. This statute was a special one for a special purpose, however, and confined me to the use of bonds without giving me discretion to issue Treasury notes.

CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.

An act passed at your last session assumed the payment of the Confederate War Tax, assessed against the people of this State for last year, and made it my duty to raise the amount by the sale of State bonds, with but one restriction, which was that they should not bear exceeding eight per cent. interest per annum. As the Confederacy and the other States generally, were paying eight per cent., it was not supposed that this State would be able to raise the money upon bonds bearing a less rate. Before I could get the Treasury notes prepared, which I was authorized to issue for other purposes, I had to negotiate some temporary loans with the banks at eight per cent. to raise money to defray the expenses of the army till the notes could be issued. It is but justice, however, that I remark, that all the Banks except the Bank of Commerce and the Bank of the State, refused to accept more than seven per cent. on settlement for this temporary advance. The war tax was due the 1st of April, and as I anticipated some difficulty in securing promptly so large a sum, I visited Savannah in the latter part of January, and had an interview with some of the most prominent bankers of the city, which resulted in a proposition on their part to take the bonds of the State running ten years, bearing 7 per cent., payable quarterly, and advance money to meet the emergency if I would pay interest from first of February. To this I consented, and the banks advanced \$2,000,000, a portion of which was placed to the credit of the Treasurer after the first of February, and bore interest only from the date when it was placed to the credit of the State. Having no use for the money till the first of April, the date when the tax was due, I proposed to pay it to the Secretary of the Treasury, if he would allow seven per cent. upon the advance, till the tax should become due. This proposition was declined, and I then invested it in the six per cent. stock of the Confederacy, and was able to realize six per cent. upon it till first of April. Bankers from other States would have taken the balance of the bonds, but I thought it best to put them on the market in this State, and let them go into the hands of our citizens if they would purchase them. This was done by a publication asking bids for them at par till first of March. The bids were more than sufficient to cover the whole balance of the proposed issue. The issue and sale under this act amounts to \$2,-441,000 in bonds.

The precise amount of the State's quota of the tax could not be ascertained on the first of April, and the Secretary of the Treasury proposed that I pay the amount supposed to be due, and that a final settlement be made when the necessary *data* could be obtained. To this I agreed. Recently I was furnished with a statement making Georgia's quota, less the ten per cent., \$2,554,128 57. Upon the receipt of this statement, the Comptroller General, who has so often saved to the State Treasury large sums by his vigilance and industry, carefully compared the returns of the counties with the returns of taxable property made to the State Receivers, and found that the difference in some counties was so great that mistakes for large amounts must necessarily have been committed against the State. This matter was brought to the attention of the Chief Collector for this State and the Secretary of the Treasury. After some correspondence, the Comptroller General visited Augusta, and after a careful examination of the books with Judge Starnes, the obliging Collector, it was found that the quota of the State, after deducting the ten per cent., amounted to only \$2,494,112 41. The amount saved to the Treasury of the State by the correction of these errors committed by sub-collectors, and detected by the Comptroller General, is \$60,016 16. Finding the sum raised by the sale of the bonds, together with interest on call certificates, and from individuals on coupons, to be \$33,974 01 less than the amount of tax due on the final settlement, I ventured to raise the money by the use of Treasury notes *at par*, without interest, in place of bonds bearing interest as directed by the statute, which, I trust, will meet the approval of the General Assembly.

While it was difficult to raise the money on seven per cent. bonds at par when first placed on the market, and the banks acted with liberality in agreeing to take them when other good securities were offered at eight per cent., and by their action attracted the attention of private capitalists to them, they have lost nothing by their liberality, as the bonds have since that time greatly appreciated in the market, and are now regarded a most desirable investment at a considerable premium.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The report of this able officer is replete with valuable information, statistical tables, &c., which have been prepared with great care and labor. It is but justice to say that Col. Thweatt, the vigilant and active head of this department, has, by his annual reports, furnished much valuable information to the present generation, and important material for the use of the future historian of the State. The law imposes upon that officer very laborious duties connected

with the finances of the State, the collection of the taxes, and the auditing of claims against the Treasury. All settlements with Collectors are made in that office. Colonel Thweatt, by his active energy, has secured to the Treasury many thousands of dollars due by Collectors prior to the commencement of his term of office, and has prevented the accumulation of these claims. The correspondence imposed upon him, in making settlements and in furnishing information to the Tax Collectors and to the Inferior Courts of the State, in connection with the taxes, is very laborious. This, with the other duties of his office, is more than any one man ought to be required to do. I therefore recommend, as an act of justice, that he be allowed a clerk, with a salary sufficient to secure the services of an intelligent, experienced business man.

STATE TROOPS.

In compliance with the resolution of the General Assembly passed at its last session, directing me to transfer the State troops to the Confederacy with the consent of the troops, I ordered the question of transfer to be submitted to a fair vote of each organized body of troops, and the majority against the transfer amounted almost to unanimity. Soon after the passage of the Conscription Act, however, which passed after the expiration of the term of enlistment of part of the men, but a short time before the end of the term of much the larger portion of them, the Secretary of War informed me that all the State troops between 18 and 35 years of age must go into the Confederate service. At that time an attack upon the city of Savannah was daily expected, and for the purpose of avoiding conflict and collision with the Confederate authorities in the face of the enemy, I agreed to yield the point, and I immediately tendered the State Army to Brigadier General Lawton, who then commanded the Military District of Georgia, Major General Henry R. Jackson, who commanded the State troops, having retired from the command to prevent all embarrassment. General Lawton accepted the tender, and assumed the command of the troops. The claim made by the Secretary of War did not include those under 18 or over 35 years of age, but it was thought best to tender the whole together, as the detachment of those between 18 and 35 from each organization would have disorganized the entire force.

While referring to the subject, I feel it a duty which I owe to the gallant officers and brave men who composed the State Army, to say that they were, at the time of the transfer, as thoroughly organized, trained and disciplined, as probably any body of troops of equal number on the continent, who had not been a much longer time in the field.

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While referring to the subject, I feel it a duty which I owe to the gallant officers and brave men who composed the State Army, to say that they were, at the time of the transfer, as thoroughly organized, trained and disciplined, as probably any body of troops of equal number on the continent, who had not been a much longer time in the field.

They had performed, without murmur, an almost incredible amount of labor in erecting fortifications and field works necessary to the protection of the city, and had made their position so strong as to deter the enemy, with a force of vastly superior numbers, from making an attack. While they regretted that an opportunity did not offer to show their courage and efficiency upon the battle-field, they stood, like a bulwark of stout hearts and strong arms, between the city and the enemy, and by their chivalrous bearing and energetic preparation, in connection with the smaller number of brave Confederate troops near, saved the city from attack and capture, without bloodshed and carnage.

It is but justice to Major General Jackson, that it be remarked, that he had, with untiring energy and consummate ability, pressed forward the preparation of the defenses and the training of the army, and that the people of Georgia owe much of gratitude to him for the safety of the city of Savannah and its present freedom from the tyrannical rule of the enemy. There is not, probably, an intelligent, impartial man in the State who does not regret that the services of this distinguished son of Georgia should not have been properly appreciated by the Confederate authorities, and that he should not, after the Georgia army was transferred, have been invited by the President to a command equal to his well known ability and merit. This was requested by the Executive of this State, which request was presented to the President by her entire delegation in Congress.

It is also due Brigadier Generals George P. Harrison, F. W. Capers, and W. H. T. Walker, that their names be honorably mentioned for enlightened generalship and efficiency as commanders of their respective brigades. The Executive of the State, appreciating the merits of these officers, asked for positions for them, as commanders in the armies of the Confederacy, but neither of them, so far as I know, has been tendered any command. If this might be excused as to Generals Harrison and Capers, on the ground that they were not graduates of West Point and old army officers, though one of them has a thorough military education, and the other is known to be a most valuable, energetic military man, having the confidence of the whole people of the State, this excuse does not apply in the case of General Walker, who is a son of Georgia, a graduate of West Point and an old soldier, who has shed his blood in his country's service on many a battle field. His ability and gallantry are acknowledged by all who admire cool courage and high-toned chivalry. But no one of the Georgia Generals who commanded her State army has since been invited to a position, and even this gallant old soldier is permitted to remain in retirement, while thousands of Georgia troops who

entered the service of the Confederacy under requisitions upon the State, and whose right, under the Constitution, to be commanded by Generals appointed by the State is too clear to admit of doubt, are thrown under the command of Generals appointed from other States, many of whom have had neither the experience in service, nor the distinction, which General Walker has, while confronting the enemies of his country, purchased with his blood upon the battle field.

STATE ARMORY.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled an Act to provide for the manufacture and purchase of arms for the public defense and to appropriate money for the same, which appropriates \$350,000 for the purposes indicated in the title of the Act, and authorizes the Governor, if the money is not in the Treasury, when needed, to raise it by the sale of 8 per cent bonds, with discretion to issue part of the amount in Treasury notes, &c., I directed the establishment of an Armory in the Penitentiary, and employed Mr. Peter Jones, who was long connected prominently with the Armories and manufacture of arms, for the United States, to take charge of and superintend the works. He has secured as much material as he could, and made all the machinery in his power, and has made as good progress as could have been expected, considering the many embarrassments in the way, and our inability to import any of the material or machinery needed. We can now turn out an excellent arm at the rate of about 125 per month, and will in the course of a few months, it is hoped, be able to extend the capacity of the works, so as to make them a source of substantial aid in the achievement of our independence.

I have not been able to purchase any small arms during the year, nor have I been able to get possession of much the larger portion of those purchased in England prior to your last session and since imported. About 4,300 of the excellent Enfield rifles which were imported by the State at great risk and expense, have been seized at the different ports where they landed, by officers of the Confederate Government and carried beyond my reach. I have remonstrated against these unauthorized seizures of the property of the State, and while my remonstrances have been met with respectful language by those in authority, and the act generally apologised for, as a mistake, they have neglected to restore the property seized, and have, after my remonstrance, repeated the seizure on the arrival of other arms. As the rights of the State were disregarded by the Confederate authorities, I thought it unwise to send more money to Europe to invest in other arms to be lost at sea

or seized, without consulting the authorities of the State, on their arrival.

In this connection, I would remark that the State troops generally brought with them into service such country arms as were at their command, which were turned into the State Arsenal when better arms were furnished to them. Many of these arms were taken possession of by the State authorities and distributed among Confederate troops who were without arms. Part of Col. D. J. Bailey's regiment, Confederate troops, were armed with them, as were part of Lieut. Col. Littlefield's battalion and part of Col. Sumner J. Smith's Rangers. Compensation has not yet been made to the owners. I therefore recommend that some one or more proper persons be appointed under authority of law to audit the claims of citizens who were thus deprived of their arms, and that provision be made for payment of just compensation for all that have been taken for the public service.

CHANGE BILLS.

The Superintendent of the W. & A. R. Road, finding it impossible to attend to the duties of his office and sign all the change bills, which he was required by the Act of 17th December, 1861, to issue, with my assent, employed Mr. Wm. Grisham to sign the bills for him. The whole amount of bills issued to 30th September is, in round numbers, \$80,000. Most of these are signed by Mr. Grisham for the Superintendent and by Ben. May, Treasurer. The balance of the \$200,000 will be issued as soon as the bills can be prepared, which has been found to be quite a laborious task.

By Act of 30th November last, each chartered Bank in this State, which claims the provisions of the suspension Act, is required, upon the application of any person, to issue and keep in circulation during its suspension, small bills in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, to the extent of *one per centum* upon its capital stock, with privilege to extend the issue to *three per centum*. The Act of 17th December relieved all individuals and corporations who had issued and put change bills in circulation, from the penalties of the existing laws, upon the redemption of said bills, but provided that they should not be authorized to issue any other change bills, or to re-issue those then in circulation when redeemed. This law has been constantly evaded, if not openly violated, by individuals and corporations, and large amounts in change bills, in the shape of promises to pay certificates of deposit, acknowledgements of indebtedness to be discharged in specific articles, &c., &c., have been put into circulation. Many of these bills have been printed upon very inferior paper and are soon worn out by circulation. If these illegal issues are not effectually checked, it cannot be doubted that they will result in

heavy losses to our people. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law, making it obligatory upon each chartered Bank of this State to extend its issues of change bills to as much as three per cent upon its capital stock; and making it the duty of the Treasurer and Comptroller General of this State to issue and put in circulation State change bills of five, three, two and one dollar and the usual denominations under that sum, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, redeemable in the Treasury notes of the Confederate States, when as much as \$20, is presented at the State Treasury. And I further recommend that the issues by the Western & Atlantic R. Road be extended to \$300,000, in bills of different denominations from five cents to five dollars, and that it be made highly penal for any other corporation or person to issue, circulate, pay or tender in payment any other change bill, whether it be a direct promise to pay, a certificate of deposit, or in any other form, intended to circulate as currency, except those issued under the authority of the laws of this State.

This legislation would, it is believed, provide for the issue of as many change bills, as might be necessary to meet the demands of our people, until it may again be possible to procure silver change, and the people might more safely rely upon the ultimate redemption of the bills issued as above recommended than upon those now in circulation. The law should allow a reasonable time for the redemption of illegal issues now in circulation, and to secure the suppression of illegal issues in future, it may be necessary to impose upon the person violating the statute, a heavy pecuniary penalty to be paid to the informer.

BRIDGE GUARDS AND HOME PROTECTION.

The people of the State have been informed through the medium of the public press of the facts connected with the daring attempt made by a band of spies sent by the authority of the enemy to burn the bridges on the W. & A. R. Road. The conduct of Mr. Fuller, the Conductor, and of some others in the hazardous pursuit, while the spies were in possession of the train, deserves the highest commendation and entitles them to the consideration of the General Assembly. I therefore recommend the appointment of a committee of the two houses to inquire into the facts and report upon them, and that such medals or other public acknowledgement be awarded to the parties whose conduct was most meritorious, as will do justice to their services and stimulate others to like deeds of daring when necessary for the public security.

Soon after this bold attempt to burn all the bridges of the Road (two of which had been burned and replaced but a short time previous,) I felt it my duty to organize a mili-

tary company to guard this valuable property. Some time after the company had been raised, the Committee of the House of Representatives visited the Road and joined in a unanimous recommendation that I add another company to the Guard. In deference to the recommendation of the Committee, which my own judgment approved, I directed the organization of a second company. These companies now consist of about 150 men each, the one commanded by Capt. E. M. Galt, the other by Capt. Albert Howell. They are mustered into service for an indefinite period of time and may be disbanded at the pleasure of the State. There are sixteen valuable bridges, besides smaller ones, upon the Road which is a great thoroughfare, and will be during the war a great military necessity. The destruction of two or three of these bridges over the large streams, might not only cause great derangement of the business of the Road and great inconvenience to the traveling public, but might so delay military movements as to cause the loss of an important victory. The expense to the State of keeping up a sufficient guard, is inconsiderable when compared with the object, and I shall feel it my duty to continue these troops in service, unless otherwise directed by the General Assembly. The only question with me, is, whether the two companies should not be increased to two regiments, and thoroughly armed, equipped and trained and kept constantly in the service of the State till the end of the war. So large a number of our arms-bearing men have gone from the State into Confederate service, that we cannot feel entirely secure against internal troubles from servile insurrection, and even two regiments of well armed and thoroughly disciplined troops at the command of the State government, might, in such event, be the means of preventing scenes of massacre and misery too appalling to contemplate. Should you think proper, by resolution or otherwise to direct such organization, it would meet my cordial approval, and I should lose no time in carrying your decision into practical operation.

Frequent complaints have been made to me that an association of persons, unfriendly to our government and cause, has been formed in the North-eastern portion of our State, and that the members of the association, probably some fifty to one hundred in number, to avoid military service, have concealed themselves in the mountains and live by plundering the citizens whose homes are near their lurking places. The State owes it to her citizens to afford them all the assistance in her power to protect them against these inroads. Should an organization of the character recommended, be formed, a portion of it might be cavalry, which might be used to scour the mountains for the protection of the inhabitants, or be thrown upon the coast, or into such oth-

er part of the State, as the security of the people might require.

DISTILLATION.

After our communication had been cut off by the enemy, and we could no longer get supplies of provision from Tennessee and Kentucky, it was soon discovered that we had none to spare, and it was doubted whether there was enough of grain in the State to answer all the demands for bread. The supply of Western whisky had however been cut off, as well as the supply of provisions, and the demand for that article increased till distillation was commenced at a rate that would, in the course of the Spring and early part of the Summer, have consumed all the grain that could have been purchased, and increased the price to an extent that must have put it out of the power of the poorer classes of our people, and especially the families of poor men who were in the army, to get bread. These facts were made known to me from different parts of the State, and earnest appeals were made for such action as would protect our people against this great wrong. After mature reflection, I was satisfied that it was my duty to exercise all the power I possessed to check the evil. The only question was as to my constitutional power to act. There could be no doubt that I had the power to take private property for public use, and as we were hard pressed by a powerful enemy, and needed all the ordnance and ordnance stores we could command, and as the stills were made of copper which could be used in the manufacture of field artillery, I issued my proclamation ordering the militia officers of the State to seize the Still of any person in the State who should continue distilling after the 15th day of March. While there were doubtless cases in which the proclamation was evaded, and while some military officers may have failed faithfully to discharge their duty, the evil was in the main checked, and bread was saved to our people.

The proclamation only prohibited distillation till the meeting of the General Assembly, and I now submit the question for your consideration. While it is hoped we may have a plentiful supply of corn for the use of the people of the State, and can spare some for the army, we do not know what may be the vicissitudes of war, and it is certainly the duty of the Statesman, at such a crisis, to do all in his power to so husband the blessings of Providence, as to prevent suffering and secure a supply of food for the people. I therefore respectfully recommend the passage of a statute prohibiting the distillation of grain into alcohol or ardent spirits, except under sufficient restrictions, for mechanical and medical uses, till the end of the present war. I think this legislation is demanded alike by an enlightened public opinion, and by the exigencies of the times.

Since my proclamation I have permitted persons having contracts with the Confederate Government to manufacture necessary supplies of alcohol and whisky for the army, but I have found it very difficult to prevent abuses of this privilege, and I recommend that the terms upon which it shall in future be granted be accurately defined by law, and that Government manufactories be confined to one, or a few localities, so that this State shall not have to bear more than her just part of the burden of furnishing from her grain, the ardent spirits claimed to be necessary for the use of the army of the Confederate States.

I have reason to believe that government contractors have been through the State sub-letting their contracts, and getting whisky made at a much lower price than that paid them by the Government. This speculation should not be permitted, but the Government should be authorized to locate its distilleries at such points as it may select, and there by its agents to make Georgia's part of what it needs for medicinal uses and no more.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

I recommend that the Salary of every public officer in Georgia, which is fixed by law, where there is no constitutional prohibition, including the fees of officers of the Courts, be increased fifty per cent, and that the Judges be all placed upon an equality as they stood prior to your last session, before the fifty per cent is added, so as to give all the Judges of each Court the same compensation. Produce, clothing, groceries, medicines, and all the necessaries of life used by a family, have risen in the market to an average of at least five times as much as they cost when the fees and salaries of public officers were fixed by law. The depreciation of the currency and the scarcity of the supply of most of these necessaries, have united to produce this result. The public officer now receives the same number of dollars in currency which he formerly received in gold, and can purchase with it only one fifth as much of the necessaries of life. I do not propose to add five hundred per cent to the present salaries, which would place the public officer in as good a condition as he was before the war, but I propose to add only fifty per cent, and let him lose the four hundred and fifty, as his part of the burden imposed by the war. I think the most parsimonious citizen of the State cannot deny the justice of this proposition, nor contend that the public officer shall take all the burden without any of the compensation resulting from the present high prices. This increase should include the pay of the members and officers of the General Assembly as well as other public servants, if the Constitution will permit, and I think it does. In making this recommendation, I cannot be justly chargeable with interested

motives, as my own salary, though not worth as much as one thousand dollars was when I first went into office, cannot, under a provision of the Constitution, be either increased or diminished during my term in office. This, however, furnishes no sufficient reason why others should suffer injustice. The farmer gets for most of the articles which he produces, from three to five times as much as formerly; the manufacturer and merchant do the same on their productions and stock in trade. The pay of the public officer is his living; or if you will allow the expression, his crop. Why, then, should he alone be confined to the old prices for his income and be compelled to pay the increased prices for all he has to purchase? It is not just, and a just people will not require it.

THE FAMILIES OF OUR SOLDIERS IN SERVICE.

The remarks made in reference to the high prices of the necessities of life, apply to the families of our noble troops, who, by their gallant deeds, have illustrated the character of our State on the battle field, and rendered their names immortal on a brilliant historic page. These heroic citizen soldiers have till recently received but \$11 per month from the Government as wages. The act of Congress, passed at its last session, as reported by the newspapers, raises the wages of the private and the non-commissioned officer four dollars per month. Many of these privates are poor men, who have left behind them large families dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood. They may be obliged to expend part of their wages in camp for indispensable articles, but if they are not, and send it all back, it affords their loved ones at home a most meagre subsistence at the present prices of provisions and clothing. Some of the wealthier counties, under an act of the last session, are providing amply for the wants of the soldiers' families, while others are not able, without an oppressive tax, to render the large number within their limits much assistance. In this state of things, I think it proper that the wealth of the whole State, when necessary, be compelled to contribute to the wants of soldiers' families in all parts of the State, who need assistance. I therefore recommend that the State provide, by general appropriation, a bounty of one hundred dollars for the family of each soldier from this State in service for the war, or who may hereafter enter the service for a like period, whose property when last given in by him on the tax book, was worth less than one thousand dollars, and the like sum for each widow of a deceased soldier and for each widow who has a son or sons in service, or who has lost a son in service. And I further recommend, that the whole net proceeds of the Western & Atlantic Railroad for the ensuing year be appropriated to pay the

bounty, and that freights be increased for that purpose twenty-five per cent. upon present prices, and that each person in this state who has been engaged in any kind of speculation, in any of the necessities of life, be taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent. upon the net incomes of his speculation, to raise the balance of the fund. The oath of the tax-payer should be so amended as to compel each to state on oath the income of his speculation, and a heavy penalty should be provided against any one who swears falsely. I also recommend, that the Governor of the State be authorized to raise the money to meet the payment of this bounty by negotiating a temporary loan at five per cent. to be paid to the creditors, so soon as the money is paid into the Treasury by the State Road and the Tax Collectors. The act should provide for the appointment of one or more proper persons in each county to receive the money for the families and see that it is properly applied in the purchase of such supplies as are actually necessary for the comfort of each family, and should provide a heavy penalty against any one who shall misapply the funds due a soldier's family, or speculate directly or indirectly upon the bounty money. While they are absent, enduring all the hardships and privations of camp life, their families should be supplied, if need be, at the public expense, with such of the necessities of life as their labor will not afford them, cost the State what it may. The money could be raised in the manner above recommended without serious burden to the people of the State, as a large part of the freight on the State Road is paid by speculators of this and other States, who, if their commodities were shipped for nothing, would still charge the highest prices for all they sell. The tax of thirty-three and a third per cent upon the incomes of those who have been speculating upon the necessities of life would be just and proper, and would compel them to appropriate part of their gains to the benefit of our cause. Many of them are making large fortunes by taking advantage of the necessities of the poor and needy, and will do nothing for the public good unless they are compelled by laws too stringent to be evaded.

We need not attempt to close our eyes to the stern reality. The success of our cause depends upon the gallantry and endurance of our troops. They cannot fight unless they and their families can be supplied with at least the necessities of life. The wealth of the country must come to their relief, and contribute whatever the exigencies may require. The question for each property holder to consider is, whether he will give up part for the protection of the balance, or withhold the necessary contribution and lose the whole.

EXEMPTION OF SOLDIERS FROM TAXATION.

In consideration of the hardships and privations endured by our soldiers in service, and the necessities of the families of many of them, I recommend the enactment of a law exempting all soldiers while in service from the payment of poll tax. I also recommend the exemption of one thousand dollars of the property of each soldier from all taxation during his continuance in service. Large numbers of our troops have not more than one thousand dollars worth of property each. This is all needed for the comfort of their families in their absence, and should be exempt from the burdens of taxation. Those who have more than one thousand dollars should only be required to pay on the balance beyond that sum.

I think it just that the wealth of the State and those who remain in the enjoyment of home comforts, many of whom are accumulating fortunes by speculation, should bear the burden of the taxation necessary to support the Government, and the families of those who meet the enemy on the field of battle.

CLOTHING FOR THE GEORGIA TROOPS.

Information of the most authentic character has been received from the army, which verifies the report that many of the Georgia troops in Confederate service are almost destitute of clothes and shoes, and must suffer terribly this winter, if speedy relief is not afforded. This suffering should never be permitted by the people of the State as long as we are able to raise a dollar for their relief. I have recommended the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association to draw and expend for clothes and shoes for the most destitute, the remaining portion of the appropriation which they have not had occasion to use for hospital purposes, not doubting that such an application of the money would meet your cordial approval. They have done much, but there is still much more to be done.

To meet the emergency, I recommend the passage of a joint resolution of the two Houses, at the earliest day possible, authorizing the Governor of this State, if satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with the proprietors, to seize all the factories and tanneries in this State and to appropriate their whole products to this use, till a good pair of shoes and a good suit of clothes are furnished to every Georgia soldier in service who needs the assistance. I do not know that the Confederate Government would pay for the supply thus furnished. If not, the State is able to give these necessary articles to her brave sons who are suffering for them, and her people should not hesitate a moment to do it. It would not be necessary to keep the possession of the factories and tanneries long, as the winter's supply could soon be made. The resolution should fix the price per yard to

be paid for cloth, the price per pound to be paid for leather, and the price to be paid for shoes if found ready made. As no authority was given me at your last session to expend money to furnish necessities to the troops in Confederate service, I have not felt authorized to make the seizures now recommended, till you have given your sanction to the proposed action. The cold part of the winter is fast approaching, the climate of Virginia and Kentucky is severe, and I think humanity, as well as justice to our fellow citizens under arms, requires prompt action.

COTTON AND PROVISIONS.

While cotton has long been the great staple production of the State of Georgia and several other States of the Confederacy, we have been accustomed to draw a large portion of our supplies of provisions from the Western States. In the present condition of the country this is no longer possible. Our ports are blockaded and we cannot import from abroad. We are therefore left to depend upon ourselves for the production of a supply sufficient for our people at home and our army. We have the ability to make this supply, if all our labor, except enough to make cotton for home consumption, is employed in the production of grain and other articles used to sustain life. But so large a proportion of our laboring men will be under arms during the ensuing year, that we cannot probably do more than this. Without a supply of provisions it is impossible to sustain our army in the field and prevent the enemy from triumphing over us. This question, then, becomes one of the most vital importance, one upon which not the "*national life*," but the lives of our people and the cause of the *Confederacy* depend. The price which cotton now brings in the market, presents the strongest temptation to the planter to produce a large crop. And it is feared that without the restraining influence of prohibitory legislation, much of our land and labor will be employed in its production next year. The conduct of the planters of this State during the present year has generally been alike commendable and patriotic. But few have produced large crops of cotton. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that the price was low last spring and the temptation very small in comparison with that now presented.

While our ports are blockaded, we cannot make useful, more than is required to clothe our own people. Then why produce it, and lay it up in store to tempt the enemy to penetrate the interior of our country to obtain it? Or why keep it for the benefit of commercial nations after we have achieved our independence? They have left us at a most critical period to take care of ourselves. Why, then, should we not leave them to feed their own starving operatives till such time as it is compatible with our public inter-

est to produce the supply of cotton, without which they must number their paupers by millions, and support them by taxation? The States can regulate this production by the exercise of their taxing power. There has, I believe, never been a tax act in Georgia, from the earliest period of the State government to this day, which did not discriminate between different kinds of property and tax some one higher than another. When the power of discrimination is admitted, the extent of its exercise is dependent upon the discretion of the Legislature. The power to discriminate has not only been admitted in this State, but the practice has been uniform in its exercise. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law imposing a tax of one hundred dollars upon each quantity of seed cotton, sufficient to make a bale of four hundred pounds of picked cotton produced next year upon all excess over what is actually necessary for a home supply. Beyond such supply, production should only be permitted upon the payment of a tax which renders it unprofitable to the avaricious.

I make no recommendation for the imposition of a tax upon the crop of the past year, for the reason that the Legislature had not in advance notified the people of the State of the necessity which must induce a change of policy in the taxation of this staple production. As the law upon the Statute Book exempted the growing crop from taxation when planted, and as many of our planters were absent from the State in military service and had but little opportunity to look to their crops or other home interests, it would seem to be improper, by retroactive legislation, to load it with a heavy tax when gathered. Our policy should be made known in advance, that each citizen, when he plants his crop, may know what the State will require on the production when made.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

For the operations of the Western & Atlantic Railroad during the past fiscal year, you are referred to the Report of its faithful Superintendent. It will be observed that the Road is now out of debt, so far as the existence of any just claim against it is ascertained. It has paid into the Treasury of the State four hundred and forty thousand dollars out of net earnings for the past year, and there was due the Road on the 30th September last, \$577,864 78 from the Confederate Government for transportation of troops and military stores. Payment has been demanded, but not made, the Secretary of the Treasury insisting that we should receive Confederate bonds. This I have declined to do, on the ground, that there is no law of the State authorizing the Superintendent to receive bonds and pay them into the Treasury; and on the further ground, that it is not

the policy of the State, while she is in debt, to invest in the bonds of any other State or government. I have therefore demanded Confederate Treasury notes which pass as currency, and can be used by the State in payment of her own indebtedness and her current expenses. I trust the claim may be paid without much further delay.

The Road bed is in excellent condition, and I have at my command the means to keep it so. I was so fortunate last winter as to be able to purchase eleven hundred tons of new railroad bar at fifty dollars per ton. This iron is now worth in the market at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than I paid for it. I was not the legal purchasing agent of the Road, and if iron had fallen as much as it has risen, it is quite probable there might have been loud complaints, had I insisted that the Road take the iron. I have, however, given the Road the benefit of the contract, which is worth to the State the sum above mentioned. I could sell the iron at any time, and, after refunding the sum paid for it, could pay into the Treasury of the State one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as balance of proceeds of the sale.

Since I was first inaugurated as Governor of the State, the Road has paid into the State Treasury \$1,948,000, and has paid \$302,081 07 in satisfaction of debts and unliquidated demands for which it was then liable. It is now in as good condition in every respect as it then was, with the exception of the rolling stock, which has not been kept up as well as usual for the last two years, on account of the impossibility of procuring, at any price, part of the material used in construction and repairs. The amount due the Road from the Confederacy is, however, more than double the sum that would be required to make the repairs complete.

Upon the application of the military authorities of the Confederate States, they have frequently been permitted to take our cars and engines and carry them on other Roads, to such points as emergencies might require. The lamented General Albert Sidney Johnston had ordered a large number of our cars upon the Memphis & Charleston Road, a short time before the battle of Shiloh, which, on account of the possession of that Road by the enemy, have not been returned. At this and other points we have lost 180 cars while in Confederate service. Should they never be returned, it is expected that the Confederacy will pay for them just compensation.

DEFENCE OF SAVANNAH.

I have been informed by the Military Commander at Savannah that it is intended to make a defence of the city "to extremity," and he requests assistance from the State, in the removal of the women and children and other non-combatants from the city. In view of the fate of New Orleans

and other cities which have been surrendered to the enemy, I cordially endorse and approve this resolution of the Confederate General. Let us hold the city as long as a house or a brick wall is left standing, behind which our troops can fight; and let the State assume the loss occasioned by the destruction of property, or at least divide it with the sufferers.

It will be necessary that food and shelter be provided for such of the non-combatants as are unable to take care of themselves, as soon as possible, that they may be removed in advance of the attack. I therefore recommend an early appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for this purpose.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

In compliance with the statute, I herewith transmit the report of the Trustees of the University for the past year.

PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUMS.

For a statement of the condition of the Penitentiary and Asylums of the State, you are referred to the respective reports of the principals in charge. It will be seen by reference to the report of Col. James A. Green, the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, that he has paid into the State Treasury, ten thousand dollars of net profits for the past fiscal year. Col. Green's able and faithful management of the Institution is entitled to high commendation.

OBSTRUCTIONS OF OUR RIVERS.

It is said the enemy are preparing gun-boats of light draught to ascend our rivers, and plunder our inland towns and cities, while the waters are high in the winter season. This can probably be prevented in no other way so effectually as by the obstruction of our streams. Most of them can be entirely obstructed by felling the timber which stands upon the banks into the channel of the stream. It may, however, be very difficult at the end of the war to remove these obstructions and restore the navigation of the river.

As a Confederate General, who is an Engineer of the first order of ability and acquirements, is in command of the Military Department which embraces this State, I have thought it best to leave the matter entirely in his hands till your meeting.

The question as to the best means of defence, in the absence of any action by the Confederate authorities, is an important one well deserving your serious consideration. I doubt not that the legislative department of the State Government participates in the regret felt by the Executive, that the Confederate authorities have done no more for the defence of the State, when so large a proportion of her mi-

litia have left her limits and gone into Confederate service, as to leave her almost powerless for her own protection.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

The efforts which our relentless foe has proclaimed to the world, that it is his purpose soon to make, in violation of all rules of civilized warfare, to incite servile insurrection among us, not unnaturally create serious concern in the mind of every Georgian. So large a number of our arms-bearing men have already gone into the military service of the Confederacy, and so many more may soon be required, that we have comparatively a small number left in each county, and in some localities where the slave population is very large, scarcely enough to direct their labor remain with them. Those who remain have generally given up all their best arms to those who have gone, and they are now nearly destitute of arms or ammunition. Our women and children are, therefore, left at home almost entirely without protection. In this condition of our people, a general insurrection, even at the most exposed points, might be productive of scenes of misery and horror which no language can describe. To provide every means possible for the prevention of this terrible calamity, is the highest obligation of every Georgian, and the imperative duty of every representative of the people. Instead, therefore, of permitting our military organization to be disbanded at this critical moment, I recommend the enactment of such laws as will protect every military and other State officer in his position, and compel him to discharge his duties, or submit to heavy penalties. I also recommend an extension of our State militia laws so as to embrace all persons between sixteen and sixty years of age, who are able to perform service in their respective militia districts and counties; and that the best provision possible be made to arm at least a portion of the militia of each county most exposed to danger. As it is not possible to procure a sufficient supply of fire-arms for this purpose, I recommend that provision be made to arm as many as possible with good pikes and knives. As the insurgents would not be able to procure many guns, pikes and knives in the hands of the militia might, in the absence of better arms, be made very serviceable in defence of our homes till the armed regiments, which I have recommended to be kept in the service of the State, could be thrown to the point attacked, or menaced with attack. If it were generally known among our slaves that these precautions had been used, and, in addition to the militia, that a regular armed force is kept constantly ready to be thrown rapidly upon them, should they become insubordinate, I cannot doubt that a salutary effect would be produced. It might also be wise to provide for a mounted police in each

of the counties most exposed, to be kept as a volunteer company, ready for service at a moment's call, to drill once a week, and each member to receive a reasonable compensation for his services on the day of drill.

GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

It affords me much pleasure to state that this valuable State Institution has been in a prosperous condition during the past year. Many more cadets were offered than the buildings would accommodate. I respectfully recommend an appropriation, of fifty thousand dollars to be used for the erection of the necessary buildings, the improvement of the grounds, and for such other purposes, as the board may find indispensable to the permanent establishment of the Institution upon a solid basis.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

The report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, of this State with the accompanying documents, which give a full and sufficiently detailed account of the official transactions, and expenditures connected with that Department, together with valuable suggestions upon the military organization of the State, is herewith transmitted.

General Wayne was the first man who responded to the call of his State, when the dissolution of the Union was seen to be inevitable, and resigned an honorable and comfortable position in the army of the United States to cast his lot with his native land, and share her fortunes whether for weal or for woe. From that day to the present time no one has labored more incessantly or zealously, to secure the safety, and promote the prosperity and glory of his mother State. His labors connected with our military organizations, both for State and Confederate service, have been invaluable; and while he has always shown the self-sacrificing disposition which is seen in his report, no intelligent Georgian, acquainted with the duties of his office, and its importance, would willingly consent to dispense with his services, during the existence of the war.

APPROPRIATION FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

To meet any expenditures which it may become indispensable to make for the defence of the State, and the protection of our homes during the ensuing year, I recommend the appropriation of three millions of dollars as a military fund. I trust the action of those responsible during the past year, will be received as a sufficient guaranty, that no more of the fund will be used than the exigencies of the service may require.

SMALL POX.

This dangerous disease has made its appearance in several places in our State. Soldiers who have been exposed to it

without their knowledge, are occasionally returning home on furlough, and there is danger that it may spread and become a great scourge.

As our people are too careless about adopting the necessary preventive, I recommend such legislation as will secure the early vaccination of all persons in the State subject to the disease.

SALT.

Messrs. Stotesberry and Humphries, of Scriven county, complied with the terms prescribed by the act passed at your last session, on the subject of the manufacture of salt, and after giving a mortgage on sufficient property, drew \$10,000 of the appropriation. I am not aware of any active efforts made by them to any considerable extent to make salt. Under the circumstances, they should either proceed with the business or refund the money which under the law, they hold without the payment of interest.

Finding that the money placed at my command by the act would be wholly inadequate, and that but little could be expected under the provisions of this statute, I felt it my duty to take the responsibility to make such arrangements as in my judgment would do most to secure a supply of this indispensable article to our people. The Virginia Salt Works in Smythe and Washington counties, were believed to be the resource most to be relied upon. The Legislature of that State held an extra session early in the summer, and determined not to purchase nor lease those works, but to leave them in the hands of the proprietors. Immediately after the adjournment of the session, I sent Hon. John W. Lewis (who tendered his services without compensation, at his own expense,) to the works, as the agent of this State. While there, he succeeded in closing a contract with the proprietors for the use of water and privilege to make 500 bushels of salt per day. This was the greatest quantity he could at that time procure privilege to make. He also employed Maj. M. S. Temple, of East Tennessee, to manufacture the salt for the State. The whole cost to the State of each bushel of fifty pounds is one dollar and fifty cents, when weighed from the kettles. We have to receive the salt as it is made, before it is thoroughly dry, and it loses about one-fifth in drippage and wastage by the time it reaches Atlanta. The sacks, the express freight upon them, and the Railroad freights on the roads in East Tennessee and Virginia are all uncommonly high.

Feeling that it was the duty of the State to afford relief as far as possible, first to the families of our gallant soldiers, I directed the Commissary General of the State, who is charged with the responsibility of the distribution of the salt, to make a donation of one-half bushel to the widow of each soldier of this State who has died in military service,

and to each widow who has lost a son in service ; and to sell to the Inferior Court of each county a half bushel for one dollar, for each family of a soldier now in service, or of a widow who has a son in service. The Justices of the Inferior Courts of the several counties have been requested to make a return to the Commissary General of the names of all the soldiers' wives and widows in their respective counties, and I directed that officer to distribute the salt among the counties in the order in which the Courts made their reports. Consequently, the counties whose Courts were most active and reported first, have long since received their salt, while some, I believe, have not yet reported.

So soon as this distribution is completed, it is proposed to put the State salt upon the market, at such rates as will enable us to pay all cost upon it. It will probably be necessary to sell the balance at about five dollars per bushel, to make it pay all costs and charges. By the adoption of this plan, all who purchase are taxed something for the assistance of the soldiers' families and widows who have had each one-half bushel on the terms above mentioned.

In the next distribution, each citizen will only be permitted to receive one bushel, till all have received some relief. The soldiers' families needing over one-half bushel will be allowed the preference in this distribution upon the payment of the prices paid by others. Many a poor family will need little more than the half bushel which they receive under the first distribution. Those having more means can afford to pay the prices paid by other citizens, for what they need over the half bushel.

It affords me much pleasure, in this connection, to state, that a company of patriotic citizens having its office in Troup county, and another in Augusta, have obtained privilege to make salt at the Virginia Works, and are now turning out daily a large quantity. The State is making 500 bushels per day. and these companies will soon average each that quantity daily. They propose first to supply themselves, and then to sell to the citizens of the State without speculation. The State and each of these companies has had much difficulty in procuring the necessary labor and material to put their works into successful operation. This difficulty has been overcome, however, after some delay, which we would gladly have avoided. I feel that I should fail to do my duty were I not to state in this connection, that the people of this State owe much of gratitude to Hon. B. H. Bigham, who is a member of your body, for his great energy and activity as the President of the Troup company. He has spent his time at the works and superintended in person, and has rendered very valuable service to the company and to the State.

The Railroad Companies of the State have promptly re-

sponded to a request made by me, that they carry the State's salt to the depots of deposit, and thence to the depot of distribution for each citizen *free of charge*. This act entitles them to the thanks of the whole people. I have ordered that the State salt, the salt made by the two companies from this State, and all salt purchased at the works by persons or county associations for their own use, when no speculation is intended, be carried free of charge over the State Road.

As no appropriation had been made which could be used, in carrying out my contract for the Virginia Salt, I ordered the Treasurer of the W. & A. Railroad to advance to the Commissary General sufficient funds to meet the necessity. It will be necessary that the money be refunded to him to enable him to keep his accounts correctly. For this purpose, I recommend the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to be used in the purchase of salt and refunded to the Treasury of the State when the salt is sold.

Within the last few days Messrs. Graves and Goldsmith have proposed to devote their whole energies to the importation of salt into the State from the mine at New Iberia in Louisiana. They do not propose to sell the salt on speculation, but wish only compensation for their efforts and expenses. I have agreed to pay them \$7.50 per bushel of fifty pounds for all they will deliver in Atlanta by 1st of March next. If the enemy do not interrupt the transportation, it is hoped their patriotic efforts will be attended by successful results.

Upon this subject it only remains for me to express my deep regret at the course lately taken by the Legislature of the State of Virginia. As above stated, no contract was made with the proprietors of the salt works in that State, till after the adjournment of the Legislature, which in extra session had taken the question of a supply of salt into its consideration, and had adjourned, without having taken any action, so far as I am informed, indicating a purpose to seize the works. Feeling that I then had a perfect right to contract with the proprietors, I entered into the engagements, which I have mentioned, with them, and have had large expenditures made in accordance with the contract. The two companies from this State, with my approval, acted in like manner, and have expended large sums in preparing to make salt, not for speculation, but for home supply. Other States also followed the example of Georgia. I am not aware, however, that the State of Virginia made, or, till a late period, attempted to make a contract with the proprietors of the works for the privilege to make salt on State account. About the time the works of this State, and of other States were going into successful operation, the Legislature of that honored common-

wealth again met in extra session, and finding that the people of Virginia were in need of salt, authorized the Governor, in case of necessity, if other resources failed, to seize the works of the other sister States within her borders. This seizure, if made, takes from the families of Georgia soldiers now in Virginia, defending the homes of the people of that State more immediately than their own, all hope of getting salt in time to prevent great suffering. This is not an appeal to Virginia to furnish to our soldiers' families that which she has made, but it is an appeal to her to act in good faith, and not take from them that which the State of Georgia has made with her own capital and labor. If Virginia should make the seizure under the circumstances, her conduct will, in my opinion, be inconsistent with the character of the "Mother of States."

So soon as I saw the act of the Legislature of that State in the newspapers, I addressed a letter to His Excellency Governor Letcher, upon the subject, a copy of which I herewith transmit. I regret to say to you that I have received no reply from him, and am therefore unable to announce to you what will be his policy. The salt made by the Troup Company was seized under his proclamation and subsequently released, but we have no guaranty against future seizures. While I will not believe, till compelled, that Virginia will attempt to rob Georgia of rights so important, at so critical a period, I shall be ready to carry out any instructions of the General Assembly for the defense of the rights of the State of Georgia to the last extremity. We cannot submit to be deprived of the salt we are making under fair contracts made with the proprietors of the works, with the assent of the State of Virginia strongly implied, and with full knowledge on her part for months prior to the late act of her Legislature, that Georgia was making heavy expenditures at the works to which she did not object.

CONCLUSION.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the struggle in which we are all engaged, the common dangers and privations to which we are exposed, and with the necessity for unanimity and harmony in our legislative action; I am prepared to sacrifice every personal consideration, to the promotion of concord and unity, between the different departments of the Government of the great State, whose people have honored us with their confidence at a time of no ordinary peril; and to join with the General Assembly in returning thanks to Almighty God for his past mercies, and offering fervant invocations for his future protection.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Clarke, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That 2,000 copies of the Governor's Message be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved to amend said resolution by striking out 2,000 and insert 3,000, which motion was lost.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, moved 1,000 instead of 2,000. Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, moved 500 instead of 2,000.

The vote being taken upon the original resolution, the same was adopted.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, called for the yeas and nays, which call was not sanctioned by the House.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, offered the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted, to wit :

Resolved, That four hundred copies of the Report of the Comptroller General, accompanying the Governor's Message, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, offered the following resolution, to wit :

Resolved, That the honorable Augustus R. Wright, Representative of the tenth Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States, and the Hon. A. H. Kenan, Representative from the 4th District in the Confederate Congress, being present in the city, be invited to seats on this floor.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, moved to amend by adding, and any other member of Congress a seat on this floor ; which amendment prevailed, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Senate forthwith to inform the House of Representatives that they have passed a resolution relating to the defense of the city of Savannah, and for the removal of the helpless women and children in Savannah to a place of security, in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, the resolution from the Senate was taken up and adopted.

On motion, the Special Message of His Excellency the Governor, upon the subjects of Conscription, Martial Law, Habeas Corpus, and the Impressment of Private Property by Confederate Officers, was taken up and read, and is as follows :

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, November 6th, 1862. }

To the Senate and

House of Representatives :

The great struggle for liberty and independence in which we have been engaged during the past year, against a powerful and relentless enemy, has called not only for the exercise of the united energies of our whole people, but for the most costly sacrifices of blood and treasure. When we look at the material of which the armies of the contending parties are composed, we can but exclaim, how unequal the contest! In the armies of the South are found her noblest and best sons, whose valor upon the battle field has been unsurpassed, and whose blood in abundant profusion has been poured out, a rich sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. The Northern armies, on the contrary, have been composed, in a great degree, of imported foreigners and paupers, and of the worst classes of Northern society, who have served as mercenaries, and whose destruction, in many instances, has been rather a relief than a misfortune to society. But the contrast does not stop here. The motives which prompt the people of the two sections to protract the war, are as different as the material of which the two armies are composed, is unlike. The people of the North are fighting for power and plunder, the people of the South for

the liberty and independence of themselves and their posterity. Our enemies have it in their power to stop the war whenever they are content to do justice and let us alone. We can never stop fighting while they continue to attempt our subjugation, but must prosecute the war with vigor, if necessary, to the expenditure of the last dollar and the destruction of the last man. If we are subjugated, let it be only when we are exterminated. We were born free; and though it be upon the battle field, we should die free.

This I believe to be the unanimous sentiment of the people of Georgia who have, on this question, laid aside all party divisions and differences; and have, from the commencement of the struggle, promptly discharged their whole duty to the cause, and to their brethren of the other Confederate States. Not a requisition has been made upon Georgia by the President of the Confederacy for assistance which has not been met without delay; and in every case of requisition on the State for troops, more men have been tendered than were required.

In the face of this proud record, no plea of *necessity* could be set up, so far as Georgia was concerned, (and I believe the remark will apply generally to all the States,) for the passage of any act by Congress to raise troops, which either infringed her constitutional rights or disregarded her sovereignty. The Act of Congress of 16th April last, usually known as the Conscription Act, in my opinion, does both; and is not only a palpable violation of the Constitution of the Confederacy, but a dangerous assault upon both the rights and the sovereignty of the States. Who supposed, when we entered into this revolution for the defense of *State Rights* against Federal aggression, that, in a little over one year, the persons of the free-born citizens of the respective States would be regarded and claimed, while at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, as the vassals of the central power, to be like chattels, ordered and disposed of at pleasure, without the consent, and even over the protest of the States to which they belong; and that he who raised his voice against such usurpation would be denounced by the minions of power as untrue to the cause so dear to every patriotic Southern heart? And who that has noticed the workings of the conscription policy, will say that this picture is overdrawn? Not only the rights and the sovereignty of the States have been disregarded, but the individual rights of the citizen have been trampled under foot, and we have by this policy been reduced, for a time at least, to a state bordering upon military despotism.

This extraordinary act has been defended, however, by two classes of individuals, upon two distinct grounds. The first class admit its unconstitutionality, but justify its passage upon the plea of necessity, and say that without it the

twelve months volunteers could not have been kept in the field in a time of great emergency; and further, that the Constitution is a mere rope of sand in the midst of revolution. The second class justifies it on the ground that Congress had the right under the Constitution to pass it. Is either correct?

To the first, it may be replied that the plea of necessity cannot be set up, till it can be shown that the States when called on had neglected or refused to fill the requisitions made upon them for troops by the President. Again, in reference to the twelve months troops, it should be remembered that the Government only called on them to volunteer for that period before they left their homes, and that the contract clearly implied between them and the Government, was that they should faithfully serve it, and do all their duty as soldiers for that period, and that they should have all the rights of soldiers, with the legal pay and allowances, and should in good faith be discharged and permitted to return home at the end of that time. The Government cannot, therefore, be justifiable in violating its contract, and acting in bad faith towards, them, no matter how great the emergency may have been, unless it can be shewn that the Government, by the exercise of due foresight and energy, could not have supplied their places in time to meet the emergency. The fact that they were twelve months men was well known to the Government from the time they entered the service. Why then were not requisitions made upon the States for enough of troops to fill their places a sufficient time before the expiration of their term, to have men in sufficient numbers ready for service? But admit that the Government had neglected this plain duty till it was now too late to get the men from the States in time to meet the crisis, and that it had on that account become necessary for it to violate its contract with the twelve months men, to save the cause from ruin; was it then necessary to pass a general Conscription Act to accomplish this purpose? Could it not have been done by simply passing an act compelling all twelve months men, of every age, to remain in service for ninety days, as all under 18 and over 35, though not conscripts, were compelled to do? This would have given the Government three months more of time to provide against the consequences of its former neglect, and raise the necessary force, and would have left the troops, in the meantime, under the command of the officers appointed by the States, as provided by the Constitution. The emergency would thus have been met, more of justice been done even to the twelve months volunteers, and no dangerous precedent at war with the constitutional rights of the citizen and the sovereignty of the States would have been established. It must also be

recollected while upon this part of the subject, that the act, by its plain letter, deprived the troops who had volunteered for the war, in response to calls made by the States to fill requisitions made upon them, of the right to elect their officers, when so authorized by the laws of their respective States, and have them commissioned by their State authorities; and that it established a system of promotion of officers in violation of this right of the troops, and authorized the President to issue the commissions. What pressing necessity existed to justify this act of palpable injustice to the State volunteers, who had entered the Confederate service at the calls of their respective States for the war, with the constitutional guaranty that their officers should be appointed by the States, and with the further guaranty from the States, as in this State, that they should have the right to elect those who were to command them? But it is said by the first class of advocates of conscription, that the Constitution must yield to the exigencies of the times, and that those in authority may violate it when necessary during the revolution; if so it of course follows that those in authority must be the judges of the necessity for its violation, which makes their will the supreme law of the land. If this were the intention of the people, why did they form a Constitution at the beginning of the revolution, and why did they require all our Senators and Representatives in Congress, all the members of the Legislatures of the several States, and all executive and judicial officers of the Confederate States, and of the several States, to take an oath to support this Constitution?

When the Governor of this State and each member of the General Assembly took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the Confederate States, no exception was made which relieved them from the obligations of the oath during the revolution. This fact should be remembered by those who admit the violation of the Constitution, but severely censure the public officer who, true to his obligation, throws himself in the breach for the support of the Constitution against the usurpation.

I here dismiss the first class of advocates, and turn to the justification set up by the second, which from its nature, however unfounded, is entitled to more respectful consideration. Does the Constitution authorize Congress to pass an act such as the one now under consideration?

The advocates of this power in Congress rest the case upon the 12th paragraph of the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution of the Confederate States, which is an exact copy of a similar paragraph of the same article and section in the Constitution of the United States. This paragraph gives Congress the power "to raise and support armies." The advocates of conscription take this single

clause of the Constitution alone, and contend that it does not define any particular mode of raising armies, and that Congress has the power, therefore, to raise them either by voluntary enlistment, or by conscription or coercion, as it may judge best.

The Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, of which ours is a copy so far as relates to this point, must be supposed to have used terms in the sense in which they were usually understood at the time, in the government which had lately been their own, and from which as descendants they had derived not only the terms used, but their whole system of language and laws, civil and military. In placing a just construction upon the phrase to "raise armies," as used by the Convention, we are, therefore, naturally led to inquire how armies had been, and were at that time, raised by the British Government, from which the members of the Convention "had derived most of their ideas upon this subject." By reference to the legislation and history of the British Government, it will be found that armies were not then raised in that Government by *conscription*, but only by *voluntary enlistment*. This was not only the case at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, but had become the settled and established practice of that Government, after deliberate consideration of the question; which fact cannot be presumed to have been unknown to the Convention when they used the phrase now under consideration.

The terms used by the Convention having acquired a definite meaning well understood and recognized by all, we cannot justly presume that the members of the Convention intended that these terms when used by them, should be understood in a different sense. Had this been their design, they would certainly have used such qualifying language as would have left no doubt of their intention to reject the ordinary acceptation of the terms, and use them in a different sense.

By reference to the constitutional history of Great Britain, it will be seen that a bill was attempted in 1704 "to recruit the army by a forced CONSCRIPTION of men from each parish, but was laid aside as UNCONSTITUTIONAL." It was tried again in 1707 with like success; but it was resolved instead to bring in a bill for raising a sufficient number of troops out of such persons as have no lawful calling or employment. A distinguished author says: "The parish officers were thus enabled to press men for the land service, a method hardly more constitutional than the former, and liable to enormous abuses." The act was temporary, and was temporarily revived in 1757, but never upon any later occasion. The Convention of 1787 sat thirty years after the British Government had abandoned the policy of *con-*

scription, even of persons having no lawful employment, as *unconstitutional*. The Convention was composed mostly of intelligent lawyers, who were well acquainted with this fact, which leaves no room to doubt that when they gave Congress the power to "raise armies," they intended that the phrase to "raise armies" should be understood in the sense then attached to it, and that the armies should be raised by *volunteer enlistment*; which was the only constitutional mode then known in Great Britain or this country. It had not only been solemnly determined by the proper authorities in the kingly government of Great Britain long before the commencement of the American revolution, that it was *unconstitutional* to raise armies by *conscription*, but even the monarchical government of France, had not yet ventured so far to disregard the rights of the subject of that Government, as to adopt this practice, which places each man subject to it, like a chattel, at the will of him who, under whatever name, exercises monarchical power. The practice of the Government of the United States was also uniformly against conscription from its creation to its dissolution.

In view of these facts of history, can it now be just to charge the great and good men who framed our republican government with the grave mistake of having conferred upon the General Government of a Confederation of States powers over the persons of the citizens of the respective States, which were at the time, regarded too dangerous to be exercised by the most absolute European monarchs over their subjects?

When we construe all that is contained in the Constitution upon this subject together, the meaning is clear beyond doubt. The powers delegated by the States to Congress, are all it has. These are chiefly enumerated in the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution.

Paragraph 11, gives Congress power,

"To declare war; grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;"

Paragraph 12,

"To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;"

Paragraph 13,

"To provide and maintain a Navy;"

Paragraph 14,

"To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces."

If it were the intention of the Convention to give Congress the power to "raise armies" by *conscription*, these four consecutive paragraphs gave plenary powers over the whole question of war and peace, armies and navies; and

it could not have been necessary to add any other paragraph to enlarge a power which was already absolute and complete.

If Congress possessed the power under the 12th paragraph above quoted, to compel every officer and every citizen of every State to enter its armies at its pleasure, its power was as unlimited over the *persons* of the officers and citizens of the States. as the power of the most absolute monarch in Europe ever was over his subjects; and it was extreme folly on the part of the Convention to attempt to increase this *absolute* power by giving to Congress a *qualified* power over the militia of the States, when its power over every man composing the militia, was unqualified and unlimited. That the Convention was not guilty of the strange absurdity of having given Congress the absolute, unlimited power now claimed for it, will be seen by reference to the two next paragraphs, which give only *limited* powers over the militia of the States.

Paragraph 15 gives Congress the power,

“To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Confederate States; suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;”

Paragraph 16,

“To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.”

Now it must be admitted that Congress had no need of the *limited* power over the militia of the States, which is given by the two last paragraphs, if it possessed under the 12th paragraph, the *unlimited* power to compel every man of whom the militia is composed, to enter the military service of the Confederacy at any moment designated by Congress.

When the six paragraphs above quoted, are construed together, each has its proper place and its proper meaning; and each delegates a power not delegated by either of the others. The power to declare war, is the first given to Congress; then the power to raise and support armies; then the power to provide a Navy; then the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Congress may, therefore, make war; and as long as it can do so by the use of its armies raised by voluntary enlistments, (which was the meaning of the term “to raise armies,” when inserted in the Constitution,) and by the use of the navy, it may prosecute the war without calling upon the States for assistance, or in any way interfering with the militia. But if it should become

necessary for Congress to employ more force than the army and the navy at its command, in the execution of the laws of the Confederacy, the suppression of insurrection, or the repulsion of invasion, Congress may then, under the authority delegated by paragraph 15, provide for calling forth the militia of the States, for these purposes. When this is done, however, paragraph 16 guards the rights of the States, by reserving, in plain terms, to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers to command the militia when employed in the service of the Confederate States. This authority was regarded by the Convention of 1787, as of such vital importance, that they, with almost entire unanimity, voted down a proposition to permit the general government to appoint even the *general officers*; while the most ultra federalist in the Convention, never seriously contended that the States should be deprived of the appointment of the *field* and *company officers*. The Convention doubtless saw the great value of this reservation to the States, as the officers who were to command the militia when in the service of the Confederacy, would not be dependent upon the President for their commissions, and would be supposed to be ready to maintain with their respective commands, if necessary, the rights of the States against the encroachments of the Confederacy, in case an attempt should be made by the latter to usurp powers destructive of the sovereignty of the former. On the contrary, should the officers to command the militia of the States in the service of the Confederacy, be appointed by the Confederate Executive and be dependent upon him for their commissions, they might be supposed to be more willing instruments in his hands, to execute his ambitious designs, in case of attempted encroachment.

When, therefore, the different delegations of power are construed together, the whole system is harmonious. When Congress has declared war, and has used all the power it possesses in raising armies by voluntary enlistment, and providing a Navy, and still needs more forces for the purposes already mentioned, it may then provide for calling forth the militia of the several States, as contradistinguished from its *armies* and *Navy*; and here, for the first time, the States as such, have a voice in the matter; as Congress cannot call forth the militia without giving the States the appointment of the officers, which gives them a qualified power over the troops in the service of the Confederacy, and an opportunity to be heard, *as States*, if the delegated powers have been abused by Congress, or the military force is likely to be used for the subversion of their sovereignty.

As the residuum of powers not delegated, is reserved by the States, they may, when requisitions are made upon

them for troops by the Confederacy, or when necessary for their own protection or the execution of their own laws, call forth the militia by draft or by accepting volunteers.

The advocates of conscription by Congress, have attempted to sustain the doctrine by drawing technical distinctions between the militia of the States, and all the arms-bearing people of the States, of whom the militia is composed. In other words, they attempt to draw a distinction between a company of militia of one hundred men in a district, and the one hundred men of whom the company is composed. And while it is admitted that Congress cannot call forth the company by conscription but must take the company with its officers, it is contended that Congress may call forth, not the company, but the one hundred men who compose the company, by conscription; and by this evasion, get rid of the State officers and appoint its own officers. This mode of enlarging the powers of Congress and evading the constitutional rights of the States, by unsubstantial technicalities, would seem to be entitled to respect, only, on account of the distinction of the names of its authors, and not on account of its logical truth, or the soundness of the reasoning by which it is attempted to be maintained.

If Congress may get rid of the militia organizations of the States, at any time, by disbanding them, and compelling all the officers and men of whom they are composed, to enter its armies as conscripts, under officers appointed by the President, the provision in the Constitution which reserves to the States the appointment of the officers, to command their militia, when employed in the service of the Confederacy, is a mere nullity whenever Congress chooses to enact that it shall be a nullity.

Again, if Congress has power to raise its armies by conscription, it has the power to discriminate and say whom it will first call. If it may compel all between 18 and 35 years of age, by conscription to enter its armies, it has the same right to extend the act, as it has lately done, from 35 to 45; and if it has this power, it has the power to take all between 16 and 60. The same power of discrimination authorizes it to limit its operations, and take only those between 25 and 30, or to take any particular class of individuals it may designate. And it must be borne in mind that the power to raise armies, is as unlimited in Congress, in times of the most profound peace, as it is in the midst of the most devastating war. If Congress possesses the power to raise armies by conscription, it follows that it may disband the State Governments whenever it chooses to consider them an evil, as it may compel every Executive in every State in the Confederacy, every member of the Legislature of every State, every Judge of every

court in every State, every militia officer, and every other State officer, to enter the armies of the Confederacy in times of peace or war, as privates under officers appointed by the President; and may provide that the armies shall be recruited by other State officers as fast as they are appointed by the States. Admit the power of conscription claimed for Congress by its advocates, and there is no escape from the position that Congress possesses this power over the States.

It may be said, however, that the case supposed is an extreme one, and that while Congress may possess the power to destroy the State governments, it would never exercise it. If it possesses the power, its exercise depends upon the will of Congress, which might be influenced by ambition, interest or caprice. Admit the power, and I exercise the functions of the Executive office of this State, you hold your seats as members of the General Assembly, and our Judges perform their judicial duties, by the *grace and special favor of Congress*, and not as *matter of right* by virtue of the inherent sovereignty of a great State, whose people, in the manner provided by the Constitution, have invested us for the constitutional period, with the right to exercise these functions.

For my views upon this question somewhat more in detail, and for the strongest reasons which can be given on the other side to sustain this extraordinary pretension of power in Congress, I beg leave to refer you to the correspondence between President Davis and myself, upon this question; a copy of which is herewith transmitted to each branch of the General Assembly.

In my letters to the President, will also be found the reasons which induced me to resist the execution of the conscription Act of 16th April last, so far as it related to the officers necessary to the maintenance of the government of this State. It may be proper that I remark, that my first letter to the President upon this question, in which I notify him that I will resist interference with the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government of the State, though dated the 22d of April, as it was expected to go by the mail of that day, was prepared on the previous day, which was the day the exemption Act was passed by Congress in secret session; of the passage of which I had no knowledge, nor had I ever heard that such a bill was pending when the letter was prepared.

The question has frequently been asked, why I did not resist the operation of the Act upon the privates as well as the officers of the militia of the State. But for the extreme emergency in which the country was at the time placed, by the neglect of the Confederate Government to make requisition upon the State for troops, to fill the

places of the twelve months men at an earlier day, and the fact that the conscription Act by the repeal of all other acts under which the President had been authorized to raise troops, placed it out of his power, for the time, to accept them under the constitutional mode, I should have had no hesitation in taking this course. But having entered my protest against the constitutionality of the Act, and Congress having repealed all other acts for raising troops, I thought it best on account of the great public peril, to throw the least possible obstructions, consistent with the maintenance of the government of the State, in the way of the Confederate Government in its preparations for our defense. I, therefore, at the expense of public censure which I saw I must incur by making the distinction between officers and privates, determined to content myself till the meeting of the General Assembly, with resistance to the execution of the act, only to the extent necessary to protect the State government against dissolution, and her people against the massacre and horrors, which might have attended negro insurrections in particular localities, had the militia been disbanded, by compelling the militia officers to leave the State, which would have left no legal vacancies that could have been filled by the Executive.

While the first conscription act made a heavy draft upon the militia of the State, it left all between thirty-five and forty-five, subject to the command of her constituted authorities, in case of emergency; and with these and her officers, she still retained a military *organization*. I did not, at that time, anticipate an extension of the act, which would embrace the whole militia of the State, before your meeting. The late act of Congress extends the conscription act to embrace all between thirty-five and forty-five; and, if executed, *disbands* and *destroys* all military organization in the State. Not only so, but it denies to those between thirty-five and forty-five, the right guaranteed by the Constitution of the Confederacy and laws of this State, to every Georgian to elect the officers by whom he is to be commanded while in Confederate service, and have them commissioned by the proper authority in his own State. This privilege has been allowed to other troops when called to the field. Even those embraced in the first conscription act, were allowed thirty days to volunteer and select their own officers from among those who, at the time the act was passed, had commissions from the Secretary of War to raise Regiments. But even this limited privilege, which fell far short of the full measure of their constitutional rights, is denied those now called for; and they are to be compelled to enter organizations in the choice of whose officers they have had no part, till all the old organizations, with most of their officers appointed by the Pres-

ident, are filled to their *maximum* number. This act, therefore, not only does gross injustice to the class of our fellow-citizens now called to the field, and denies them the exercise of sacred constitutional rights which other citizens when they entered the service were permitted to enjoy, but, if executed, it takes the Major Generals and all other militia officers of the State, by force, and puts them under the command of third Lieutenants appointed by the President, and leaves the State without a military organization to execute her laws, repel invasion, protect her public property, or suppress servile insurrection which the enemy now threatens to incite for the indiscriminate massacre of our wives and our children.

We entered into this revolution in defense of the rights and sovereignty of the States, and sundered our connection with the old Government, because State rights were invaded and State sovereignty denied. The conscription act, at one fell swoop, strikes down the sovereignty of the States, tramples upon the constitutional rights and personal liberty of the citizen, and arms the President with imperial powers, under which his subaltern in this State has already published his orders to drag citizens of Georgia, who are not in military service, from their homes, "in chains," for disobedience to his behests; while invalids unfit for duty have too often been forced into camp and victimized by exposure which they were unable to endure. This action of the Government not only violates the most sacred constitutional rights of the citizen, but tends to crush out the spirit of freedom and resistance to tyranny which was bequeathed to us by our ancestors of the Revolution of 1776. When the first conscription act was passed we had just gone through a series of reverses which saddened the hearts of our people, and the public mind acquiesced in the usurpation on account of the supposed necessity. The Government, presuming upon the advantage gained by the precedent with the acquiescence, fastens upon the country a second conscription act which not only detaches part from the State militia, but disbands the whole. No plea of necessity can be set up for this last act. Instead of reverses, all was success at the time of its passage. Our glorious armies had driven the enemy, at the point of the bayonet, from every battle field, during the most brilliant summer and fall campaigns to be found upon the pages of history. These successes had been achieved by men who entered the service as volunteers, and were not dragged from their homes as conscripts. The term of service of the troops was not about to expire at the time of the passage of the last conscription act, for they were then, everyone, in for three years or the war. The additional number needed to reinforce the armies, if we may judge from the

past, could be furnished by the States under requisitions, in half the time, and with much less than half the expense which it will cost the President to get them into service as conscripts.

Under these circumstances, solemnly impressed with a sense of the injustice about to be done to a large class of our fellow citizens, under an act which, in my opinion, plainly violates the Constitution of the Confederacy, and strikes down the sovereignty of the States, I felt that I should justly forfeit the confidence reposed in me by a people who, ever jealous of their rights, had opposed stern resistance to Federal encroachments, under my predecessors, Jackson, Troup and Gilmer, were I to permit the injustice, and allow the Government of the State to be virtually disbanded, and the right arm of her power severed from her, without first submitting the question of the *surrender* to the representatives of the people. I therefore informed the President of the Confederate States, in a letter dated the 18th of last month—a copy of which is hereto appended—that I would fill promptly with volunteers legally organized, a requisition, (which I invited,) for her quota of the new levy of troops needed by the Government, but that I would not permit the enrollment of conscripts under the late conscription act, till you should have time to meet, deliberate and act. You have the power to adopt the proper measures, and give proper direction to this question.

During the approaching winter, the enemy will make every effort in his power with large fleets and armies, to take our seaport city, over-run a large portion of our State, plunder our people and carry off our slaves, or induce them to murder the innocent and helpless portion of our population. At so critical a moment, the portion of our militia, who remain in the State, should be encouraged to volunteer and form themselves into efficient organizations, and should be kept within the limits of the State to strike for their wives and their children, their homes and their altars. If all our population able to bear arms are to be forced by Conscription to leave the State in the greatest crisis of the war, to protect more favored points, and our own cities are to be left an easy prey to the enemy, and our homes to be plundered by his marauding bands without resistance, I will not be privy to the deed. You are the representatives of the people, and must make the decision. I therefore conjure you to stand by the rights and the honor of the State, and provide for the protection of the property, the liberties and the lives of her people.

Hon. Thomas W. Thomas, a judicial officer of the State of great ability and integrity, in a case brought regularly before him in his judicial capacity, has pronounced the

Conscription Act unconstitutional, in an argument which has not been, and will not be answered. Since the decision was made, Congress, as the newspapers report, has passed an additional act, authorizing the President to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in all cases of arrest made under the authority of the Government, which was doubtless intended to deny to the Judiciary the exercise of its Constitutional functions. in this very case, and which places the liberty of every citizen of the Confederacy at the mercy of the President, who may imprison any citizen under his order without legal warrant or authority, and no court dare interfere to liberate the captive when the imprisonment is illegal. I now submit the question for the consideration and decision of the Representatives of the people of the State, whether the Constitutional rights of her citizens shall be respected, and her sovereignty maintained, or whether the citizen shall be told that he has no rights, and his State no sovereignty.

The question is not whether Georgia shall furnish her just quota of men and means for the common defence. This she has more than done to the present time, and this she is ever ready to do, so long as she has a man or a dollar at her command. But it is, shall she be permitted to furnish troops as volunteers, organized in accordance with her reserved rights, or shall her volunteers be rejected and her citizens be dragged to the field as Conscripts in violation of their rights and her sovereignty? Shall the pompous pretensions of imperial power, made by a government constituted by the States as their common agent, be acquiesced in, or shall the government be compelled to return to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution?

I am aware that it has been said by the advocates of conscription, that it is no time now to correct errors. If so, it follows that there is no responsibility for, and no restraint upon their commission. Again, it is said we should first decide whether we are to "have States," before we undertake to define the rights of the States. We *had States* when we entered into this revolution. We *had States* before the passage of the Conscription Acts. We still *have States*, but if Conscription is to be executed to the extent of the power claimed for Congress by its advocates, we cease to *have States*, or to have constitutional liberty or personal rights. The solemn question now presented for your consideration is, shall we continue to *have States*, or shall we in lieu thereof have a consolidated military despotism?

MARTIAL LAW AND HABEAS CORPUS.

We were recently informed by the newspapers, that a military commander holding a commission under the gov-

ernment of the Confederate States, had issued an order declaring the city of Atlanta in this State, to be under *martial law*, and had appointed a Governor and his *aids* to assume the government of the city. At the time this order was published, the head quarters of the General by whom it was passed and most of his command, were, I believe, in another State, over 130 miles from the city of Atlanta. The order was issued without any conference with the Executive of this State upon the subject, and the Governor appointed by the General, assumed the government and control of the city. As you were soon to assemble, I thought it best to avoid all conflict upon this question till the facts should be placed before you, and your pleasure, as the representatives of the sovereign people of this State, should be known in the premises. I consider this and all like proceedings, on the part of Confederate officers not only high handed usurpations, depending for their authority upon military power without the shadow of constitutional right, but dangerous precedents, which if acquiesced in by the people of this State, tend to the subversion of the government and sovereignty of the State, and of the individual rights of the citizen. This order of the commanding General was, after some delay, annulled by the War Department.

The 5th and 6th paragraphs of the 4th Article of the Constitution of the Confederate States, are in these words :

5 "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, "shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained "by the people of the several States."

6 "The powers not delegated to the Confederate States "by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, "are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people thereof."

Under these provisions of the Constitution, no Department nor officer of the Confederate government, has the right to assume or exercise any power not delegated by the States, "each State acting in its sovereign and independent character." It follows, therefore, that no Department nor officer of the Confederate Government, has the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, which is the highest safeguard of personal liberty, nor to exercise the high prerogative of sovereignty, by the representative of which alone, *martial law* may be declared, unless the grant of power from the States to do so can be found in the Constitution. That instrument declares ;

"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be "suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, "the public safety may require it."

This clause contains a grant, by plain implication, of the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* when the public safety requires it, in the two cases of *rebellion* or *invasion*,

but in no other case; and no further in these cases than may be required by the public safety. But we look to the Constitution in vain for any grant of power by the States to the Confederate government or any Department or officer thereof, to declare *martial law* and suspend the laws and civil process of the States, (other than the writ of *habeas corpus*,) in any case or under any emergency whatever. If a Confederate officer may, by a declaration of *martial law*, set aside the laws and civil process of a State in a particular city or other locality, at his pleasure, he may extend his order to embrace the whole territory of the State, and set aside the government of the State, and may himself enact the laws and appoint the Governors by which the people of the State shall in future be controlled. Not only so, but if the precedent in this case is to be tolerated, this may be done by any military commander in any part of the Confederacy, who chooses to send his edict to this State, and appoint his Executive officers to carry it into effect.

IMPRESSMENT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

It is also my duty to call your attention to another matter considered by the people of this State a subject of grievance. The power is now claimed by almost every military commander, to impress the private property of the citizen at his pleasure, without any express order from the Secretary of War for that purpose; and in many cases, without the payment of any compensation—the officer, who is in some cases, only a Captain or Lieutenant, giving a certificate that the property has been taken for public use; which seizure, after long delay, may, or may not, be recognized by the government; as it may determine that the officer had, or had not, competent authority to make it.

I am aware that the Constitution confers the power upon the Confederate Government, to take private property for public use, paying therefor just compensation; and I have no doubt, that every true and loyal citizen, would cheerfully acquiesce in the exercise of this power, by the properly authorized and responsible agents of the government, at all times when the public necessities might require it. But I deny that every subaltern in uniform who passes through the country, has the right to appropriate what he pleases of the property of the citizen without being able to show the authority of the Government for the exercise of this high prerogative. As our people are not aware of their proper remedies for the redress of the grievances hereinbefore mentioned, I respectfully suggest, that the General Assembly, after consideration of these questions, declare by Resolution or otherwise, their opinion as to the power of the Confederate Government and its officers, in these particulars. I also respectfully request that the General Assembly declare the extent to which the Executive of this State will

be sustained by the representatives of the people, in protecting their rights, and the integrity of the Government, and sovereignty of the State, against the usurpations and abuses to which I have invited your attention.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Copy of a Letter to President Davis, to which no reply has been received.

CANTON, GEO., Oct. 18th, 1862.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis:

DEAR SIR:—The act of Congress passed at its late session extending the Conscription act, unlike its predecessor, of which it is amendatory, gives you power, in certain contingencies, of the happening of which you must be the judge, to suspend its operation, and accept troops from the States under any of the former acts upon that subject. By former acts you were authorized to accept troops from the States organized into companies, battalions and regiments. The Conscription act of 16th April last repealed these acts, but the late act revives them when you suspend it.

For the reasons then given, I entered my protest against the first Conscription act on account of its unconstitutionality, and refused to permit the enrollment of any State officer, civil or military, who was necessary to the integrity of the State government. But on account of the emergencies of the country, growing out of the neglect of the Confederate authorities to call upon the States for a sufficient amount of additional force to supply the places of the twelve months troops, and on account of the repeal of the former laws upon that subject, having, for the time, placed it out of your power to accept troops organized by the States in the constitutional mode, I interposed no active resistance to the enrollment of persons in this State between 18 and 35, who were not officers necessary to the maintenance of the government of the State.

The first conscription act took from the State only part of her military force. She retained her officers and all her militia between 35 and 45. Her military organization was neither disbanded nor destroyed. She had permitted a heavy draft to be made upon it, without constitutional authority, rather than her fidelity to our cause should be questioned, or the enemy should gain any advantage growing out of what her authorities might consider unwise councils. But she still retained an organization, subject to the command of her constituted authorities, which she could use for the protection of her public property, the execution of her laws,

the repulsion of invasion, or the suppression of servile insurrection which our insidious foe now proclaims to the world that it is his intention to incite, which if done, may result in an indiscriminate massacre of helpless women and children.

At this critical period in our public affairs, when it is absolutely necessary that each State keep *an organization* for home protection, Congress, with your sanction, has extended the conscription act to embrace all between 35 and 45 subject to military duty, giving you the power to suspend the act as abovestated. If you refuse to exercise this power and are permitted to take all between 35 and 45 as conscripts, you *disband* and *destroy* all military organization in this State, and leave her people utterly powerless to protect their own families, even against their own slaves. Not only so, but you deny to those between 35 and 45 a privilege of electing the officers to command them, to which, under the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws of this State, they are clearly entitled, which has been allowed to other troops from the State, and was to a limited extent allowed even to those between 18 and 35 under the act of 16th April, as that act did allow them thirty days within which to volunteer, under such officers as they might select, who chanced at the time to have commissions from the War Department to raise regiments.

If you deny this rightful privilege to those between 35 and 45, and refuse to accept them as *volunteers* with officers selected by them in accordance with the laws of their State, and attempt to compel them to enter the service as *conscripts*, my opinion is, your orders will only be obeyed by many of them when backed by an armed force which they have no power to resist.

The late act, if I construe it correctly, does not give those between 35 and 45 the privilege under any circumstances of volunteering and forming themselves into regimental organizations, but compels them to enter the present organizations as privates under officers heretofore selected by others, until all the present organizations are filled to their *maximum* number.

This injustice can only be avoided by the exercise of the power given you to suspend the act, and call upon the States for organized companies, battalions and regiments. I think the history of the past justifies me in saying, that the public interest cannot suffer by the adoption of this course. When you made a requisition upon me in the early part of February last, for twelve regiments, I had them all, with a large additional number, in the field subject to your command and ready for service, in about one month. It has now been over six months since the passage of the first conscription act, and your officers during that time have not probably enrolled

and carried into service from this State conscripts, exceeding one-fourth of the number furnished by me as volunteers in one month, while the expense of getting the conscripts into service has probably been four times as much as it cost to get four times the number of volunteers into the field.

In consideration of these facts, I trust you will not hesitate to exercise the power given you by the act of Congress, and make an early requisition (which I earnestly invite) upon the Executive of this State, for her just quota of the additional number of troops necessary to be called out, to meet the hosts of the invader—the troops to be organized into companies, battalions and regiments, in accordance with the laws of this State.

The prompt and patriotic response made by the people of Georgia to every call for volunteers, justifies the reasonable expectation that I shall be able to fill your requisition in a short time after it is made, and authorizes me in advance to pledge prompt compliance. This can be done, too, when left to the State authorities, in such way as not to disband nor destroy her military organization at home, which must be kept in existence to be used in case of servile insurrection or other pressing necessity.

If you should object to other new organizations on the ground that they are not efficient, I beg to invite your attention to the conduct of the newly organized regiments of Georgians, and indeed of troops from all the States, upon the plains of Manassas, in the battles before Richmond, upon James' Island near Charleston, at Shiloh, at Richmond, Kentucky, and upon every battle field, whenever and wherever they have met the invading forces. If it is said that some of our old regiments are almost decimated, not having more than enough men in a regiment to form a single company; that it is too expensive to keep these small bands in the field as regiments, and that justice to the officers requires that they be filled up by conscripts, I reply, that injustice should never be done to the troops, for the purpose of saving a few dollars of expense; and that justice to the men now called into the field, as imperatively requires, that they shall have the privilege allowed to other troops, to exercise the constitutional right of entering the service under officers selected and appointed as directed by the laws of their own State, as it does, that officers in service shall not be deprived of their commands when their regiments are worn out or destroyed.

Our officers have usually exposed themselves in the van of the fight, and shared the fate of their men. Hence but few of the original experienced officers who went to the field with our old regiments, which have won so bright a name in history, now survive, but their places have been filled by others appointed in most cases by the President.

They have, therefore, no just cause to claim that the right of election which belongs to every Georgian, shall be denied to all who are hereafter to enter the service, for the purpose of sustaining them in the offices which they now fill.

If it becomes necessary to disband any regiment on account of its small numbers, let every officer and private be left perfectly free to unite with such new volunteer association as he thinks proper, and in the organization and selection of officers, it is but reasonable to suppose that modest merit and experience will not be overlooked.

The late act of Congress, if executed in this State, not only does gross injustice to a large class of her citizens, utterly destroys all State military organization, and encroaches upon the reserved rights of the State, but strikes down her sovereignty at a single blow, and tears from her the right arm of strength, by which she alone can maintain her existence, and protect those most dear to her, and most dependent upon her. The representatives of the people will meet in General Assembly on the 6th day of next month, and I feel that I should be recreant to the high trust reposed in me, were I to permit the virtual destruction of the Government of the State, before they shall have had time to convene, deliberate and act.

Referring, in connection with the considerations above mentioned, to our former correspondence, for the reasons which satisfy my mind beyond doubt, of the unconstitutionality of the conscription acts; and to the fact that a Judge in this State, of great ability, in a case regularly brought before him in his judicial capacity, has pronounced the law unconstitutional; and to the further fact that Congress has lately passed an additional act authorizing you to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, doubtless with a view of denying to the judiciary in this very case, the exercise of its constitutional functions, for the protection of personal liberty, I can no longer avoid the responsibility of discharging a duty which I owe to the people of this State, by informing you, that I cannot permit the enrollment of conscripts, under the late act of Congress entitled "An act to amend the act further to provide for the common defense," until the General Assembly of this State shall have convened and taken action in the premises.

The plea of necessity set up for conscription last Spring, when I withheld active resistance to a heavy draft upon the military organization of the State under the first conscription act, cannot be pleaded, after the brilliant successes of our gallant armies during the summer and fall campaign, which have been achieved by troops who entered the service, not as conscripts but as volunteers. If more troops are needed to meet coming emergencies, call upon the State, and you shall have them as *volunteers*, much

more rapidly than your enrolling officers can drag *conscripts*, like slaves, "in chains," to camps of instruction. And 'who that is not blinded by prejudice or ambition, can doubt, that they will be much more effective as volunteers than as conscripts? The volunteer enters the service of his own free will. He regards the war as much his own as the Government's war; and is ready, if need be, to offer his life a willing sacrifice upon his country's altar. Hence it is that our *volunteer armies* have been invincible, when contending against vastly superior numbers with every advantage which the best equipments and supplies can afford. Not so with the conscript. He may be as ready as any citizen of the State to volunteer, if permitted to enjoy the constitutional rights which have been allowed to others, in the choice of his officers and associates. But if these are denied him, and he is seized like a serf, and hurried into an association repulsive to his feelings, and placed under officers in whom he has no confidence, he then feels that this is the Government's war, not his; that he is the mere instrument of arbitrary power, and that he is no longer laboring to establish constitutional liberty, but to build up a military despotism for its ultimate but certain overthrow. Georgians will never refuse to volunteer, as long as there is an enemy upon our soil, and a call for their services. But if I mistake not the signs of the times, they will require the Government to respect their plain constitutional rights.

Surely no just reason exists why you should refuse to accept volunteers when tendered, and insist on replenishing your armies by conscription and coercion of freemen.

The question, then, is not whether you shall have Georgia's quota of troops, for they are freely offered—*tendered in advance*—but it is whether you shall accept them when tendered as volunteers, organized as the Constitution and laws direct, or shall, when the decision is left with you, insist on rejecting volunteers, and dragging the free citizens of this State into your armies as conscripts. No act of the Government of the United States, prior to the secession of Georgia, struck a blow at constitutional liberty, so fell, as has been stricken by the conscription acts. The people of this State had ample cause, however, to justify their separation from the old Government. They acted coolly and deliberately, in view of all the responsibilities; and they stand ready to-day to sustain their action, at all hazards; and to resist submission to the Lincoln Government, and the reconstruction of the old Union, to the expenditure of their last dollar, and the sacrifice of their last life. Having entered into the revolution freemen, they intend to emerge from it freemen. And if I mistake not the character of the sons, judged by the action of their fathers against Federal

encroachments, under Jackson, Troup and Gilmer, respectively, as executive officers, they will refuse to yield their sovereignty to usurpation, and will require the Government, which is the common agent of all the States, to move within the sphere assigned it by the Constitution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the Special Message of the Governor was referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic, and 500 copies of the same ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered a resolution upon the subject of opening and adjourning the House.

On motion of Mr. Washington, of Bibb, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, the House reconsidered so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the printing of the Governor's Annual and Special Messages.

Mr. Washington, from the committee appointed to revise and amend the Rules of the House, reported the original Rules back to the House with amendments, which report, on motion of Mr. Washington, was adopted, and 200 copies of the Rules ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the documents accompanying the Governor's Message on military matters was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the document upon the subject of salt manufacture referred to the special committee on Salt Supplies.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, reported a bill to be entitled an act to empower Owen Smith and Angus Morrison to make good and sufficient titles to a certain tract or parcel of land in Brooks county, Georgia.

Mr. Adams, of Clarke, reported a bill to be entitled an act to confer certain privileges upon Henry Durham, of the county of Clarke, and to give him authority to transact business as though he was of full age.

Also, a resolution for the appointing of a committee to investigate the unlawful issue of shinplasters, &c.

Also, a petition of W. W Lumpkin and Jos. T. Lumpkin, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Mr. Hawkins, of Forsyth, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distillation of grain into ardent spirits till twelve months after the end of the present war, and to prevent the exportation of grain from this State to be distilled.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the retail of distilled spirituous intoxicating liquors in this State, and to repeal all laws authorizing the granting of license to sell by retail intoxicating liquors and to punish persons for its violation.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts incorporating the city of Atlanta, by conferring upon the mayor of said city the power to try and punish all offenders committing offenses in said city heretofore tried in the Superior Courts and punished by fine and imprisonment, and to make the judgments of the mayor a bar to the jurisdiction for the same offense in the Superior Court.

Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the pardon of James R. Wilson of the county of Fulton.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has agreed to the resolution of the House of Representatives “to appoint a committee to consider and report upon questions concerning the salt supply,” and the President has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Brown and Smith.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, reported a resolution authorizing the appointing of an additional standing committee on the Georgia Military Institute.

Mr. Smith, of Hall, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the 2nd section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State, approved December the 19th, 1818, so as to extend and define the ages to which persons shall be liable to work upon public roads.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to organize the Home Guard Militia.

Mr. Blake, of Hall, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act approved January 12th, 1852.

Mr. Speight, of Haralson, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the minor children of Sophia and Wm. McBride.

Mr. Jones, of Harris, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unlawful issue of change bills in this State.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, groceries and provisions ; also on the net income or profits of all per-

sons and corporate bodies engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton and woolen goods, in the tanning and sale of leather, and in the manufacture and sale of any articles made thereof, and in the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors from grain of any kind; and to appropriate the same, when collected, for the support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and other persons therein named.

On motion of Mr. Eason, of Tattnall, 200 copies of said bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has adopted a resolution of thankfulness to Almighty God for his presence and protection in the many hard-fought battles, and for the glorious victories over our enemies since the commencement of the present war; and I am directed to transmit the same to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

Mr. Cabaniss also reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous and malt liquors.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, reported a bill to be entitled an act to impose a tax upon the income of the people of Georgia to raise a fund for the support of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and the indigent families of soldiers in service, and the indigent disabled soldiers who have been discharged from service, and their indigent families, for the year 1863.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers.

Mr. Owen, of McIntosh, reported a resolution instructing the Military Committee of the House to unite with the Military Committee of the Senate to examine the Governor's Message upon the subject of the militia, and report thereon, &c.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a resolution tendering the thanks of the people of the State and the General Assembly to our brave soldiers, and expressive of regret at the death of so many of our brave officers and men, &c.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, reported a resolution to bring on the election of a State Printer at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday the 11th instant.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of executors, administrators and guardians.

Also, a bill to impose an additional tax upon the net income and profits of all property invested in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, leather, cloth, yarns, thread, hats,

tin and iron ware, and upon the net income and profits realized in the sale of provisions, merchandise and goods, subject to qualifications therein expressed, and to define the method of appropriating the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor of this State to raise and equip three independent battalions of infantry, of five companies each, for home defense.

Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, reported a resolution limiting the legislation of the present session to certain business, &c.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act for taxing dogs, and for other purposes. On motion, 200 copies ordered printed.

Mr. Barnes, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Ordinaries, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the wife and children of Robert G. Shriver, and for other purposes.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to make Adaline Peppers, a free woman of color, the slave for life of Wilkins S. Ivey, of Walton county.

Mr. Culberson, of Walker, reported a bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain persons therein mentioned from taxation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of the families of absent soldiers from the county of Whitfield.

Mr. Underwood, of Whitfield, reported a bill to be entitled an act to supply the people with salt and appropriate money for the same.

Mr. Gross, of Scriven, reported a resolution requiring Peter Stotesbury and James Humphreys to report to the present Legislature the quantity of salt they have made, the price they sell at, &c.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, reported a bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance Trust and Loan Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon," approved 1861.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the resolution fixing the time for the meeting and adjourning the House was taken up.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, moved to strike out "3 o'clock" and insert "2 o'clock."

After some discussion, "3 o'clock" was stricken out and "1½ o'clock" inserted, and the resolution as amended adopted, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That this House will meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 1½ o'clock, P. M., until otherwise ordered by the House.

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the Special Message of the Governor was taken up.

Mr. Tatum moved that it be referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, moved its reference to a select committee of nine.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved that it be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, called the previous question, which was sustained by the House.

The vote was then taken upon the motion to indefinitely postpone, and the motion was lost.

The motion to refer to the Select Committee and the one to refer to the Judiciary Committee were also lost.

The motion to refer the message to the Committee on the State of the Republic was then put and carried, and on motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, 200 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Washington, of Bibb, 200 copies of the Governor's Annual Message were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Kirby, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported a resolution in relation to the salt supply as duly enrolled and ready for the signatures of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, reported a resolution bringing on the election of Confederate States Senator.

On motion of Mr. Washington, a resolution tendering the use of the Hall to the Hon. A. H. Kenan, member of Congress, this evening at 7 o'clock, to enable him to address the people, was adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Henderson, of Worth, for a few days on special business.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, reported a resolution recommending the calling of a National Convention to consider the differences between the Confederate and U. S. Governments.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8th, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Adams.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee moved that the House take up a resolution from the Senate upon the subject of thanking to Almighty God, which motion was lost.

Mr. Culberson, of Walker, announced the death of the Hon . Mr. Dumas of Chatteoga.

Mr. Walden announced the death of the Hon. Mr. Kelly, of Glasscock.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, announced the death of the Hon. Mr. Key, of Dooly.

Mr. McAfee, of Gwinnett, announced the death of the Hon. Mr. Hudson, of Gwinnett.

On motion, of Mr. Culberson, of Walker, a committee of five consisting of Messrs. Culberson, Swearingen, McAfee, Hutchings and Walden, was appointed to report suitable resolutions thereon.

The Clerk then proceeded to the reading of Bills the second time, and the following Bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to empower Owen Smith and Angus Morrison to make good and sufficient titles to a certain tract or parcel of land in Brooks county, Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to confer certain privileges upon Henry Durham, of the county of Clark, and to give him authority to transact business as though he was of lawful age.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the pardon of James R. Wilson, of the county of Fulton.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the retail of distilled Spirituous intoxicating Liquors in this State, and to repeal all laws authorizing the granting of License to sell by retail intoxicating liquors, and to punish persons for its violation.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unlawful issue of Change Bills in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the 2nd Section of an Act entitled an act to alter and amend the Road Laws of this State, approved December 19th, 1818, so as to extend and define the ages to which persons shall be liable to work upon public roads.

Also, a bill for the relief of the minor children of Sophia and Wm. McBride.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed a resolution approving the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor suppressing the distillation of spirituous liquors, and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The House then took up the Bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies in this State arising from the sale of goods, wares and merchandize, groceries and provisions, also on the net income or profits of all persons and corporate bodies engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton and woolen goods, in the Tanning and sale of leath-

er, and in the manufacture and sale of any articles made thereof and in the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors from grain of any kind, and to appropriate the same when collected for the support of indigent widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and other persons therein named, which was read the second time and referred to the committee on Finance.

The House then took up the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous and malt liquors, which was read the second time and made the special order for Monday next.

The House then took up the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, which was read the second time and referred to the committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvement.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the committee on Military Affairs, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to organize the Home Guard Militia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor of this State to raise and equip three Independent Battalions of Infantry of five companies each for home defense.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance, to-wit :

A bill to impose a tax upon the income of the people of Georgia to raise a fund for the support of widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and the indigent families of soldiers in service and the indigent disabled soldiers who have been discharged from service, and their indigent families for the year 1863.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to impose an additional tax upon the net income and profits of all property invested in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, leather, yarns, thread, hats, tin and iron ware, and upon the net income and profits realized in the sale of provisions, merchandize and goods, subject to the qualifications therein expressed, and to define the method of appropriating the same.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for taxing dogs and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distillation of grain into ardent spirits till twelve months after the end of the present war, and to prevent the exportation of grain from this State to be distilled.

The House took up the Bill to supply the people with Salt and appropriate money for the same, which was read the second time and referred to Committee on Salt Supply.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor, to deliver to the House of Representatives, a communication in writing.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution relating to the manufacture of Cotton Cards, and I am directed to transmit the same to the House of Representatives forthwith for their concurrence.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain persons therein mentioned from taxation and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of the families of absent soldiers from the county of Whitfield.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act approved January 12th, 1852.

The bill to be entitled an act to appropriate forty-five thousand dollars towards the obstructing the Apalachicola Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, was read the second time and referred to a Special Committee of five consisting of Messrs. Lee, Whittle, Bryan, Bacon, and Schley, and made the special order for Monday next.

The bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Planters Insurance, Trust and Loan Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banks.

The following bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to make Adaline Peppers a free woman, a slave for life, &c.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts incorporating the city of Atlanta by conferring upon the Mayor of said city the power to try and punish for all offences committed in said city heretofore tried in the Superior Courts and punished by fine and imprisonment, and to make the judgment of the Mayor a bar to the jurisdiction for the same offense in the Superior Court.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Ordinaries, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the wife and children of Robert G. Shriver and for other purposes.

Mr. Bigham from the Committee on Salt supplies reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to reimburse the Treasurer of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, such money as he has heretofore advanced to enable the Governor to carry out his contract for the manufacture of Salt in Virginia for distribution amongst the families of soldiers and others in Georgia.

Also, a series of resolutions declaring the sanction of the State upon the contracts made for the manufacture of Salt in Washington and Smythe counties, Virginia, authorizing the Governor to make all necessary arrangements to secure the prompt transportation of Salt, obtained there and elsewhere for supply to Georgia.

Also a resolution to facilitate the transportation of Salt to Georgia, which resolutions were adopted and ordered to be transmitted forthwith to the Senate.

The House then took up the following resolutions which were read and adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Military Committee of the House unite with that of the Senate, and examine that part of the Governor's Message which refers to a revival of the Militia of Georgia, also the propriety of retaining in the service of the Militia such persons as come under the Conscription Act of Congress and report thereon as early as practicable.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that the General Assembly convene in the Representative Hall, on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a Senator to the Confederate States Senate from Georgia.

Resolved, That, the Senate concurring, the General Assembly of the State of Georgia will proceed on Tuesday the 11th inst., immediately after election of Confederate Senator, to the election of a State Printer, and immediately thereafter to the election of a Director on the part of the State for the Bank of the State of Georgia.

The House took up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine the Code.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered a substitute which was adopted in lieu of the original, and is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to take into consideration what action shall be taken by the House in reference to the Code of Georgia.

The House took up the resolution contemplating the call of a national Convention, which on motion of Mr. Bigham, was indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the resolution contemplating the appointing of a committee to investigate the unlawful is-

sue of change Bills, which on motion was referred to the Committee on Banks.

The House took up the resolution from the Senate upon the subject of thanksgiving, which on motion of Mr. Washington, was referred to a select committee of three consisting of Messrs. Washington, Smith, of Brooks, and Hawkins.

The House took up the resolution limiting the legislation of the present Session to certain business, which on motion was indefinitely postponed.

The following resolutions were taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That Peter Stotesbury and James Humphreys who received ten thousand dollars from the State for the purpose of making Salt for the people of Georgia, report to the present Legislature the quantity of Salt they have made and the quality of the Salt made by them, and the price they sell the Salt at, how much they now have on hand, and how much they have sold.

Also, the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the Speaker be requested to appoint an additional Standing Committee on the Georgia Military Institute.”

The House took up the resolution tendering thanks to our brave soldiers.

Messrs. Render, of Merriwether, Gibson of Chatham, Cabaniss, of Monroe, offered each an additional resolution by way of amendment.

On motion the original resolution and amendments were referred to a select Committee of five consisting of Messrs. Briscoe, Cabaniss, Whittle, McCamy and Gay.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolment, reported as duly enrolled, and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a resolution in relation to the City of Savannah, and for the removal of the helpless women and children in Savannah, to a place of security.

On motion of Mr. Tatum, of Dade, the communication from His Excellency the Governor was taken up and read and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Milledgeville, Nov. 8, 1862. }

To the General Assembly :

Since I sent my Annual Message, in which I referred to our State contracts with the Virginia company for Salt, and to my letter to His Excellency Gov. Letcher, I have received from him a reply, a copy of which I herewith communicate, while the language of the letter might leave

some doubt upon our minds whether the contracts of the two companies of this State, made with my sanction, under which the State authorities expect to derive much of the supply for our people, are included in the exemption, the whole purport of the letter, and the well known character of Gov. Letcher for liberality, justice, and patriotism, I think fully justify the conclusion that he will not interfere with either the works put up by this State, or by the citizens with her sanction for the supply of consumers without speculation. While there is no written contract between the State and the companies that the Salt is not to be sold on speculation, it was well understood between myself and them, and in execution of this agreement I have carried their Salt over the State Road free of charge, and they are carrying out in good faith the agreement on their part, the works of the companies are therefore in fact State works, and are, no doubt embraced in the exemption made in our favor by the Governor of Virginia.

It is to me a source of much gratification that there will be no cause to interrupt the friendly relations which have always existed, and should ever exist, between Georgia and that honored commonwealth.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 Richmond, Va., October 31, 1862. }

His Excellency Joseph E. Brown :

DEAR SIR.—Since my return from Saltville, I have been constantly employed with official duties of a pressing character, hence the unavoidable delay in replying to your letter of the 8th instant. I have endeavored at all times to pursue such a policy as would be calculated to ensure harmony and concert of action between the States of the Confederacy and the Confederate authorities. In this case I provided in the contract made on the 22d inst., as follows, viz :

“ And it is further understood and agreed that while the
 “ State of Virginia requires the Salt hereby contracted for,
 “ to be furnished and delivered at the times and in the quantities specified without failure, the delivery thereof shall
 “ not interfere with existing contracts made with the government of the Confederate States, or with any separate
 “ State of the Confederate States, or with any county or
 “ corporation Court within this Commonwealth.”

This action will I suppose give satisfaction to the people of Georgia.

I am truly,
 (Signed.) JOHN LETCHER.

On motion the said correspondence was referred to the Committee on Salt supply.

On motion of Mr. Black, of Floyd, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, on account of sickness.

The House then took up the Senate resolution endorsing and approving the proclamation of the Governor upon the distilling of spirituous liquors out of grain.

Mr. Cabaniss moved that said resolution be postponed indefinitely, which motion was lost.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved to lay said resolution on the table, which motion was lost.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, moved to refer said resolution to a select committee of three, and pending the discussion thereon the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, Monday morning next.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

On motion of Mr. Reese, of Sumter, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Felton, of Macon.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of counties for the introduction of new matter, when

Mr. Surrency, of Appling, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Appling county to distribute the poor school fund of said county among indigent families.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, reported a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether or no there be any members of this House who are disqualified by reason of holding military commissions.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to have the rivers of this State obstructed and defended.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to impose a tax on cotton.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to postpone the operation of the revised code of laws.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the support of the Georgia Academy for the Blind.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to consent to the purchase by the Confederate States of certain pieces of land in Chatham and Bibb counties.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the 7th division of the penal code, and to punish persons for issuing or passing counterfeit treasury notes, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an Insurance company in the city of Macon.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, offered a resolution requesting the Military Committee to confer with the Military Committee of the Senate as to the propriety and necessity of organizing a mounted police, &c.

Also, a resolution requesting the Governor to instruct Mr. Seals to forward the copies of the Code now ready to Milledgeville, for distribution, &c.

Mr. Gresham, of Burke, reported a bill to be entitled an act to compel owners of railroad and bank stock to pay county tax in the several counties in this State.

Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, reported a bill to be entitled an act to relieve Erastus Johnson, Thomas V Hargis, John J. Howard and John A. Erwin from the penalty incurred by them by the illegal issue of change bills.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the families of soldiers, and wounded and disabled soldiers who have no means of support.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize William M. Driskill to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the election of James Castlebury Ordinary of Chattahoochee county, and for other purposes.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a resolution to furnish the troops with clothes and shoes.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, the rule was suspended, and said resolution taken up and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Whittle, Jernigan, Beall, of Randolph, Schley and Burney.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Coosa Bank, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Charles W West, deceased.

Also, a petition, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the public school fund.

Mr. Brown, of Clay, reported a bill to be entitled an act to suspend temporarily the computation of compound interest against Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to enlarge the rules of evidence in certain cases.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, reported a bill to be entitled an act to require the incorporated cotton and wool factories to publish lists of stockholders.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Athens, Georgia, Insurance Company.

Mr. Gay, of Colquitt, reported a bill to be entitled an act to render administration upon estates in certain cases unnecessary, and to grant certain rights and privileges to widows in such cases.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the poisoning of fish in certain counties, and to provide certain penalties against the same.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Superintendent of the W. & A. R. R. to transport corn free of charge, purchased by order of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Dade county, for the use of indigent soldiers' families.

Mr. Johnson, of Echols, reported a bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid an order passed by the Inferior Court of Echols county, levying an extra tax upon the citizens thereof, for the support of the indigent women and children for the year 1862.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the false and fraudulent counterfeiting, forgery and passing of counterfeit Confederate States Treasury notes, bonds, coupons, &c., and to punish the same, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, reported a bill to be entitled an act to abolish the militia laws of this State.

The Speaker announced the Committee on the Georgia Military Institute as follows:

Smith of Brooks, Moore of Thomas, Black, Schley, Green, Pitts, Reese, Burke, Barker, Martin, Render, Walton, Candler, Griffin, Henderson of Pierce, Nesbit, and Sheats.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Prince, of Fulton county, which bill was accompanied by a petition.

Also, a bill, accompanied by a petition, entitled an act for the relief of John J. Garvey.

Mr. Jackson, of Clarke, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Jane Miller, a free person of color, to sell herself into perpetual slavery.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, reported a bill to be entitled an act to confiscate the real estate, including the R. R. stock within the limits of the State of Georgia, to provide for the sale thereof, and to appropriate the proceeds thereof of all alien enemies of the State of Georgia and Confederate States, of which Georgia forms a constituent part.

Mr. Barker, of Gordon, reported a bill to be entitled an act to suppress the distillation of grain.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Laurent deGive, Belgian Consul at Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. McAfee, of Gwinnett, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the toll to be taken at mills, approved January 26, 1786.

Mr. Jones, of Harris, reported a bill to be entitled an act repealing so much of an act as was passed in the year 1850, adding lot of land No. 6 to Talbot county.

Mr. Strickland, of Hart, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of cotton cards in this State, and to appropriate money for the same.

Mr. Snell, of Johnson, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change and alter county lines between Emanuel and Johnson counties.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing.

Mr. Mallard, of Liberty, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the several laws in this State for the trial and punishment of slaves and free persons of color.

Mr. Owen, of McIntosh, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the poor school fund now on hand among the most indigent families of this State.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, reported a bill to be entitled an act to continue in force the 4th section of an act passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th day of November, 1860, entitled an act to provide against the forfeiture of the several bank charters of this State on account of non-specie payments for a given time, and for other purposes, passed in the year 1857, and to suspend the pains and penalties imposed upon the several banks and their officers in this State for non-payment of specie, and other purposes; and also an act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the people and banks of this State, and for other purposes, passed on the 30th November, 1860, and to add an additional section to said act assented to 20th December, 1860.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to protect the property of married women, to regulate its distribution in cases of intestacy, and to prescribe their liabilities.

On motion of Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, 200 copies of said bill were ordered printed for the use of the House.

Also, a bill entitled an act to secure the tax upon certain articles of merchandise in this State.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing his Excellency to furnish negroes to complete the defences around Savannah, and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

On motion, the communication from his Excellency the Governor was taken up and read, and being upon the subject of the defence of the city of Savannah, the same together with a resolution from the Senate upon the same subject, were, on motion, referred to a select committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Moore of Thomas, Norwood, Cochran of Glynn, Smith of Brooks, Snell, Hines, and Mallard, with instructions to report thereon at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lee, from the special committee to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to appropriate forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, reported that they had had the same under consideration and had made some slight amendments, and recommend its passage.

The committee have also had under consideration an act to authorize the Governor to have the rivers of this State obstructed and defended, which they also recommend be taken up separately and passed.

On motion, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Moore, of Thomas, in the chair, to consider the bill first mentioned in said report, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported the bill back to the House, and recommend that the substitute reported by the special committee be passed.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and on motion was ordered to be transmitted forthwith to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to have the rivers of this State obstructed and defended, was read the second time and referred to the committee on Military affairs, and made the special order for Tuesday next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, offered a resolution providing for inviting the introducers of bills before committees, while they have their bills under consideration.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to request the Secretary of War to return powder, &c.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writ-

ing in reference to certain trophies captured by the 18th Georgia Regiment.

The Governor has approved and signed a resolution to appoint a committee to consider and report upon questions concerning the salt supply.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the terms of citizenship and residence in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to exempt from their professional tax all physicians, lawyers and all other persons liable to pay professional tax, now enlisted as privates in the armies of the Confederate States, during their continuance in service.

Mr. McCamy, of Murray, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent, during the existing war, monopolies, extortion and speculations in bread-stuffs, &c.

Mr. Culberson, of Walker, reported a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the orders and judgments of Ordinaries of this State where the same may be passed beyond the limits of this State, and to legalize and make valid the orders of certain deputy Ordinaries in this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lemon, of Morgan, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the patrol laws of this State.

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to re-enact and continue in force the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of an act to grant relief to the banks and the people of this State, &c., passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th of November, 1860, and also to re-enact and continue in force the fourth section of an act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the banks and people of this State, &c., assented to December 20th, 1860.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the State of Georgia to assume the quarantine and other expenses incurred by the county of Meriwether to arrest the small pox.

Mr. Gross, of Scriven, reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate two hundred and seventy-five dollars for arms used by the State, furnished by the citizens of Scriven county to the State troops.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, reported a bill to be entitled an act to re-enact and continue in force the first, second and third sections of an act to grant relief to the banks and people of

this State, &c., passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th of November, 1860, and also to re-enact and continue in force the 4th section of an act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the banks and people of this State, assented to 20th December, 1860.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and to add the portion of the county of Paulding to the county of Haralson, and for other purposes.

Mr. Gross, of Scriven, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Ordinary of Scriven county to grant letters of administration on the estate of P. S. Oglevie to his widow, Luniney Oglevie, without her giving bond and security.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal so much of an act, assented to 22d January, 1852, as includes lot of land No. 53, in 15th district of Sumter county, in the county of Lee.

Mr. Mulkey, of Talbot, reported a bill to be entitled an act to secure the State against loss by defaulting Tax Collectors.

Mr. Eason, of Tatnall, reported a bill to be entitled an act to fix and define the fees, &c., of Sheriffs of Tatnall county for certain services therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Mr. Smith, of Towns, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and instruct the Governor to pay the freight on salt in the cases therein mentioned.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act and the acts to which it is amendatory entitled an act to provide for the indigent deaf and dumb citizens of this State, and also to provide for the appointment of a commissioner to regulate his duties, affix his salary, and appropriate money therefor, by increasing the annual appropriations, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry Wyche, of Thomas county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Martha J. Bailey, of the county of Thomas.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow the Comptroller General a clerk, and to provide compensation for the same.

Also, a bill to encourage the manufacture of cotton and wool cards in Georgia, and for other purposes.

Mr. Butt, of Union, reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate the school fund of Union county to the use of widows and wives of soldiers.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the introduction of slaves to the State of Georgia.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the city of Savannah, and to aid in the defence of said city.

Mr. Bryan, of Wayne, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Wayne county to loan out the school fund now in his hands for said county.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of the county of Whitfield.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, reported a bill to be entitled an act more effectually to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State by establishing a reserved militia throughout the State.

On motion, 200 copies of said bill were ordered printed for the use of the House.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State.

Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, reported a bill to be entitled an act to equalize the burthens of the existing war amongst all the citizens of this State, by imposing an equitable tax upon all the property of the State, for the support of the soldiers in the armies and returned sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Hook, of Washington, reported a resolution expressing the sense of the General Assembly and the people of Georgia in favor of Congress passing a law making Confederate Treasury notes a legal tender, &c., which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

On motion the House took up the message of the Governor in relation to certain trophies captured by the 18th Georgia regiment, and having been read, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion, it was ordered that the standing committees be revised, and 200 copies thereof printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, Mr. Schley was added to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, Mr. Scott, of Stewart, was added to the Committee on the Asylum for the Blind, and Mr. Burke, of Carroll, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Hook, of Washington, Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, was added to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Owen, of McIntosh, Mr. Mallard was added to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, and Mr. Bryan to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Blakeley, of Rabun, was added to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

On motion of Black, of Floyd, Mr. Hargrove was added to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, Mr. Adams, of Clarke, was added to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, reported a resolution instructing the Committee on the State of the Republic to unite with the committee of the Senate to consider upon the Governor's special message.

The House resumed the unfinished business of Saturday, which was the consideration of the resolution from the Senate endorsing the proclamation of the Governor suppressing the distilling of grain, &c.

Pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

The Hon. Joseph L. Banning, member elect from the county of Meriwether, appeared, produced his credentials, and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, took his seat.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mullens, of Cherokee, on account of indisposition, and to Mr. Ezell, of Houston, and Mr. Cameron, of Telfair.

On motion of Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, the resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to enquire whether there be any members in this House who are disqualified by holding military commissions, was taken up.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved that said resolution be indefinitely postponed, which motion was withdrawn.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report thereon to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

The Hon. Linton Stephens, member elect from the county of Hancock, appeared, produced his credentials, and

having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, the Hon. Linton Stephens was added to the Committee on the Judiciary and made the chairman thereof.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit: A bill to be entitled an act to carry into effect so much of the first clause of the 6th section of the 2d Article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, as provides that the General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the manner in which the power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, other than Banking, Insurance, Railroad, Canal, Plank-road, Navigation, Mining, Express, Lumber and Telegraph Companies, shall be exercised by the Courts, and for other purposes.

Also, the Senate has adopted a resolution relative to the defense of certain counties exposed to invasion.

And has concurred in the resolutions of the House of Representatives to facilitate the transportation of salt to Georgia.

Mr. Moore, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the Governor and resolution from the Senate upon the subject of the defenses of the city of Savannah, reported a substitute for the said Senate resolution, and recommends that it be adopted.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, moved that the whole subject, the original and substitute, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report a bill, which motion was lost

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, offered the following as an amendment to come in before the last clause of the substitute :

“ And on failure to promptly commence the work by contract, then the Governor be authorized to impress such number of slaves as may be necessary, taking for each county pro rata according to their population.”

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, offered as a substitute for said amendment, the following:

“ *Resolved, further,* That in case the Governor cannot make the contracts necessary in the premises, or shall be satisfied that the same cannot be made, he shall be authorized to impress the number of negroes necessary, giving due credit to counties and individuals furnishing negroes heretofore, and to other counties in exposed positions of the State which may be engaged in making obstructions for public defense,” which was accepted by Mr. Schley.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following as an amendment to said amendment :

“Provided, further, that such impressment begin with the county of Chatham and counties contiguous thereto,” which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, moved the indefinite postponement of all the amendments.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 47 and nays 93.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Jones, of Lee.	Sheats,
Alred,	Lavender,	Slappey,
Atkinson,	Lazenby,	Smith, of Brooks,
Bacon,	Lee,	Smith, of Ogle-
Banning,	Mallard,	thorpe,
Blake,	Matthews,	Smith, of Towns,
Bigham,	McCamy,	Snell,
Candler,	Moore,	Speight,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Neal,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cochran, of Wil-	Nesbit,	thorpe,
kinson,	Peterson,	Thomas,
Dever,	Pitts,	Thrasher,
Eason,	Powell,	Tye,
Favor,	Render,	Underwood,
Harper,	Roberts,	Washington,
Haygood,	Rushin,	Zachry.
Jackson, of Clarke,	Scott,	

Those voting in the negative are Messrs. .

Barbour,	Carlton.	Hawkins,
Barker,	Culberson,	Heard,
Barnes,	Dill,	Henderson, of
Beall, of Paulding,	DuBose,	Pierce,
Beall, of Randolph,	Duke,	Henderson, of
Black,	Dumas,	Worth,
Bleckley,	Ellington,	Hester,
Bird,	Fain,	Hook,
Brawner,	Fleming,	Hutchings,
Briscoe,	Gay,	Irwin,
Brown, of Clay,	Gibbs,	Jernigan,
Brown, of Coweta,	Gibson,	Johnson,
Bryan,	Giddens,	Jones, of Harris,
Burke,	Greene,	Kirby,
Burney,	Gresham,	Key,
Butt,	Griffin,	Lawson,
Cabaniss,	Gross,	Lemond,
Cantrell,	Hargett,	Lindsay,
Carswell,	Hargrove,	Lowe,

Mann,	Pittman,	Surrency,
Martin,	Raiford,	Swearingen,
McAfee,	Reese,	Tatum,
McCord,	Reynolds,	Tomlinson,
Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Rice,	Vanbrackel,
Mizell,	Royall,	Walden,
Monk,	Schley,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Moss,	Smith, of Hall,	White,
Mulkey,	Spain,	Whitehead,
Norwood,	Stephens, of Han-	Whittle,
Oaks,	cock,	Williams,
Owen,	Stewart,	Wyley.
Patterson,	Strickland,	

Ayes 47; nays 92. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, offered the following amendment, to come in after the word counties:

“Which have furnished their full quota under previous requisitions, and to individuals in other counties who may have sent their slaves,” which amendment was lost.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to strike out the words “or shall be satisfied that the same cannot be made,” which motion was lost.

Mr. Briscoe offered the following amendment:

“Provided, further, that in case of impressment, just and reasonable compensation shall be paid for the services of the negroes so impressed,” which amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12th, 1862. }
9 o'clock, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Leave of absence was granted to the Hon. Mr. Owen, of McIntosh, for a few days on special business.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, it was ordered that each new member be placed upon the respective committee upon which his predecessor was originally placed.

Mr. Washington of Bibb, from the committee to whom was referred the Senate resolution upon the subject of thankfulness to God, reported said resolution back to the House with an amendment.

On motion, the resolution was taken up, the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Bigham from the Committee on Salt supply, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to supply the people with Salt and appropriate money for the same, made the following report, to-wit :

The Committee on Salt supply report a substitute for this bill, and respectfully recommend the adoption thereof, in lieu of the original.

Mr. Bigham moved to take up said report, which motion was carried and the report taken up.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, in the chair, to consider the same, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported said bill back to the House without amendment. The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the Judiciary Committee made the following report :

"A resolution having been referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to enquire whether there are any members of this body holding Military commissions under the Confederate Government and to report this morning at 10 o'clock, by bill or otherwise whether such commissions disqualify the members holding them from retaining their seats under the Constitution of the State. The committee report that they have had the resolution under consideration and have not found any evidence that any member of this body holds any Military commission under the Confederate Government. The further report that they have received reliable statements that there are members who hold military commissions under the State of Georgia, and one who fills a military office without any commission, but the committee do not consider such cases as embraced within the terms of the resolution, they suggest that if this latter class of cases, was intended to be made a subject of their investigation the instructions should be so enlarged as to cover it, with power to send for persons and papers, and with a request from this house that all members holding commissions or filling military offices, either under the Confederate or State Governments will furnish the facts of their respective cases to the committee at their first Session on the subject, your committee beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them, unless their powers be enlarged as suggested.

LINTON STEPHENS, Chairman.

Mr. Griffin, of Berrien, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the School fund of Berrien county for the year 1862.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to equalize the tax on slaves in the several counties in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the Revenue laws of this State.

Mr. Whittle, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution upon the subject of furnishing the troops with clothes and shoes, made the following report :

"The committee to whom the within resolutions were referred have had the same under consideration and report the same back to the House without recommendation."

(Signed.) L. N. WHITTLE, Chairman.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the appointment of Arbitrators to investigate the claim of the Union branch Rail Road Company to compensation from the State of Georgia and for the settlement of the same.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, reported a bill to be entitled an act to organize, equip, maintain and prescribe the duties of mounted Police force in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act assented to Nov. 30th, 1861, consolidating the offices of Receiver of Tax Returns and of Tax Collectors in the State and to require the duties thereof to be discharged by one officer to be styled Tax Receiver and Collector, to provide that said offices shall be held by two separate persons, and for other purposes.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of Guardians, Administrators, Executors and Minors.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to abolish the office of County Treasurer in the county of Stewart, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the Banks and People of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act, for the relief of the Receiver and Collector of Taxes of Burke county, Georgia.

Also, a resolution requesting the Confederate Government to return a certain quantity of Powder which Georgia has loaned to said Government.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James and Lucinda Jordan.

Mr. Lott, of Coffee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, reported a bill to be entitled an act to provide a mode by which Ordinaries may compel the

more speedy distribution and settlement of Estates in the hands of Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

Mr. Dickinson reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Lee, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Senate the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution to facilitate the transportation of Salt to Georgia.

Mr. Hester, of Elbert, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws of this State in relation to the selection of Jurors in civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Brawner, of Franklin, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Thomas Farmer of Franklin county.

Mr. Blake, of Hall, reported a bill to be entitled an act to relieve the estates of certain soldiers who have died or may hereafter die, from Administration and for other purposes.

Mr. Wyley, of Habersham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Josiah J. Anderson, of Habersham county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to compensate the Sheriff of Habersham county, for serving Jurors.

Mr. Hargett, of Harris, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the State of Georgia to assume the payment of Quarentine and other expenses incurred by the county of Harris, in arresting the Small Pox.

Mr. Strickland, of Hart, reported a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment of Stills seized by the Governor of this State.

Mr. Bird, of Madison, reported a bill to be entitled an act to make legal and valid sales by Sheriffs and their Deputies in certain cases therein mentioned.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to make uniform the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, and to regulate the reversals of the same, and for other purposes, passed 9th day of Dec., 1858.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution, to repair to the Representative Chamber at 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow, to hear the report of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has concurred in the substitute of the House for the Senate resolution relative to the defences at Savannah, and I am directed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith of their action on the same.

Mr. Banning of Meriwether, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent personal actions or actions in form *ex delicto* from dying with the person. .

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to give a construction to the 17th Section of the Statute of frauds 29th Charles II.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Forsyth in Monroe county, and to amend the acts, passed for the incorporation and government thereof.

Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the service as officers or soldiers to resign their trust.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of Columbus, and the Justices of the Inferior Court of Muscogee county, to appoint Trustees for the male and female academies of the city of Columbus.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal the first Section of an act to alter and amend the charters of the cities of Columbus and Albany, assented to Dec. 6th, 1858, and to revive the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of an act to amend the several acts of the Legislature of the State incorporating the city of Columbus, in the county of Muscogee, and to lay off said city into wards, and to point out the mode of electing the Mayor and Alderman thereof, assented to Dec. 27th, 1837.

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, from the committee to whom was referred the resolutions tendering the thanks of the people and General Assembly to our brave soldiers, reported the same back to the House with amendments; the report of committee was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

On motion, of the rules of the House were suspended and the Senate resolution to repair to the Representative chamber at 12 o'clock, M. tomorrow to hear the report of the Executive Committee of Georgia Relief and Hospital Association was taken up and concurred in. .

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to vest in the Mayor and council of the city of Columbus, the power and authority to elect all city officers, to prescribe their salaries and to consolidate any two of said offices in one person.

Mr. White, of Newton, reported a bill to authorize James Dillworth, of the county of Dekalb, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

Mr. Dayer, of Polk, reported a bill to be entitled an act to abolish the offices of County Treasurer in the several counties in this State and for other purposes.

Mr. Bleckly, of Rabun, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter the sixth section of an act to amend the patrol laws of this State, approved February 20th, 1854.

Mr. Barnes, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the improvement of the public grounds around the State Capitol.

Mr. Walton, of Stewart, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Charles Dunning, Administrator and Martha Lewis, Administratrix of John H. Lewis, deceased, to sell lot of land (190) one hundred and ninety in the 21st district of originally Lee now Quitman county, and to make titles to the same.

Mr. Butt, of Union, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between Union and Fannin counties.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer to defray the expenses of the Small Pox.

Mr. Haygood, of Walton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the deputy Sheriff of Walton county to make titles to land sold by him as deputy Sheriff of said county.

Mr. Underwood, of Whitfield reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Whitfield and Walker.

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, reported a bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the prices of products, and manufactured articles.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following resolution which was on motion taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That the courtesy of this House be tendered to General A. R. Wright, of the Confederate army, and that he being now present be invited to a seat within this Hall."

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered a resolution suspending the rule for the call of the roll of counties, and providing that no new matter shall be introduced after Monday next, except by leave of the House.

Mr. Whittle, moved that the rule be suspended to take up said resolution which motion was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same ; and I am

directed to transmit the said bill back to the House forthwith.

The committee on Military Affairs through their chairman Mr. Cabaniss, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the obstruction of the rivers in this State, reported the same back to the House with a substitute which they recommend do pass.

On motion, the report was taken up, when Mr. Washington offered the following amendment, which was adopted, "provided that the authority to impress negro labor, shall be understood to embrace free negroes and slaves, and that just compensation therefor shall be made."

Mr. Mallard, of Liberty, offered the following amendment, to-wit:

"Said impressment to commence in those counties in which the obstructions are made," which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cabaniss moved to amend by striking out "one million," and inserting \$300,000, which motion was carried.

The following amendments were offered, and lost:

By Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the following, "Be it further enacted, that if the Governor shall deem it necessary under this act to impress slaves, that he shall select them equally from all the counties in this State in proportion to the number of male slaves, in each county over eighteen years of age and under sixty."

By Mr. Bigham, of Troup, the following "provided that in cases where persons may be absent from home in the military service and the slaves owned by them and at their several homes may be deemed by the Governor necessary to the support of the families absent, the Governor is hereby authorized to exempt the slaves of such person from impressment and he shall confine such impressment as he may make to the slaves of such citizens as may not be in military service, and such as being in service own a larger number of slaves than is deemed by the Governor, necessary to the support of their respective families. And further provided that the Governor is authorized to make every necessary arrangement for the health and proper police and return to their owners of all such slaves as he may impress under the operations of this act."

By Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, the following, "provided that said obstructions shall be located under the directions of the General of the Confederate States commanding this department."

By Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, the following, "That His Excellency the Governor be requested to make application to the General commanding this department for the appointment of an officer or officers of the corps of Engineers of the Confederate States to examine the rivers to be

obstructed and designate the places and manner in which they are to be obstructed and in the event of the inability of the commanding General to supply the officer needed, then the Governor may appoint to the duty such other Engineers as he may be able to obtain, and the work obstruction contemplated by this bill shall be done under the direction of the commanding General of the district."

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Moore of Thomas, in the chair, to consider said bill and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments. The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

On motion the rule was suspended and the following bills taken up and read the second time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Martha J. Bailey, of Thomas county, which was committed for a third reading.

Also, a bill for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Charles W. West, deceased, which was ordered engrossed.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Dalton Hospital Association and to appropriate money for the same.

The Senate resolution upon the subject of the Governor's proclamation suppressing the distillation of grain, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Tatum, was laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, Mr. Lee was added to Committee on Finance.

On motion, Mr. Bigbam was added to the Committee on the State of the Republic, Mr. Gibson to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, Mr. Mallard to the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Mr. Favor and Mr. McCord to Committee on the Penitentiary, Mr. Bacon to the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Jackson of Heard, to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, also, to the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, also, to the Committee on New Counties, and County Lines, Mr. Dever of Polk to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, it was resolved that when the House adjourned it should adjourn until 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of reading bills the second time.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit and punish, the distillation of spiritous liquors from corn, wheat, rye, barley, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, sugar millet, syrup or mo-

lasses ; and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following bills were taken up and read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to reimburse the Treasurer of the W & A. R. R., such money as he may have heretofore advanced, to enable the Governor to carry out his contract for the manufacture of Salt in Virginia for distribution among the families of Soldiers and others in Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Appling county to appropriate the School fund in his possession.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to impose a Tax on cotton.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to give the consent of the State of Georgia to purchases made by the Confederate States, to certain parcels of land in the cities of Savannah and Macon."

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the support of the Georgia Academy for the Blind. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an Insurance Company in the city of Macon. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act, for the relief of the families of indigent and wounded and disabled soldiers who have no means of support. On motion 200 copies of this bill was ordered to be printed for the use of the House. Also,

"A bill to be entitled an act to compel owners of Rail Road and Bank Stock to pay county Tax on the same in the several counties in this State." Also,

"A bill to be entitled an act to authorize William M. Driskill to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same." Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the poisoning of fish in certain counties and to provide certain penalties against the same." Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid an order passed by the Inferior Court of Echols county levying an extra tax upon the citizens thereof for the support of the indigent women and children for the year 1862. Also,

"A bill to be entitled an act to suppress the distillation of grain." Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the citizens of Savannah and to aid in defence of Savannah. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry Wyche of Thomas county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the introduction of slaves into this State during the present war. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to fix and define the fees of Sheriffs of Tatnall county for certain services therein mentioned, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and instruct the Governor to pay the freight on Salt in the cases therein mentioned. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to secure the State against loss by defaulting Tax Collectors. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the toll to be taken at mills, approved January 26th, 1786. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Laurent de Givé Belgium Consul at Atlanta, Georgia, and others who have traded with him. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to prevent during the existing war monopolies, extortions and speculations in breadstuffs and other articles of general use and consumption. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to continue in force the 4th Section of an act passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th day of November, 1860, entitled an act to provide against the forfeiture of the Bank charters of this State on account of non-specie payments for a given time, and for other purposes, passed in the year 1857, and to suspend the pains and penalties imposed upon the several Banks and their officers in this State for non-payment of specie and other purposes, and also an act to add a proviso to the 4th Section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the people and Banks of this State and for other purposes, passed on the 30th November, 1860; and to add an additional section to said act assented to 20th December, 1860.

The following bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Superintendent of the W. & A. R. R. to transport corn free of charge purchased by order of the Justices of the Inferior Court of Dade county, for the use of indigent families of soldiers.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act repealing so much of an act as was passed in the year 1850, adding lot of land No. 6, to Talbot county.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banks, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve Erastus V. John-

son, Thomas V. Hargis, John J. Howard, and John A. Erwin from the penalty incurred by them for the illegal issuing of Change bills.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Coosa Bank and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Athens Georgia Insurance company.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to abolish the military laws of this State.

The bill to be entitled an act to require the incorporated cotton and wool Factories in this State to publish lists of Stock holders, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the public school fund in this State, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Public Education.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate the school fund of Union county to the use of widows and wives of soldiers.

The bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act and the acts of which it is amendatory to provide for the indigent deaf and dumb citizens of this State, and also to provide for the appointment of a commissioner, to regulate his duties, affix his salary and appropriate money therefor, by increasing the annual appropriation and for other purposes, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The bill to be entitled an act to encourage the manufacture of cotton and wool cards in Georgia and for other purposes, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the establishment of a Factory for the manufacture of cotton cards in this State and to appropriate money for the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to secure the tax upon certain articles of merchandize in this State.

The bill to be entitled an act providing for the distribution of the poor school fund now on hand among the most indigent families of the State, was read the second time and referred to Committee on Public Education.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to postpone the operation of the revised Code of Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the 7th division of the Penal Code, and to punish persons for issuing or passing counterfeit Treasury notes.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the election

of James Castlebury, Ordinary of Chattahoochee county, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to suspend temporarily the computation of compound interest against Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to enlarge the rules of evidence in certain cases.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Jane Miller a free person of color to sell herself into perpetual slavery.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to render administration upon estates in certain cases unnecessary and to grant certain rights and privileges to widows in such cases.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the passing counterfeit Treasury notes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to confiscate the real estate including R. R. stock within the limits of the State of Georgia to provide for the sale thereof and to appropriate the proceeds thereof of all alien enemies of the State of Georgia and Confederate States, of which Georgia forms a constituent part.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the several laws of this State for the trial and punishment of slaves and free persons of color.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to protect the property of married women, to regulate its distribution in case of intestacy and to prescribe their liabilities.

On motion of Mr. Culberson, the Senate bill to be entitled an act to prohibit and punish the distillation of spirituous liquors from corn, wheat, rye, barley, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, sugar millet, syrup or molasses, was read the first time.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit :

An act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, moved the reconsideration of

so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the loss of an amendment offered by him to the bill for obstructing of the rivers in this State, &c., which motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Bigham moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House in committing and referring bills for the taxing of cotton, which motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, the rule was suspended; when he introduced a resolution referring all bills for the taxing of cotton to the Agricultural Committee, which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Daniel H. Coombs, member elect from the county of Laurens, appeared, produced his credentials, and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution of this State, took his seat.

On motion of Mr. DuBose, of Hancock, the courtesies of the House were extended to Col. T. J. Smith, and he invited and tendered a seat upon this floor.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to enquire what members of this House hold military commissions, &c., and report whether such commissions disqualify them from retaining their seats upon this floor, &c., which resolution was adopted.

The House then took up the special order, which is the consideration of a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous and malt liquors.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, moved to lay said bill on the table, which motion was lost.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, moved to amend by inserting after the words "Confederate States Government," or with the Commissary General of the Confederate States Army, for the use of the army.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, moved to amend said amendment by inserting the words "and any authorized agent of the Confederate or State Government," which was accepted, and the amendment as amended adopted.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, offered the following amendment:

"That it shall be lawful for any person to engage in the distillation of any grain for the purpose of converting the product of such distillation into alcohol for medical, hospital, chemical and manufacturing purposes, by obtaining permission from the Governor.

Any license granted under this act shall be revocable at the discretion of the Governor, and it shall be his duty to revoke such license when he shall have reason to believe

that it is abused by being perverted from the uses intended by this act."

Which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, offered the following amendment :

"Provided, that the county of Chattahoochee shall be exempt from the provisions of this act."

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, offered the following amendment :

"Provided, that this act shall not apply to localities which are more than thirty miles distant from railroad transportation."

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, offered the following as a substitute for the above amendment :

"Provided, that no contract shall be made after the passage of this act for the distillation of any grain, sugar, syrup, molasses, sugar cane, potatoes, or any other article out of which alcoholic drinks are distilled, with the exception of apples and peaches ; and provided, that no government contract shall be made for the distillation of grain found or produced within thirty miles of railroad or river transportation."

Mr. Stephens moved to amend his amendment by adding "in localities where the current price of the grain distilled does not exceed one dollar per bushel."

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, the amendment of Mr. Stephens and the substitute offered therefor, were laid on the table.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, offered the following amendment :

"Provided, that the provisions of this bill shall not apply to the citizens of Meriwether county, so far as relates to the distillation of rye," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Adams, of Clark, offered the following amendment :

"Provided, further, that one still shall be kept in each county in this State, under the direction of the Inferior Court, for the purpose solely of producing spirituous liquors for medical purposes—the amount produced, and its distribution, to be entirely under the control of the Court," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, offered the following amendment :

"Any agent distilling spirits under the provisions of this act is hereby authorized to sell to practicing physicians any amount of alcohol or other spirits that they may need for medicinal purposes," which was adopted.

Mr. Hester, of Elbert, offered the following amendment :

"Provided, further, that no distiller or manufacturer of

said spirituous liquors to be made under the provisions of this act, shall sell the same for more than one dollar and fifty cents per gallon," which amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, the words "one hundred" were stricken out of the penalty, and "one thousand" inserted.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, offered the following amendment:

"Be it further enacted, That any person or persons who shall, by any means of transportation, send, or cause to be sent out of the limits of this State, any article of grain, with the intent that said article, or any portion of it, be distilled into spirituous liquors of any kind, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be subject to the penalties hereinbefore provided," which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, offered the following amendment:

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the distillation of Chinese sugar cane seed," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment:

"It shall be the duty of the Judges of the Superior Courts to give this act in charge to the grand jury at every term of said Courts," which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment:

"Every day's distillation, as hereinbefore inhibited, shall be held and considered a separate and distinct offense," which amendment was adopted.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, offered the following amendment:

"Provided, this act shall not go into effect till ten days after the Governor shall, by proclamation, give notice of this act."

For which Mr. Hester, of Elbert, offered the following, and which was accepted as a substitute:

"Be it further enacted, That immediately after the passage of this act, the Governor shall issue his proclamation informing the citizens of this State of the passage thereof, and this act shall not take effect till the expiration of ten days from the date of said proclamation." Adopted.

Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, offered the following amendment:

"The foregoing act to continue in force for and during the continuance of the war of the Confederate States with the United States Government and no longer," which amendment was lost.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive them in their Hall

to hear the report of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association.

The House then took a recess, during which the Senate, accompanied by the Governor and other distinguished gentlemen, attended in the Representative Hall and listened to the report of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clark; after which the Senate repaired to their Chamber, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill under consideration when the House took recess.

The report of the Committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has concurred in the substitute of the House of Representatives for the original resolutions of the Senate expressing thankfulness to Almighty God :

And has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to audit claims for guns furnished for State defense.

The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding elections for members of Congress. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt every citizen of Georgia from the payment of a poll tax who is now in the military service of the Confederate States, or of said State, or hereafter may be in such service, and who is liable to pay a poll tax under existing laws; and also to exempt one thousand dollars worth of the property of every citizen of said State from taxation, so long as he may remain in said service. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act assented to 10th Dec., 1841, in relation to making, issuing and circulating change bills, &c., and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State, so far as relates to the liability of persons subject to work on the public roads in this State.

The Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House making a Joint Committee of the House Committee on the State of the Republic and the Senate Committee on Confederate Relations.

The Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House

to bring on certain elections, with the following amendments: insert "Tuesday the 18th instant," instead of "Tuesday the 11th instant;" and after the word "Senator" strike out the words "to the election of a State Printer—and immediately thereafter," in which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House.

The Senate has also agreed to the House resolution to bring on the election of Confederate States Senator, with an amendment in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor of this State to call out the militia to protect Camden county, and other counties on the coast similarly exposed; and I am directed to transmit the same to the House of Representatives forthwith for their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, of Wayne, the communication from the Governor was taken up and read, and appeared to be upon the subject of the invasion of Camden county by negro invaders.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to communicate the fact of invasion to the Secretary of War, and request him to furnish troops sufficient to protect the people, &c., and authorizing the Governor to call out the militia in the mean time, &c.

On motion, the resolution from the Senate on the same subject was taken up; when Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved his resolution as a substitute for the Senate resolution.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, moved that the Special Message of the Governor, the Senate resolution, and the substitute be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 80, and nays 56.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Coombs,	Hargrove,
Bacon,	Dever,	Harper,
Banning,	Dill,	Haygood,
Barnes,	Dumas,	Henderson, of
Beall, of Randolph,	Eason,	Worth,
Black,	Ellington,	Hester,
Blake,	Felton,	Howell,
Bird,	Findley,	Hutchings,
Cabaniss,	Gibson,	Jackson, of Clarke,
Candler,	Giddens,	Jernigan,
Carlton,	Gresham,	Jones, of Lee,
Culberson,	Gross,	Key,

Lavender,	Pitts,	Stewart,
Lazenby,	Powell,	Strickland,
Lee,	Raiford,	Surrency,
Mallard,	Render,	Swearingen,
Martin,	Rice,	Tatum,
McAfee,	Rushin,	Thomas,
McCamy,	Schley,	Thrasher,
McCord,	Scott,	Vanbrackel,
Moore,	Slappey,	Walden,
Monk,	Smith, of Brooks,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Neal,	Smith, of Ogle-	Williams,
Nesbit,	thorpe,	Wyley,
Norwood,	Smith, of Towns,	Zachry
Overstreet,	Snell,	
Patterson,	Speight,	
Peterson,	Stevens, of Ogle-	
Pittman,	thorpe,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	DuBose,	Lowe,
Atkinson,	Fain,	Mann,
Barbour,	Favor,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,
Barker,	Fleming,	Mizell,
Beall, of Paulding,	Gay,	Moss,
Bleckley,	Gibbs,	Mulkey,
Bloodworth,	Greene,	Oaks,
Bigham,	Griffin,	Reese,
Brawner,	Hargett,	Sheats,
Briscoe,	Hawkins,	Smith, of Hall,
Brown, of Clay,	Heard,	Spain,
Brown, of Coweta,	Henderson, of	Stephens, of Han-
Bryan,	Pierce,	cock,
Burke,	Hook,	Tomlinson,
Burney,	Irwin,	Trammell,
Butt,	Jackson, of Heard,	Tye,
Cantrell,	Johnson,	Underwood,
Clements,	Jones, of Harris,	Walton, of Stewart,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Kirby,	White,
Cochran, of Wil-	Lawson,	Whitehead.
kinson,	Lemond,	
Cook,	Lott,	

Ayes 80 ; nays 61. So the motion prevailed.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following act, to-wit :

An act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars toward obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoo-

chee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same. Also,

A resolution to facilitate the transportation of salt to Georgia.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Martha J. Bailey, of the county of Thomas, was taken up and amended, the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hines, of Effingham.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, moved the reconsideration of so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to the passage of the "bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous and malt liquors."

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 63 and nays 78.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gideon,	Pittman,
Atkinson,	Greene,	Raiford,
Barbour,	Griffin,	Reese,
Barnes,	Hargett,	Rice,
Beall of Randolph,	Haygood,	Roberts,
Blake,	Henderson of	Royall,
Bleckley,	Worth,	Rushin,
Bloodworth,	Hester,	Schley,
Brawner,	Hook,	Slappey,
Brown of Clay,	Jackson of Clarke.	Smith of Towns,
Brown of Coweta,	Jones of Lee,	Snell,
Bryan,	Kirby,	Speight,
Burke,	Key,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Lawson,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Lazenby,	Strickland,
Carlton,	Lemond,	Taylor,
Dill,	Lott,	Tye,
Dumas,	Mann,	Vanbrackel,
Ellington,	Matthews,	Walden,
Favor,	Moore,	Walton of Wilkes.
Felton,	Moss,	
Gibbs,	Norwood,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Harper,	Peterson,
Bacon,	Hawkins,	Pitts,
Banning,	Heard of Miller,	Powell,
Beaty,	Heard of Dawson,	Render,
Beall of Paulding,	Henderson of	Scott,
Black,	Pierce,	Sheats,
Bigham,	Howell,	Smith of Broods,
Bird,	Irwin,	Smith of Hall,
Briscoe,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith of Ogle-
Burney,	Jernigan,	thorpe,
Butt,	Johnson,	Stephens of Han-
Candler,	Jones of Harris,	cock,
Clements,	Lee,	Stewart,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lindsay,	Surrency,
Cook,	Mallard,	Swearingen,
Culberson,	McAfee,	Thomas,
Coombs,	McCamy,	Thrasher,
Dever,	McCord,	Tomlinson,
DuBose,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Trammell,
Eason,	Mizell,	Underwood,
Fain,	Monk,	Walton of Stewart,
Fleming,	Mulkey,	Washington,
Findley,	Mullens,	White,
Gay,	Neal,	Whitehead,
Gibson,	Nisbet,	Wyley,
Gresham,	Oaks,	Zachry.
Gross,	Overstreet,	
Hargrove,	Patterson,	

Yeas 63 ; nays 78. So the motion was lost.

The Hon. John Taylor, member elect from the county of Chattooga, appeared, produced his credentials, and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, took his seat.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, moved that the rule be suspended, to enable him to introduce a resolution, which motion was carried, when he introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the 10th rule under the head of "Miscellaneous rules of the House," be suspended in its operation until Monday next at the opening of the session, and that the following in the meantime be substituted therefor :

The Speaker may, on the day preceding, name any member to perform the duties of the chair on the day following, but no longer.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President

of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, "Resolutions relative to the defences of Savannah."

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Dickinson, of Decatur, Mr. Tatum, of Dade, Mr. Duke, of Carroll, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Rice, of Houston, on account of special business.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when Mr. Washington introduced a bill to be entitled an act to declare the law in relation to taxing property held for public purposes and uses by the city of Macon.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Capt. T. M. Newell, of Savannah.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Court of Chatham county to pay the bills of the Sheriffs and Clerk of the Superior Court of said county for services rendered on the criminal side of said court in insolvent cases.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, reported a bill to be entitled an act to provide a bounty for the families of soldiers who have entered the service for the war, or who shall hereafter so enter, widows of deceased soldiers, and widows who have sons in the army, to appropriate money for the same, and for other purposes.

Mr. Mullens, of Cherokee, reported a bill to be entitled an act allowing the Sheriffs pay for summoning grand and petit jurors in the county of Cherokee.

Mr. Greene, of Cobb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of jailors in this State.

Mr. Overstreet, of Emanuel, reported a bill to be entitled an act allowing compensation to officers and freeholders for their services in holding general and county elections in Emanuel county.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Rome Gas Light Company.

Mr. Fain, of Gilmer, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Joseph Slate, of the county of Gilmer.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of William Slate and John Farmer, of Gilmer county.

Mr. Greene, of Cobb, reported a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report by bill or otherwise what terms, if any, wives of absent soldiers and others may be permitted to act as their agents, &c.

Mr. Jackson, of Heard, reported a bill to be entitled an act to declare in what manner the dower of Mary T. Mullin, in the estate of J. Mullin, late of Heard county deceased, shall be laid off and admeasured.

Mr. Jones of Lee, reported a bill to entitled an act for the relief of the Inferior Court of Lee county.

Mr. Mallard, of Liberty, reported a bill to be entitled an act to provide that the Inferior and Superior Courts of this State shall have concurrent jurisdiction for the trial of slaves charged with the commission of crimes punishable with death.

Mr. Felton, of Macon, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Inferior Court of Macon county.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Berrien Pye to issue change bills in the county of Monroe, under certain restrictions and limitations, and for certain purposes.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, reported a bill to be entitled an act to increase the pay for catching runaway slaves, &c.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, reported a bill to be entitled an act to extend the time of final settlement between the several Tax Collectors of this State and the Comptroller General to the 15th day of January next.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to compensate the several county Treasurers in this State for receiving and paying out the funds raised by the Inferior Courts of their respective counties for indigent families of soldiers.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize free persons of color to go into slavery, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, reported a resolution, as follows :

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish this house with such information as may be in his possession touching the mission of the Hon. Thomas Butler King to Europe, under the act of 1860, appointing a commissioner to Europe for the purpose of promoting direct trade and to procure the establishment of a line of steamers between European ports and the ports of Georgia, and to inquire if he had any recommendation to make in the matter, or whether any further legislation be necessary in the premises.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the rule was suspended, and said resolution taken up and adopted.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That the courtesies of this house be extended to the Hon. Thomas Butler King, and being present, he be invited to a seat in the same.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, offered a resolution declaring the sense of this General Assembly in relation to iron.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and said resolution taken up and adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to have passenger cars to transport sick and wounded soldiers over the W. & A. R. R., which resolution was adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives—

“A resolution of thanks to Almighty God for his protecting providence in the many hard fought battles and glorious victories over our common enemies since the commencement of the present war with the United States.”

Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, submitted a petition from a number of citizens adverse to the passage of the bill for the pardon of James R. Wilson, of the county of Fulton, and on motion of Mr. Pitts, 200 copies of said petition were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The rule was further suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Charles W. West taken up, the same being an engrossed bill, was read the third time and passed.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the minor children of Sophia and William McBride was taken up, and the report of the Committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and both bills were ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs Thrasher, Dever, Hook, Lowe, and Pittman, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Nancy Prince of Fulton county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John J Garvey.

Mr. Cabaniss, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report, to-wit:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the message of the Governor in relation to calling out the militia of Camden and adjoining counties, the letter accompanying the same, and the resolution of the Senate authorizing such call, and the substitute which was offered therefor in the House, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report back the papers referred with a recommendation that the substitute for the Senate resolution be amended by striking out all after the word “in the meantime,” and insert “the bills now pending more effectually to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and

to aid in repelling the invasion of the State by establishing a reserve militia throughout the State, to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State, and all bills on the same subject be taken up and matured for the consideration and action of the General Assembly as soon as practicable," and the Committee recommend that the substitute as thus amended be adopted in lieu of the resolution of the Senate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. G. CABANISS, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the report was taken up, and pending the discussion thereon,

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, it was resolved that when the House adjourn it unjourn until 7 o'clock this afternoon, to read bills the second time.

On motion, Mr. Oaks, of White, was added to the Committee on New Counties and County Lines, and Mr. Lawson changed from the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Pitts, of Fulton.

Under the resolution changing a rule of the House, the Chair nominated Mr. Moore, of Thomas, as Speaker for tomorrow.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Dubose of Hancock, Barbour of Dougherty, and Hook of Washington, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Wyley of Habersham until Tuesday next, and Beall of Paulding, for one day on special business.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Ordinaries, Clerks of the Superior and Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the orders and judgments of Ordinaries of this State, when the same may be passed beyond the limits of the same, and to legalize and make valid the orders of certain Deputy Ordinaries in this State, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to re-enact and continue in force the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State, &c., passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th Nov., 1860, and also to re-enact and continue in force the 4th section of an act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act for the relief of the banks and people of the State, &c., assented to 20th December, 1860.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to re-enact and continue in force the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State, &c., passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th Nov., 1860, and also to re-enact and continue in force the 4th section of an act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the banks and people of the State, &c., assented to 20th December, 1860.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the appointment of arbitrators to investigate the claim of the Union Branch Railroad Company to compensation from the State of Georgia, and for the settlement of the same.

The bill to be entitled an act to organize, equip, maintain and prescribe the duties of a mounted police force in this State, was read the 2d time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following bills were read the 2d time and ordered to be engrossed, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal so much of an act assented to 22d January, 1852, as includes lot of land No. 53 in the 15th district of Sumter county in the county of Lee.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and for other purposes.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading :

A bill to be entitled an act to change and alter county lines between Emanuel and Johnson counties.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the patrol laws of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the State of Georgia to assume the quarantine and other expenses incurred by the county of Meriwether to arrest the spread of small pox.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate two hundred and seventy-five dollars for arms used by the State, furnished by the citizens of Scriven county to the State troops.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Ordinary of Scriven county to grant letters of adminis-

tration on the estate of P. S. Oglevie, late of said county deceased, to his widow, Luviney Oglevie, without her giving bond and security.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of Whitfield.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Wayne county to loan out the poor school fund of said county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow the Comptroller General a clerk and to provide the compensation of the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the school fund of Berrien county for the year 1862.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the revenue laws of this State.

The following Senate bills were taken up and read the 1st time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to exempt from their professional tax, all physicians, lawyers and other persons liable to professional tax, now enlisted as privates in the armies of the Confederate States, during their continuance in service.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to abolish the office of County Treasurer in the county of Stewart, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State, so far as relates to the liability of persons subject to work on the public roads in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act assented to 10th December, 1841, in relation to making, issuing and circulating change bills, &c., and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to exempt every citizen of Georgia from the payment of a poll tax, who is now in the military service of the Confederate States, or of said State, or hereafter may be in such service, and who is liable to pay a poll tax under existing laws, and also to exempt one thousand dollars worth of property of every citizen of said State from taxation, so long as he may remain in said service.

The following bills were read the 2d time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act more effectually to pro-

vide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State by establishing a reserve militia throughout the State.

The bill to be entitled an act to equalize the burdens of the existing war among all the counties in this State by imposing an equitable tax upon all the property of the State for the support of the families of the soldiers in the army, and returned sick and wounded soldiers, was read the 2d time and referred to Committee on Finance.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to equalize the tax on slaves in the several counties of this State.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the terms of citizenship and residence in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to carry into effect so much of the 1st clause of the 6th section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, as provides that the General Assembly shall by law prescribe the manner in which the power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, other than banking, insurance, railroad, canal, plankroad, navigation, mining, express, and lumber, and telegraph companies, shall be exercised by the Courts, and for other purposes.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to prohibit and punish the distillation of spirituous liquors from corn, wheat, rye, barley, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, sugar millet, syrup or molasses, was read the 2d time and committed for a third reading.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding elections for members of Congress.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of guardians, administrators, executors and minors.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Receiver and Collector of Taxes of Burke county, Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State.

The Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to audit claims for guns furnished for State defense, was taken up and concurred in.

The bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the prices of products and manufactured articles, was read the 2d time and referred to a committee of seven, consisting of Brown of Coweta, Hook, Atkinson, Burke, Cabaniss, Cantrell and Whitehead.

The House bill to be entitled an act repealing so much of an act as was passed in the year 1850, adding lot of land No. 6 to Talbot county, was taken up and read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, the bill for the pardon of James R. Wilson was made the special order for Wednesday next.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Adams.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Underwood, of Whitfield, Mr. Moss, of Banks, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Bigham, of Troup, and Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, on special business.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer to defray the expenses of Small Pox, was taken up and read the second time, and on motion, said bill, together with all others on the same subject, was referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Mulkey, Rice, Walton, Martin and Tye.

On motion, the following bills were read the second time and referred as above stated :

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the purposes therein mentioned. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Inferior Court of Macon county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Inferior Court of Lee county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the State of Georgia to assume the payment of quarantine and other expenses incurred by the county of Harris to arrest the spread of small pox.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of Clarke, the resolution bringing on the election of Confederate States Senator was taken up, when Mr. Washington, of Bibb, moved to strike out "Tuesday the 18th," and insert "Tuesday the 25th," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Hook, of Washington, moved to strike out "Tuesday the 18th," and insert "Thursday," which motion was lost.

On motion the Senate amendment to said resolution was concurred in.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed resolutions to authorize the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service, in which they respectfully ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

On motion, the Senate resolutions to “authorize the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service” was taken up, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the report of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing.

On motion of Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, the communication from the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Milledgeville, November 12th, 1862. }

To the General Assembly :

The Constitution of this State provides that the Governor “shall have power to grant reprieves for offences against the State, except in cases of impeachment, and to grant pardons ; or to remit any part of a sentence, in all cases after conviction, except for treason or murder, in which cases he may respite the execution and make report thereof to the next General Assembly.”

The Constitution also declares that the General Assembly shall have power “to pardon or commute in cases of final conviction for murder.”

The evidence in the case of James R. Wilson, who was convicted upon an indictment for murder in the Superior Court of Fulton county, and sentenced to be hung on the sixth day of June last, was laid before me and maturely considered ; and as I was satisfied that the testimony made a clear and strong case of manslaughter, but not of murder, I respited the execution till Friday the fifth day of December next.

While I do not think the defendant should be pardoned, I now report the case to the General Assembly as required by the Constitution, with a copy of the evidence, and re-

spectfully recommend that the punishment be commuted to imprisonment in the penitentiary of this State for the natural life of the defendant.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Brooks, the communication and evidence accompanying it, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, the rule was suspended, when he introduced the following resolution :

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That, the Senate concurring, the General Assembly convene in the Representative Hall on Tuesday the 18th instant, for the purpose of electing a State Printer.”

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, offered the following amendment to said resolution :

“Also, elect a Director for the State in the Bank of the State of Georgia,” which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the third division of the penal code. ‘

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed a resolution to appoint a committee for investigating the frauds suggested by the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary, and the subject of the purchase of a lot of shoes by A. P. Bell, and the President has appointed Messrs. Alexander and Mitchell on that committee on the part of the Senate, and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, a resolution to bring on the election of Confederate States Senator.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lazenby, of Warren, on special business.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution from the Senate authorizing the Governor to call out the militia to protect Camden and other counties on the coast similarly exposed.

Pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning next.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, moved that so much of the Journal of Saturday as relates to the reference to the Committee on Military Affairs of a resolution from the Senate authorizing the Governor to furnish destitute Georgia troops with clothing and shoes, be reconsidered, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Griffin, of Berrien, moved that the rule be suspended to enable him to introduce a resolution, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Griffin then offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to correspond with Mr. Stotesbury on the subject of salt, which resolution was adopted.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Confederate Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

A bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the people of this State.

The Senate has also adopted a resolution to appoint a Joint Committee of two from the Senate and three from the House, to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the attempt of the Abolitionists to burn the bridges on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and report a bill or resolution in relation thereto ; and the President has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hansell and Jackson.

The Committee appointed at the last session to examine into the offices of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, made their report, and on motion of Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, the rule was suspended, when he introduced the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the report of the House Committee, not including the journal of the Committee, appointed at the last session to examine the offices of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Adams, of Clarke, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, reported the following bills back to the House, and recommend that they do pass, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Athens Georgia Insurance Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Rome Bank and for other purposes.

And the following bills which they recommend do not pass, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve Erastus V. Johnson, Thomas V. Hargis, John J. Erwin, from the penalties incurred by them in the issuing of change bills. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Insurance Trust and Loan Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

Mr. Griffin, of Berrien, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower William H. Cone, of Columbia county, Florida, to act as executor of the estate of Jas. D. Shanks, of Lowndes county, Georgia.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to extend the limits of the city of Macon, and the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Council of said city over said extension. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of all incorporated cities and towns in this State, and to relieve and exempt the city of Macon, and the Mayor and Council thereof, from a county and State tax. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Macon, passed December 27th, 1847, and to authorize the Mayor and Council to grade the streets, and assess damages and tax for the same, and to give the control and regulation of side-walks, pavements, street-crossings, alleys and streets to the same.

Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga, reported a bill to be entitled an act to exempt A. P. Allgood & Co. from the pains and penalties which they are now subject to by the laws of this State, for issuing change bills. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Irwin, in the county of Chattooga.

Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change county lines, &c., and for other purposes.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report, to-wit :

“The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General, the Ordnance Officer, the Master Armorer, with the accompanying documents, have instructed me to report, that from the valuable information contained in them, they recommend their publication, and that five hundred copies be printed for the use of the House.”

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, said report was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Adams, of Clarke, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and direct the Governor to have \$1,000,000 in State Change Bills issued, to be paid out for and redeemable in Confederate States Treasury Notes, and for other purposes.

Mr. Green, of Cobb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to make it an offense against the laws of this State for a slave or free person of color to curse or otherwise abuse or use insolent or insulting language towards a white person. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent defendants from availing themselves of the benefit of exemption laws of this State against any judgments obtained for the purchase money of said property, real and personal. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act providing for the giving up of marriage license to the husband of the parties after recording, and to make the same evidence, &c.

Mr. Hester, of Elbert, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia.

Mr. Patterson, of Fannin, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Fannin county to turn over to the chairman of a relief committee of said county a balance of educational funds in hands after paying certain accounts.

Mr. Fain, of Gilmer, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Elijay Gold and Iron Manufacturing and Mining Company, and to loan the credit of the State to the same.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, reported a bill to be entitled an act to grant certain grounds in the Macon reserve to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, and the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company, for depot purposes, with the consent of the city of Macon.

Mr. Felton, of Macon, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the first section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the several acts now in force in this State so far as relates to Justices Court.

Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, reported a bill to be entitled an act to extend the time for making final settlements of taxes in the county of McIntosh. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to organize and maintain a mounted police for the county of McIntosh.

Mr. Cabanies, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act appropriating funds to the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the erection of a State Armory and Foundry, and for other purposes.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, reported a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the acts heretofore passed in reference to the election of Mayor and Aldermen and city officers in the city of Columbus, to prescribe the qualifications of voters at such city elections, to provide for the registry of all persons entitled to vote for Mayor and Aldermen of said city, and to prevent persons from voting for Mayor and Aldermen whose names are not registered.

Mr. Henderson, of Pierce, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Inferior Court of Pierce county, Georgia, to levy an extra tax for the support of indigent families of soldiers.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Treasurer and Comptroller General to issue change bills for the State of Georgia, under the supervision of his Excellency the Governor. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent extortion in this State during the pendency of the present war, and to prescribe a penalty for the same. Also,

A resolution in reference to the exemption act of the Confederate Congress.

Mr. Mitchell, of Pulaski, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Pulaski and Dooley, so as to include the residence of John Bremby in the county of Pulaski.

Mr. Barnes, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes, and to disallow the three days of grace on all sight drafts or bills of exchange drawn payable at sight. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Treasurer of the State to make certain advances, and for other purposes.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize J. M. Broadfield, administrator de bonis non on the estate of Isaac Boring, late of Putnam county, deceased, to sell at private sale a house and lot in the town of Eatonton, belonging to said estate.

Mr. Mulkey, of Talbot, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow amendments to declarations and bills in equity to be made in vacation, orders to be taken before the Judges of the Superior Court in vacation for the purpose of perfecting service by publication or otherwise.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint auditors to audit all accounts against the State for guns furnished the troops, &c.

Mr. Oaks, of White, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Lumpkin and White, and to add a part of Lumpkin to White.

Mr. Adams, of Clarke, reported a bill to be entitled an act to suppress the illegal issue of change bills or shin-plasters.

Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, reported a series of resolutions expressing the sense of this House as to the nature and objects of the Confederate States Government, and the condemnation of the House of the conscript act, &c.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered the following resolution

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to ascertain (at the earliest day possible) from John H. Seals, publisher of the Code of Georgia the number of copies of the work furnished members of this House, in compliance with a resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the names of the members furnished, how transmitted, and to whom directed; and also to call for and examine the vouchers or other evidence touching the delivery of the book to members and report the information so obtained to this House.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Brooks, said resolution was amended as follows:

And that said Seals is hereby ordered to supply forthwith a copy of the Code to each member of this House not already supplied, as required by a resolution of last session.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, offered the following amendment, which was lost:

“Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly or such of them as may desire a copy of the Code, shall be furnished by their paying into the Treasury of this State the sum of \$2.80, the cost of said Code to the State.”

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Gross, of Scriven, reported a resolution, requesting all persons holding claims against any person in the military service to withhold suing upon said claims.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the public safety; and I am instructed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ellington, of Quitman, offered a resolution tendering thanks to the ladies of this State for their devotion to the cause of the South.

Mr. Render, of Merriwether, offered a resolution authorizing the Judiciary Committee to report by bill or otherwise, the means of suppressing auction sales.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered a resolution contemplating the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the conduct of Messrs. Fuller and others in pursuing and capturing the spy Andrews.

Mr. Thomas moved the suspension of the rule to take up said resolution, which motion was lost.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Schley, of Richmond, on account of sickness in his family.

The House then took up the unfinished business of Saturday, which was the consideration of the Senate resolution, and substitute therefor, authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of Camden county and other counties similarly exposed, together with the report of the Military Committee thereon, when Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment:

Provided, that the authority hereby vested in the Governor to call out the militia shall not be so used as to interfere with the prompt and faithful execution of the act of the Confederate Congress entitled "an act to amend an act to provide for the public defense," approved the 16th of April, 1862, and the act of which said act is amendatory.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, offered the following amendment:

"That no action of the General Assembly is necessary at this time to add to or define the powers of the Governor of this State over the militia thereof, such powers being fully provided for by law."

To which Mr. McAfee offered the following as an amendment:

"Which, in the opinion of this body, gives to the Executive the right to order out the militia to suppress the raid alluded to, or any other raid that may come to his knowledge, in any portion of the State."

Pending the discussion on said resolution, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Martin.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Snell of Johnson, Bacon of Mitchell, and Duke of Carroll, after Friday next, and to Mr. Lowe of Crawford, Mr. Overstreet of Emanuel, Mr. Slappey of Twiggs, on special business, and to Mr.

Heard of Miller, on account of sickness, and Mr. Mallard of Liberty, on special business.

On motion of Mr. Zachry, of Newton, the rule was suspended, and the Senate resolution for the appointing of a committee to investigate the fraud suggested by the Penitentiary Committee, in relation to the purchase of a lot of shoes, taken up.

Mr. Zachry, of Newton, offered the following amendment :

Resolved further, That said committee be authorized to investigate the official conduct of any of the Quartermasters or Commissaries of this State, with powers to send for persons and papers as in their judgment may be proper, and that they report by bill or otherwise to this General Assembly, if any mismanagement or misconduct on the part of any of said officers shall be discovered, which amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, the original resolution was amended by striking out the words "if practicable."

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Dumas, of Monroe, moved that the rule be suspended to enable him to introduce a resolution, which prevailed, when he introduced a resolution to the effect, that the General Assembly will take recess after Tuesday next, until the third Tuesday in January next.

Mr. Thrasher moved to strike out the third Tuesday in January next, and insert *sine die*, which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Beall, of Randolph, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, the rule was suspended, and the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish destitute Georgia troops with clothing and shoes, taken up.

On motion of Mr. Dever, of Polk, said resolution was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives—

A resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner or commissioners to audit claims for guns furnished for State defense.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred in their

amendment, striking out the words "if practicable," at the end of the Senate resolution for investigating the frauds suggested by the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary, but the Senate has refused to concur in their amendment by way of an additional resolution, and respectfully asks the House to recede from said amendment.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution to appoint a committee of two from the Senate and three from the House to adopt means to procure the vaccination of the people of this State, the President has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hansell and Beasley, and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing, with accompanying documents, relative to the mission of Hon. T. Butler King.

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the prices of products and manufactured articles, reported the same back to the House without recommendation.

Mr. Thrasher, from the select committee, to whom was referred the two bills, one for the relief of Nancy Prince and the other for the relief of John J. Garvey, reported the same back to the House, and recommend that they both pass with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the special message of the Governor on the subject of the mission of T. Butler King was taken up and read, when Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following resolution, to-wit :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to whom the message of the Governor in regard to the mission of Hon. T. Butler King to Europe, with accompanying documents, shall be referred, which resolution was adopted.

The committee appointed under said resolutions are Messrs. Cochran of Glynn, Cabaniss, Stephens of Hancock, Hester, and Briscoe.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive them in their chamber to proceed to the election of a Confederate States Senator.

The Senate then attended in the Representative Hall and the General Assembly proceeded with the election of a Confederate States Senator, the members voting *viva voce*.

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, announced the name of t
Hon. James Jackson. Mr. Washington announced the na
of Hon. Herschel V Johnson, and on receiving, adding a
counting up the votes, it appeared that the

Hon. H. V Johnson had received.	84 vot
Hon. James Jackson.	59 "
Hon. Robert Toombs (no candidate)	24 "
Hon. Charles J. Jenkins (no candidate)...	9 "
Hon. Howell Cobb (no can.)..	6 "
Hon. T. R. R. Cobb (no can.).	2 "
Hon. Alfred Iverson (no can.).	3 "
Hon. Absalom H. Chappell (no can).	1 vot
Hon. William Dougherty (no can.).	1 "
Hon. J. W Lewis (no can.).	7 vote
Hon. Joseph E. Brown (no can.).	1 vot
Hon. A. R. Wright (no can.)..	1 "
Hon. H. V. M. Miller (no can.).	2 vote

On calling the roll of the House of Representatives, tho
who voted for Mr. Johnson are Messrs.

Alred,	Harper,	Pittman,
Barbour,	Henderson of	Powell,
Barnes,	Worth,	Raiford,
Beaty,	Hines,	Render,
Beall of Paulding,	Howell,	Royall,
Blake,	Hutchins,	Rushin,
Bloodworth,	Irwin,	Schley,
Briscoe,	Johnson,	Slappey,
Bryan,	Jones of Harris,	Smith of Ogle-
Burney,	Key,	thorpe,
Carswell,	Lawhon,	Smith of Towns,
Clements,	Lott,	Snell,
Cochran of Glynn,	Mallard,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cochran of Wil-	Martin,	thorpe,
kinson,	Matthews,	Stephens of Han-
Coombs,	McAfee,	cock,
DuBose,	McCord,	Swearingen,,
Eason,	Moore,	Taylor,
Fleming,	Monk,	Vanbrackel,
Gay,	Neal,	Walden,
Gibbs,	Norwood,	Walton of Stewart,
Gibson,	Overstreet,	Washington,
Griffin,	Owens,	Williams.
Hargett,	Peterson,	

Those who voted for Mr. Jackson are Messrs.

Adams,	Atkinson,	Banning,
Akin,	Bacon,	Barker,

Black,	Giddens,	Moss,
Bleckley,	Greene,	Mullens,
Bird,	Haygood,	Nesbit,
Browner,	Heard of Miller,	Oaks,
Brown of Clay,	Henderson of	Smith of Brooks,
Cabaniss,	Pierce,	Smith of Hall,
Candler,	Jackson of Clarke,	Speight,
Cantrell,	Jernigan,	Stewart,
Carlton,	Jones of Lee,	Surrency,
Culberson,	Lavender,	Thomas,
Dever,	Lee,	Thrasher,
Duke,	Lemond,	White,
Dumas,	Lowe,	Wyley,
Felton,	McCamy,	Zachry.
Findley,	Mizell,	

Those who voted for Mr Toombs are Messrs.

Butt,	Lazenby,	Trammell,
Dill,	Mann,	Tye,
Fain,	Patterson,	Underwood,
Favor,	Reynolds,	Walton of Wilkes.
Gresham,	Strickland,	
Hester,	Tomlinson,	

Those who voted for Mr. Jenkins are Messrs.

Lawson,	Pitts,	Scott,
Mulkey,	Reese,	Spain,

Those who voted for Mr. H. Cobb are Messrs.

Beall of Randolph,	Whitehead,	Whittle.
Sheats,		

Those who voted for Mr. T. R. R. Cobb are Messrs. Ellington and Roberts.

For Mr. Iverson—Mitchell of Pulaski,

For Mr. Chappel—Love.

Those who voted for Mr. Lewis are Messrs.

Brown of Coweta,	Hawkins,	Jackson of Heard,
Burke,	Heard of Dawson,	Kirby.

For Mr. Brown—Cook.

For Mr. Wright—Gross.

Those who voted for Mr. Miller are Messrs. Hargrove and Lindsay.

No person having received a majority of the whole num-

ber of votes cast, the General Assembly proceeded with another voting, as before.

Mr. Lewis, of Green, announced the name of the Hon. William Dougherty, and on receiving, adding and counting up the votes, it appeared that the

Hon. Herschel V Johnson had received.	111 votes
Hon. James Jackson.	40 "
Hon. William Dougherty	24 "
Hon. Robert Toombs (no can.)	14 "
Hon. John W Lewis (no can.)	1 vote.
Hon. Howell Cobb (no can.)	1 "
Hon. T. R. R. Cobb (no can.)	1 "
Hon. H. V. M. Miller (no can.)	2 votes.
Hon. Charles J. Jenkins (no can.)	2 "
Hon. Alfred Iverson (no can.)	1 vote.

The members of the House of Representatives voting, voted as follows, to-wit :

On calling the roll of the House on the 2d vote, those who voted for Mr. Johuson are Messrs.

Alred,	Harper,	Monk,
Barbour,	Hawkins,	Mulkey,
Barnes,	Heard of Dawson,	Neal,
Beaty,	Henderson of	Norwood,
Beall of Paulding,	Pierce,	Overstreet,
Beall of Randolph,	Henderson of	Owens,
Blake,	Worth,	Peterson,
Bloodworth,	Hines,	Pittman,
Briscoe,	Howell,	Pitts,
Bryan,	Hutchins,	Raiford,
Burney,	Irwin,	Render,
Carswell,	Johnson,	Roberts,
Clements,	Jones of Harris,	Royall,
Cochran of Glynn,	Key,	Rushin,
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	Schley,
kinson,	Lazenby,	Sheats,
Cook,	Lee,	Slappey,
Coombs,	Lemond,	Smith of Ogle-
Dill,	Lindsay,	thorpe,
DuBose,	Lott,	Smith of Towns,
Eason,	Love,	Snell,
Fleming,	Mallard,	Spain,
Gay,	Mann,	Stevens of Ogle-
Gibbs,	Martin,	thorpe,
Gibson,	Matthews,	Stephens of Han-
Gresham,	McAtee,	cock,
Griffin,	McCord,	Stewart,
Gross,	Mizell,	Strickland,
Hargett,	Moore,	Surrency;

Swearingen,	Vanbrackel,	Washington,
Taylor,	Walden,	Whitehead,
Tomlinson,	Walton of Stewart,	Williams.

Those who voted for Mr. Jackson are Messrs.

Adams,	Duke,	Moss,
Akin,	Dumas,	Mullens,
Bacon,	Ellington,	Nesbit,
Banning,	Findley,	Oaks,
Bleckley,	Giddens,	Smith of Brooks,
Bird,	Greene,	Smith of Hall,
Brawner,	Haygood,	Speight,
Brown of Clay,	Heard of Miller,	Thrasher,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Lee,	Whittle,
Candler,	Kirby,	Wyley.
Culberson,	Lowe,	
Dever,	McCamy,	

Those who voted for Mr. Dougherty are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Jackson of Clarke,	Reese,
Cantrell,	Jackson of Heard,	Scott,
Carlton,	Jernigan,	White,
Felton,	Lavender,	Zachry.
Hester,	Lawson,	

Those who voted for Mr. Toombs are Messrs.

Barker,	Patterson,	Tye,
Butt,	Reynolds,	Underwood,
Fain,	Trammell,	Walton of Wilkes.
Favor,		

For Mr. Lewis—Brown of Coweta.

For Mr. H. Cobb—Powell.

For Mr. T. R. R. Cobb—Burke.

Those who voted for Mr. Miller are Messrs. Black and Hargrove.

For Mr. Jenkins—Thomas.

For Mr. Iverson—Mitchell of Pulaski.

The Hon. Herschel V Johnson having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, he was declared duly elected Senator of the Confederate States.

The Senate then repaired to their chamber.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of Camden and other counties.

Pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Beaty of Webster, after Friday next, Mr. Hutchings of Jones, Gibbs of Wilcox, Cook of Irwin, Jernigan of Green.

The following bills were read the 2d time and committed for a third reading, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal the act assented to Nov. 30th, 1861, consolidating the offices of Tax Receiver and of Tax Collector in the State, and to require the duties thereof to be discharged by one officer, to be styled Tax Receiver and Collector, to provide that said offices shall be held by two separate persons, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James and Lucinda Jordan.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Thomas Farmer, of Franklin county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws of this State in relation to the selection of jurors in civil and criminal cases.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide a mode by which Ordinaries may compel the more speedy distribution and settlement of estates in the hands of executors, administrators and guardians.

The following bills were read the 2d time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve the estates of certain soldiers who have died or who may hereafter die, from administration, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment of stills seized by the Governor of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to make legal and valid sales made by Sheriffs and their deputies in certain cases therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize executors, administrators and guardians in the service as officers or soldiers to resign their trusts.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to give a construction to the 17th section of the statute of frauds.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent personal actions in form *ex delicto* from dying with the person.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to make uniform the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, and to regulate the reversals of the same, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to abolish the office of

county Treasurer in the several counties in this State, and for other purposes.

The bill to be entitled an act to provide a bounty for the family of soldiers who have entered the service for the war, or who shall hereafter so enter, widows of deceased soldiers and widows who have sons in the army, to appropriate money for the same, &c., was read 2d time, and referred to Committee on Finance.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide that the Superior and Inferior Courts of this State shall have concurrent jurisdiction for the trial of slaves and free persons of color charged with the commission of crimes punishable with death.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to declare in what manner the dower of Mary T. Miller in the estate of J. Miller, late of Heard county, deceased, shall be laid off and ad-measured.

The following bills were read the 2d time and referred to the Committee on Petitions, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of William Scott and John Farmer, of Gilmer.

Also a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Joseph Slate, of Gilmer.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Josiah J. Anderson of Habersham county.

The bill to be entitled an act for the improvement of the grounds around the State capitol was read the 2d time and referred to a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Barnes, Love, Smith of Brooks, Briscoe, Trammell, Adams and Tatum.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize Berrien Pye to issue change bills in the county of Monroe was read 2d time and referred to Committee on Banks.

The following bills were read the 2d time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize Charles Dunning, Adam and Martha Lewis, administrators on the estate of John H. Lewis, deceased, to sell lot of land No. 190 in the 21st district of originally Lee now Quitman county, and to make titles to the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the City of Columbus and the Justices of the Inferior Court of Muscogee to appoint trustees for the male and female academy of the city of Columbus.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow the Sheriffs of Habersham county compensation for summoning jurors in said county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Dal-

ton Hospital Association and to appropriate money for the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to declare the law in relation to taxing property held for public purposes and uses by the city of Macon.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Capt T. M. Newell, of Savannah.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Forsyth, in Monroe county and to amend the acts which have been passed for the incorporation and government thereof.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the county lines between the counties of Union and Fannin.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Junious Dillworth, of the county of DeKalb to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act allowing compensation to officers and freeholders for their services in holding general and county elections in Emanuel county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of jailors in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow the Sheriff of Cherokee county pay for summoning grand and petit jurors in said county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Court of Chatham county to pay the Sheriff and Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in certain cases.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to increase the pay for catching runaway slaves.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to extend the time of final settlement between the several Tax Collectors of this State and Comptroller General, from the 15th day of December to the 15th day of January next thereafter:

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to compensate the several county Treasurers for receiving and paying out the funds raised by the Inferior Courts of their respective counties for indigent families of soldiers.

Also, a bill to authorize free persons of color to go into slavery.

The following bills were read a second time and ordered to be engrossed :

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal the 1st section of an act to alter and amend the charters of the cities of Columbus and Albany, assented Dec. 6th, 1858, and to revise the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of an act to amend the several acts of the Legislature of this State incorporating the city of Columbus in the county of Muscogee, and to lay off said city into wards,

and to point out the mode of electing the Mayor and Aldermen thereof, assented to Dec. 25, 1837.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to vest in the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus the power and authority to elect all city officers, to prescribe their salaries, and consolidate any two of said offices in one person.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the lines between the counties of Whitfield and Walker.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the deputy Sheriff of Walton county to make title to land sold by him as deputy Sheriff of said county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter the 6th section of an act to amend the patrol laws of this State, approved February 20th, 1854.

The following bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Rome Gas Light Company was withdrawn at the instance of Mr. Black, of Floyd, the mover thereof.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Confederate Fire, Marine and Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the public safety.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the people of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the third division of the penal code.

The following Senate bills were read the 2d time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an Act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the terms of citizenship and residence in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act assented to 10th Dec., 1841, in relation to making, issuing and circulating change bills, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State so far as relates to the liability of persons subject to work on public roads of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to exempt every citizen of Georgia from the payment of a poll tax, who is now in the military service of the Confederate States, or of said State, or hereafter may be in such service, and who is liable to pay a poll tax under existing laws, and also to exempt one thousand dollars worth of property of every citizen of said State from taxation, so long as he may remain in said service.

“Resolved, That 200 copies of the Report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary be furnished for the use of the House.”

Which resolution was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, Chairman of the select committee to whom was referred the Senate resolutions authorizing the Governor to furnish destitute Georgia troops with clothing and shoes, reported the same back to the House with an amendment, and recommend that it be adopted. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to procure clothing for the soldiers from Georgia, and to provide for raising the same.

Which report was taken up and agreed to, said resolution adopted, and the bill read the first time.

Mr. Mallard, of Liberty, Chairman of the Committee on Education, made the following report, to-wit :

The Committee on Public Education beg leave to report that they have had under consideration the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the public school funds of this State, &c., which they report back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act providing for the distribution of the poor school fund now on hand, among the most indigent families of the State, which they report back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate the school fund of Union county to the use of widows and wives of soldiers, which they report back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Wayne county to loan out the poor school fund of said county, for which bill they beg leave to report the following substitute, and recommend that said substitute do pass.

(Signed,) J. B. MALLARD, Chairman.

On motion, the report was taken up and agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, the following gentlemen were excused from serving on the Committee on Military Affairs, to-wit :

Mr. Love, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Hester and Mr. Cochran, of Glynn.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Treasurer to make certain advances, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

Mr. Lawson, Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, made the following report :

According to reference, the Committee on Petitions have had under consideration the following petitions, to-wit :

A petition to bill No. 108, by sundry citizens of Franklin county. Also,

A petition of sundry citizens of Athens, and recommend that the prayer of said citizens be not granted. Also,

A petition of sundry citizens of Union county to change county lines. Also,

A petition of certain citizens of Johnson county praying the same object, and recommend that they be referred to the Committee on New Counties and County Lines. Also,

A memorial of Nancy Prince, accompanying bill No. 56. Also,

A memorial accompanying bill No. 57, and recommend that they be referred to the special committee raised upon said bills. Also,

A petition of sundry citizens of DeKalb and Newton counties, accompanying bill No. 121, and recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Also,

A petition of Levi S. Russell, of Savannah, setting up a claim for money for services rendered the State as assistant commissary, and recommend that an appropriation be made to pay him for his services while he remained in the service of the State, and for his expenses, when ascertained, of uniforming himself.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

T. G. LAWSON, Chairman.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to enforce the payment of taxes due by free persons of color.

A bill for the relief of John Bellenger, administrator of William S. Dobbs, deceased.

A bill to change the lines between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and between the counties of Early and Clay.

A bill to enlarge and define the duties of the sheriffs of this State in certain cases, and to prevent the fraudulent purchasing of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and for other purposes.

A bill to release and fully discharge Archibald G. Wimpy, of the county of Lumpkin, as co-executor from the trust reposed by the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Smith, late of said county, deceased.

A bill to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incor-

porate the Cotton Planter's Bank of Georgia, and to confer certain powers and privileges upon said corporation.

The Senate has also concurred in the resolution of the House of Representatives referring that portion of the Governor's Message relating to cotton and provisions to a joint committee to be composed of the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, the rule was suspended, and the resolution from the Senate raising a committee to adopt means for the vaccination of the people of this State, taken up and concurred in.

On motion, the resolution from the Senate raising a joint committee to investigate the fraud suggested by the report of the Penitentiary Committee, was taken up and on motion of Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, the House receded from its amendment.

Mr. Akin, of Bartow, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow, in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell and to act for herself, and be liable for her own contracts in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to make certain the laws as to the registration of free persons of color.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry O'Neal of the county of Brooks.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry Burt, and for other purposes.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, Chairman of the Committee on the Georgia Academy for the Blind, submitted the following report:

The Committee on the Georgia Academy for the Blind report,

They have examined Annual Report of the Trustees of the Academy, and also, by a committee, have visited the Institution and personally inspected and examined into the same. From their investigations they are highly gratified at the condition of the Institution and the manner in which the same is conducted.

They recommend that the sum of \$6,000, as asked for by the Trustees, be appropriated for the support of the next current year.

The Trustees have had difficulty in ascertaining where the blind children are, and while it is known that there is a large number in the State who should be at this school, it is not known in what families they are, nor have the Trustees any means; for remedy whereof, the committee recommend that every tax-payer be required, when giving

in his taxes, to return the number and ages of the blind children in his or her family, the same to be entered in separate columns in his book, to be prepared for this purpose; and the Committee recommend the passage of the annexed resolution.

(Signed,)

L. N. WHITTLE, Chairman.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That the tax receivers of this State shall require all tax-payers, when they give in their annual returns, to state the number, age and sex of all blind and deaf and dumb children in his or her family, which shall be entered in separate columns in the tax book of the receivers, to be prepared for that purpose."

On motion of Mr. Whittle, said resolution was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Stephens, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report :

The Committee on the Judiciary, in reference to the resolution which instructed them to enquire and report what members of this House hold military commissions or offices either under this State or the Confederate Government, and to report whether such commissions or offices disqualify the holders of them from retaining their seats upon this floor, report that Capt. John P. Beaty, Capt. E. G. Raiford, Capt. D. Henderson, and Capt. O. H. Cook, sitting members of this House, hold military commissions from this State, in the present service of the Confederate States, all of which commissions received since the holders were qualified and first took their seats as members of this House, your Committee are of the opinion that these commissions do not disqualify their holders from retaining their seats in this House. Your Committee also report that there are other cases somewhat different in their facts from those here reported, and ask leave to sit longer on those other cases.

LINTON STEPHENS, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, said report was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Candler offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Governor is respectfully requested to inform the House the salary that the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of this State, and their assistants, have each received since April last, and to inform the House what duties said officers have had to perform since the State troops have been disbanded, and why said officers have been retained in office, which resolution was adopted.

The committee appointed on the part of the House, on the Senate resolution to investigate the fraud suggested by the Report of the Penitentiary Committee as to purchase of a lot of shoes, are Messrs. Zachry, Candler and Hester.

Mr. Adams, of Clarke, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of Athens.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to procure clothing for the soldiers from Georgia, and to provide for raising the same.

Mr. Hines reported a bill to incorporate the Effingham Salt Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Wyley, of Habersham, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Inferior Court of Habersham county to levy an extra tax for the purpose of building a jail in said county.

Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, reported a bill to be entitled an act to relieve Reuben King, of the county of McIntosh, from the payment of his taxes for the year 1862.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of George W. Douglass, a citizen of Muscogee county.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, reported a bill to be entitled act to authorize the Ordinary of Pike county to hold a term of his court on the second Monday in December, 1862, instead of the first Monday, as now required by law.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, offered a resolution to authorize committees to act when one-third of the members are present.

Mr. Stewart, of Schley, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Schley and Macon.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, reported a bill to be entitled an act to relieve the banking corporations of this State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued, or which may hereafter be issued by them, by authority of an act of the General Assembly assented to 30th November 1861, are signed, and to legalize the same.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate refuses to concur in the two first amendments of the House to the resolutions of the Senate, authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service, and respectfully asks the House to recede from said amendments. The Senate has concurred in the two last amendments of the House to said resolutions, and I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith of said action of the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Martha J. Bailey, of the county of Thomas, and I am instructed to transmit the same immediately back to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Reese, chairman of the committee to whom were referred all bills for the relief of counties which have been engaged in arresting the small pox, and all bills on the subject of small pox, reported said bills back to the House with a substitute, which they recommend do pass.

On motion, said report was taken up, and after various amendments were offered, the report and all the amendments were re-committed to the special committee; and on motion of Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, and Mr. Washington, were added to said committee.

Mr. Lavender, of Spalding, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the settlement of negroes in any counties in this State, &c.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, reported a bill to revise and consolidate the militia laws of this State.

Mr. Henderson, of Worth, reported a bill to be entitled an act to require Tax Collectors to call personally on the wives and widows of all soldiers before issuing execution for taxes.

Mr. Haygood, of Walton, offered a resolution providing for dispensing with the calling of the roll of counties after Monday next.

On motion, the bill to re-enact the Stay Law and continue the same in force, was taken up, and after various amendments were offered thereto, said bill, together with all the amendments, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, Mr. Cabaniss was excused from serving on the committee to whom was referred the message on the mission of the Hon. T. Butler King, and Mr. Gibson substituted in his place.

A resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report, by bill or otherwise, on what terms, if any, wives of absent soldiers and others may be permitted to act as their agents, &c., was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Gross, from the committee appointed to correspond with Mr. Stotesbury on the subject of salt, made the following report:

Dr. Stotesbury states that he has expended over five thousand dollars in making salt; began to make salt in August; has made about 300 bushels, of which he has sold about 20 bushels at five dollars, and the remainder at six dollars, except three bushels at eight dollars per bushel. Sold to consumers, soldiers and soldiers' families and planters, about one hundred bushels for hands.

He wishes to pay back \$5,000 immediately, with liberty to pay the remainder by the next session.

Shows a sample of salt made by him; we think it good.

Mr. Stephens, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report, to-wit :

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a "bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts incorporating the city of Atlanta, by conferring upon the Mayor of said city the power to try and punish all offenses committed in said city, heretofore tried in the Superior Court, and punished by fine and imprisonment or fine or imprisonment, and to make the judgment of the Mayor a bar to the prosecution for the same offense in the Superior Court," beg leave to report :

That they have had the same under consideration, and are of the opinion that, in its present shape, it should not pass.

The fourth paragraph of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia declares that "no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, except by due process of law ; and of life or liberty only by the judgment of his peers." It is true that the latter clause of the third paragraph of the 2nd section of the 4th Article of the Constitution would seem to authorize the General Assembly to pass a law conferring power to deprive a citizen of liberty on the Mayor of city corporations, but the committee doubt whether the fundamental law just mentioned should be displaced by the succeeding clause. The Constitution also declares that "laws should have a general operation;" and the clause referred to, relative to the powers of corporation courts, seems to contemplate general legislation ; and for these reasons the committee, as before stated, recommend that the bill in its present shape do not pass.

(Signed,) LINTON STEPHENS, Chairman.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, offered the following resolution, to-wit :

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the House, and to unite with a like committee on the part of the Senate consisting of two, to investigate the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments of the State of Georgia, with powers to send for papers and persons, if necessary, and report to this General Assembly before its adjournment.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said resolution taken up.

Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, offered the following as a substitute for said resolution. which was accepted by Mr. Burke.

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed

ed to investigate the official conduct of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of this State, and their assistants, and report fully the facts to this House, if they shall find any evidence of improper conduct or official delinquency in the discharge of their official duties, or any matter connected therewith, as those officers are desirous of such investigation."

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb offered the following amendment to said substitute :

And said committee are authorized especially to enquire into the quantity and kind of each and all the quartermaster and commissary stores that were on hand and belonged to the State at the time the State troops were turned over to the Confederate authorities, and what disposition has been made of said quartermaster and commissary stores; and if they have been sold, whether sold at public or private sale, and if any were sold at private sale, to whom sold, when sold, the price at which sold, and the quantity sold to each person.

Which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

On motion, the House took up the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish destitute Georgia troops with clothes and shoes.

Mr. Cabaniss moved that the House insist upon their amendment, and pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, Nov. 20th 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Duke.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Williams of Baker, Mr. Tye, of Henry, on special business, and to Mr. McCord, of Butts, and Mr. Stewart, of on account of sickness.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, submitted the following report.

Mr. Speaker :—The joint standing committee on the Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, have had the affairs of that institution under consideration and direct me to report a bill, more effectually to organize the institution and to punish persons who may resist the provisions of the bill, which the committee ask may be read this morning first time.

B. B. MOORE, Chairman.

Mr. Moore also made the following report, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker :—The joint standing Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum have had the affairs of that institution under consideration and direct me to report the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, no annual report has been made to His Excellency the Governor nor to this General Assembly, by the commissioners or other officers connected with the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of its affairs and condition. And whereas, the joint standing committee on that institution have been unable to obtain such information, relative to its affairs, as will enable them to discharge the duties devolved upon them—they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That a committee of three consisting of one from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives be appointed to visit Cave Spring and investigate the affairs and condition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, that said committee be invested with power and papers, necessary to said investigation and that they be required to report to this General Assembly, at the earliest possible day.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the rule was suspended, and said report taken up, the resolution adopted and ordered transmitted forthwith to the Senate; the committee appointed under this resolution are Messrs. Gibson and Culberson.

The bill to be entitled an act more effectually to organize the Georgia Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and to punish persons who may resist the provisions of this act, was read the first time.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to change the county lines between Dougherty and Worth, so as to include the plantation of R. K. Hines in the county of Dougherty.

A bill to authorize William H. Farrell to hold and convey real estate within the limits of the State of Georgia.

A bill to incorporate the Chestatee river and Town Creek Gold Mining Company.

A bill to authorize and require the Justices of the Inferior Court of the county of Floyd to assess a tax to aid in the support of soldiers' families in said county.

A bill to provide for the election of commissioners for the town of Madison for the year 1863.

Also a resolution requesting the Governor to have a book prepared, in which shall be placed the name, company, reg-

iment and residence of each soldier from this State, who has died or been killed, in the service of his country, during the present war.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate :

An act for the relief of Martha J. Bailey, widow of William Bailey of Thomas county. Also,

The following resolutions which are duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

A resolution for investigating the frauds suggested by the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary, and the subject of the purchase of a lot of shoes by A. P. Bell. Also,

A resolution to adopt means for the general vaccination of the people of this State.

On motion of Mr. Ellington, of Quitman, the rule was suspended and the Senate resolution requesting the Confederate Government to return a certain quantity of powder which Georgia has loaned to said Government, taken up and concurred in.

Also, a resolution tendering thanks to the ladies for their devotion to the cause of the South &c., which resolutions were both ordered to be transmitted forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Cabaniss, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report :

The Committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to organize, equip, maintain and prescribe the duties of a mounted police force, in this State, have instructed me to report amendments to said bill and recommend that the bill with the amendments do pass.

The Committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia and to aid in repelling invasion of the State by establishing a reserve militia, throughout the State, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report a substitute, therefor, and to recommend that the substitute do pass.

E. G. CABANISS, Chairman.

The Hon. James B. Jones, member elect from the county of Early, appeared, and having taken the oath prescribed by the constitution of this State took his seat.

Mr. Reese, chairman of the committee to whom was referred all the bills on the subject of quarantine and small pox, reported a substitute for all the bills referred, and recommend that it do pass.

On motion, the substitute was taken up, when Mr. Bloodworth offered the following amendment :

Provided, further that parties who are able to pay the expenses of their medical treatment in the hospital provided for small pox cases shall be required to pay the same, which was withdrawn.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, offered the following amendment :

Provided that nothing in this bill shall devolve the expense of treating those who are able to pay their own bills upon the State or county Treasurer, which amendment was lost. The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary made the following report :

The Committee on the Judiciary, in further response to the resolution which instructed them to enquire and report what members of this House, hold military commissions or offices either under this State, or the Confederate Government, and report whether such commissions or offices disqualify them from holding their seats : Report that in addition to the cases embraced in their former report on this subject, there are the following : James J. Findley holds the position of Lt. Col. in the 52d Regt. Georgia volunteers, in the Confederate service by *promotion*, holding a commission from this State, as Major of said regiment, W. D. Howell holds a commission from this State as Lieutenant in the 50th Regt. Georgia volunteers, in the Confederate service, Thos. R. Hines holds the position of Quartermaster in the 47th Regt. Georgia volunteers, without any commission, L. N. Trammell holds the position of Quartermaster in the 39th Regt. Georgia volunteers, but is uncertain whether he has received a commission from the Confederate Government or not, Z. B. Hargrove holds position of Captain in the 40th Regt. Georgia volunteers, with a commission from the State of Georgia. These additional cases complete the list, so far as your committee know or have reason to believe of cases falling under the instructions to us. We are of the opinion that none of these gentlemen are disqualified from holding their seats. We think the constitutional provision which excludes from seats such persons as holds military commissions or appointments, and yet excepts, from the exclusion all militia officers, was intended only to exclude such men as make military affairs business, in contradistinction to those who may very properly be denominated militia or emergency men.

Your committee report back the bill to increase the fees of Ordinaries, Clerks &c., with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Your committee recommend that the bill to relieve the estates of certain soldiers who have died or may hereafter die from Administration, do not pass.

In relation to the proposed act to postpone the operation

of the revised Code of laws of this State, your committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment, strike out in the first section all after the words, "until the first day of," and insert the words, "December 1863," so as to postpone the operation of the Code until the first day of December, 1863.

Your committee make no recommendation whatever, in relation to the bill to legalize the orders and judgments of Ordinaries of this State when the same may be passed beyond the limits of the State and to legalize the orders of certain Deputy ordinaries in this State and for other purposes.

LINTON STEPHENS, Chairman.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the report of the committee as to the qualification of members taken up and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution to bring on the election of State Printer and Bank Director on the part of the State for the Bank of the State of Georgia on Friday 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, A. M., and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution to appoint a joint committee of three from the Senate and five from the House to investigate the official conduct of Quartermaster and Commissary Generals ; the President has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hansell, Lewis and Jackson.

The Senate has also adopted a resolution, approving the action of the military authorities in suppressing the traffic of spirituous liquors in the vicinity of camps and garrisons.

And I am directed to transmit said resolution to the House of Representatives immediately for their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Schley, of Richmond, the rule was suspended and the following resolution taken up and adopted :

Be it resolved, that whenever one third of the standing committees of this House are present at the call of the chairman of said committee, they shall be authorized to transact all business before said committee as though a majority of said committee were present.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, chairman of the Committee on the State of the Republic submitted the following report :

The Joint Committee on the State of the Republic to whom was referred so much of the Special Message of the Governor as relates to the law of Congress, known as the Conscript Law, have had the same under consideration at several consecutive meetings, and a majority of said committee present, instruct me to report the following resolutions to this House :

E. A. COCHRAN, Chairman.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That the Constitution of the Confederate States, is a compact with sovereign States, and that a power in the Confederate Government to draw military or naval forces from the States by compulsion of their citizens without the concurrence and against the will of the States themselves, is incompatible with both the sovereignty and safety of the States.

Resolved, That the Confederate Government cannot raise armies from the militia or arms-bearing people of the States by compulsion, except for the purpose of executing the laws, repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection, and then only through requisitions upon the States for the troops desired, leaving each State to exercise such compulsion as may be necessary in her own case, and to appoint the officers for the troops she sends.

Resolved, That all laws passed by the Confederate Congress, to raise armies from the arms-bearing people from the States by compulsion, and without requisition upon, or concurrent action of the States, are unconstitutional, and within our power to be declared void.

While Georgia makes this declaration, she also declares her willingness and determination, to furnish to the end of this unjust and wicked war, which our enemy is waging upon us, as she has done from the beginning of it, all just quotas of troops, that may be required of her, in a constitutional way.

Resolved, That under the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the laws of this State, all the troops which Georgia has sent to the field, under requisitions from the Confederate Government, have the right to elect the officers who are to command them, and that the laws of Congress which deny or impair this right, are unconstitutional and are in our power to be declared void.

Resolved, That while the foregoing resolutions express our fixed convictions, we are still willing to leave the Conscript Acts undisturbed in their operations, reserving to the State and her people such rightful remedies as may be demanded by future emergencies.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, from the Joint Standing Com-

mittee on the State of the Republic, submitted the following report :

The minority of the Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, on Confederate Relations, and the State of the Republic to whom was referred the Special Message of His Excellency the Governor, in relation to the execution of the act of the Confederate Congress, usually called the Conscript Law, in this State, dissenting from the views of a majority of the committee beg leave to submit the following resolutions as their report, and recommend their adoption, in lieu of those submitted by the majority. (Signed) E. G. Cabaniss, J. A. L. Lee, S. L. Barber, W. J. Reese, Z. B. Hargrove, Geo. S. Black, Peter E. Love, O. L. Smith, L. D. Carlton, Geo. T. Barnes.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That the Constitution of the Confederate States was adopted by the people thereof to form a permanent federal government, each State acting in its sovereign and independent character.

2. *Resolved*, That among the powers delegated to the Confederate Congress are the powers "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," and "to provide and maintain a navy," and to enable the Confederate States to protect each State against invasion, as is required by the Confederate Constitution, the exercise of these powers is absolutely necessary.

3. *Resolved*, That our safety and prosperity demand that no opposition be made to any measures adopted by the Confederate Congress in the exercise of powers granted and which are intended for our common defense.

4. *Resolved*, That the act of the Confederate Congress assented to the 16th April, 1862, entitled an act to further provide for the public defense, and the act amendatory thereof having been decided by the Supreme Court of this State, to be in conformity with the Constitution of the Confederate States, shall receive our cordial support.

Resolved, That we recommend the people of Georgia to acquiesce in this decision of the Supreme Judicial tribunal of this State, and His Excellency the Governor to countermand any and all orders, which he may have issued to suspend the execution of the act aforesaid in this State.

The House then took up the special order for 11 o'clock, to-wit: the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of Camden and other counties similarly exposed, and pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, Nov. 21st, 1862. }
9 o'clock, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

On motion of Mr. Burke, of Carroll, the rule was suspended, and the Senate resolution bringing on the election of State Printer and Bank Director was taken up and adopted; and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Also, the Senate resolution appointing a committee to investigate the official conduct of the Quartermasters and Commissary Generals was taken up.

Mr. Candler, of DeKalb, offered the following amendment :

Resolved 3d, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, if necessary to their investigation that if it be consistent with a thorough investigation of the matters to be enquired into, the committee report to this General Assembly during the present session, if not practicable to make their report during the present session, then the said committee be authorized to meet in the city of Atlanta at such time as the chairman shall designate for the purpose of said investigation and their report be made to the first session of the next General Assembly.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, moved to strike out of said amendment the words "if practicable" which motion was lost.

The amendment was then agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The following message was received from His Excellency, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing.

The Governor has also approved and signed the following act, to-wit :

An act for the relief of Martha J. Bailey, widow of William Bailey, of Thomas county.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House of Representatives, to appoint a joint committee to investigate the condition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum ; and the President has appointed Mr. Simmons on that committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Beall, of Paulding was added to said committee.

Mr. Washington, chairman of the Committee on Finance made the following report, to-wit :

The Joint Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the subject of providing a supply of cotton cards, for the people of this State, together with the various bills in relation thereto, beg leave to report, that Mr. John L. Divine, on behalf of himself and associates proprietors of the cotton and wool manufactory of cards at Cartersville, appeared before the committee, and submitted a proposition relative to the State's taking an interest in said manufactory, which in the opinion of the committee is entitled to consideration, wherefore the committee recommend the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved by the General Assembly, That a committee of three, one from the Senate and two from the House be appointed to repair to Cartersville and examine said manufactory, and procure such other information, in relation to the objects of said communication, as they may be able to obtain, and that they report by bill or otherwise, as early as practicable, and that Mr. Peter Jones, the Penitentiary machinist accompany said committee.

(Signed)

J. H. R. WASHINGTON,

Ch'mn. of House Com.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said report taken up.

Mr. Washington offered the following as a substitute for the above resolution.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send Mr. Peter Jones, Master Armorer forthwith to Cartersville, with instructions to examine the machinery reared by Messrs. John Lee & Co., in the manufacture of cotton and wool cards, and to ascertain the most favorable terms in which they will sell cards to this State, for the use of the citizens thereof, also the best terms upon which they will dispose of the whole or one half interest in their card Factory to the State, and that the result of his visit be communicated to the General Assembly at the earliest practicable moment.

Which substitute was adopted and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signatures of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate:

A resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the condition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen, Haygood, Cantrell, Beall, of Randolph, Reese, Gresham, Ellington, Sheats, Batt, Spain and Mathews.

Mr. Moore, chairman of the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, made the following report :

Mr. Speaker :—The Joint Standing Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act, and the acts of which it is amendatory entitled an act to provide for the indigent Deaf and Dumb citizens of this State, and also to provide for the appointment of a commissioner, to regulate his duties, affix his salary, and appropriate money therefor, by increasing the annual appropriations and for other purposes, approved January 13th, 1852, have had the same under consideration, and direct me to report said bill back to the House without amendment with the recommendation that it do pass.

BEN B. MOORE, Chairman.

Mr. Cabaniss, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs made the following report :

The Committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to organize the Home Guard Militia, also a bill to abolish the militia laws of this State.

Also, a bill to authorize the Governor of this State to raise and equip three independent battalions of infantry of five companies each for home defense, have had the same under consideration and recommend that they do not pass. Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Capt. T. M. Newell of Savannah, and recommend that it do pass.

E. G. CABANISS, Chairman.

Mr. Raiford submitted the following report of the Judiciary Committee :

Your committee have had under consideration the following bills and beg leave to report as follows :

1st A bill to be entitled an act to legalize the election of James Castlebury, Ordinary of Chattahoochee county, and for other purposes, which bill is reported back to the House without recommendation.

Also, a bill to render administration upon estates in certain cases unnecessary, and to grant certain rights and privileges to widows in such cases, for which your committee have submitted a substitute which they recommend do pass.

Also, a bill entitled an act to authorize the appointment of arbitrators to investigate the claim of the Union branch Rail Company to compensation from the State of Georgia and for other purposes, which your committee recommend do pass with the following amendment, to-wit: by adding in the third section the word, "legal," before the word "testimony," also, that said bill be so amended as to provide for the appointment of arbitrators on the part of the State, by the Governor, which arbitrators as well as the third person shall not be citizens of Whitfield county.

It is further recommended that the investigation be had at Dalton, Georgia, and that the State be represented by

the Solicitor General of the Circuit, or such other counsel as the Governor may appoint.

It is further recommended, that an additional section be added for this purpose, and also providing that in case the claimant shall fail in the suit, he shall pay all costs, to be recovered by judgment in the Superior Court.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to protect the property of married women, to regulate its distribution in case of intestacy, and to prescribe their liabilities, report back to the House without recommendation.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the passing of counterfeit Treasury notes, &c., which they recommend do not pass.

Also, a bill entitled an act to amend the 7th division of the Penal Code of Georgia, to make penal the counterfeiting, forging, making, executing, passing, or issuing spurious or counterfeit bills, bonds, or Treasury notes, &c., or any person aiding or abetting in the same, which your committee recommend do pass, as amended by making the penalty punishment by death.

Also, a bill to suspend the computation of compound interest temporarily against Executors, Administrators and Guardians, which your committee recommend do pass when amended by adding "and other Trustees," also by striking out the proviso.

Also, a bill to enlarge the rules of evidence in certain cases, which your committee report back to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Also, a bill to allow Jane Miller a free person of color to sell herself into slavery, which your committee recommend do not pass.

Also, a bill entitled an act to confiscate the real estate, including Rail Road stock &c., belonging to alien enemies within this State, which your committee report back, and recommend its reference to a special committee.

(Signed.)

PETER E. LOVE, Chairman.

E. G. RAIFORD, Sec'y. Com.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has concurred in a resolution of the House to provide cotton cards for the people of this State.

On motion of Mr. Trammell, the rule was suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to procure clothing for the soldiers from Georgia and to provide for raising the same, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

Also, a Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate

the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, was taken up, when Mr. Findley, of Lumpkin, offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, That the private property of the Stockholders of said company shall be liable *pro rata*, for the debts of said company, to the amount of their stock by them respectively held but for no greater amount.

Upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 39 and nays 96.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Fain,	Mullens,
Barker,	Fleming,	Nesbit,
Beall of Paulding,	Findley,	Oaks,
Black,	Gibbs,	Patterson,
Blake,	Greene,	Royall,
Bleckley,	Hawkins,	Sheats,
Brown of Coweta,	Haygood,	Smith, of Brooks,
Butt,	Heard of Dawson,	Strickland,
Cook,	Henderson, of	Surrency,
Coombs,	Worth,	Taylor,
Dever,	Irwin,	Thomas,
Dubuse,	Lott,	Trammell,
Dumas,	Matthews,	Underwood,
Ezell,	McAfee,	Whitehead,

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cochran, of Wilkin-	Jackson, of Clarke,
Atkinson,	son,	Johnson,
Banning,	Dill,	Jones, of Lee,
Barbour,	Duke,	Jones, of Early,
Barnes,	Eason,	Kirby,
Beall, of Randolph,	Ellington,	Key,
Bloodworth,	Favor,	Lavender,
Bigham,	Felton,	Lawhorn,
Bird,	Gay,	Lawson,
Brawner,	Gibson,	Lee,
Brown, of Clay,	Giddins,	Lemond,
Bryan,	Gresham,	Love,
Burk,	Griffin,	Mann,
Burney,	Gross,	Martin,
Cabaniss,	Hargett,	McCamy,
Candler,	Hargrove,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,
Cantrell,	Harper,	Mizell,
Carswell,	Hester,	Moore,
Carlton,	Hines,	Monk,
Clements,	Horne,	Moss,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Howell,	Mulkey,

Neal,	Scott,	Thrasher,
Norwood,	Smith, of Hall,	Tomlinson,
Overstreet,	Smith, of Ogle-	Tye,
Owens,	thorpe,	Vanbrackel,
Peterson,	Smith, of Towns,	Walden,
Pitts,	Snell,	Walton, of Stewart,
Powell,	Spain,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Raiford,	Speight,	Washington,
Reese,	Stevens, of Ogle-	White,
Render,	thorpe,	Whittle,
Roberts,	Stephens, of Han-	Wyley,
Rushin,	cock,	Zachry.
Schley,	Swearingen,	

Ayes 39 ; nays 96.

So the amendment was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House then took up the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor, to furnish the destitute Georgia troops with clothing and shoes, which the House amended and the Senate had refused to concur, the House decided to insist upon its amendment.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, offered a resolution adding one additional member from the House and one from the Senate to the committee to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. On motion, the rule was suspended and said resolution taken up and adopted. The Speaker appointed on said committee Mr. Lawson, of Putnam.

The special committee to whom was referred the communication of His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the mission of the Hon. Thomas Butler King, to Europe, to secure the establishment of a line or lines of steamers from European ports, to the ports of Georgia, under the act of the General Assembly passed December 1860, with accompanying documents, beg leave to report, that they have given the same a careful consideration, and that they have been exceeding gratified with the manner in which Mr. King has discharged the duties of his mission. He was charged with power to offer a subsidy to parties in Europe who would establish a line of steamers between European ports, and the city of Savannah, or other ports in this State, which he succeeded in accomplishing according to instructions under many difficulties. The merchants and people of England, France and Belgium were found to be quite ignorant of the commercial resources, and power of the Southern States, having heretofore almost entirely received the productions of the South and shipped her supplies through Northern ports. It became therefore necessary, for Mr. King to collect and publish such facts and statistics, as would enlighten the commercial mind on the subject ; and for this purpose he wrote and published and dis-

tributed over most of the European countries, over five thousand copies of his letter addressed to Lord John Russell, published in English, and memoirs to the French Minister of Commerce, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in French, on the character of the Blockade, besides an elaborate and well digested argument on the American Blockade, also published in French, beside many other articles written for the French papers on the state of our political affairs. In addition to this, he also concluded a contract with Messrs. Sablè and Co., of Liverpool for the establishment of a line of steamers from Liverpool to Savannah with the subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars per annum as provided by the act under which he was commissioned, which is herewith submitted.

The result of Mr. King's labors in this behalf is seen and felt, in having secured the change of a law, unanimously, by the Senate Corps Legislatif, and Imperial Council of France granting a large subsidy to a company in Paris for the establishment of two lines of first class steamers, one from Havre to New York, and the other to the West Indies, whereby those were changed, the one from New York to the city of Savannah, and the other from the West Indies to the city of New Orleans. This was a triumph of the intelligence and labor of our representative.

To enable Mr. King to accomplish this task it became necessary to incur much expense in employing a secretary and translator, and in securing such quarters and living as became the representative of the State of Georgia.

It will be remembered that Mr. King left the State of Georgia about the first of March, 1861, before hostilities commenced, and was in Europe when the blockade was established. It was not contemplated by the Governor or the Legislature that it would require more than two or three months to accomplish the purposes of his mission, but soon after his arrival the blockade was established and it was impossible for him to leave Europe until November, and he was detained two months in Havana, and did not reach his home until eleven months and seventeen days from the time of his departure, after enduring the perils of shipwreck. In consequence of this delay, the expenses were largely augmented and in addition to the \$3,000 appropriated for the expense of the mission Mr. King was driven to draw upon the Governor for \$2,500 which the Governor met upon presentation. Your committee have great pleasure and pride in saying that Mr. King has not only ably and faithfully accomplished the purposes of his mission, but has done more, much more, in securing the two French lines referred to, to Savannah and New Orleans to be put in operation as soon as the blockade is raised. And more, the committee is of opinion, that the able documents

referred to have done more to place the real political condition and commercial resources of this country before the European people than any acts or papers which have fallen under their observation during our troubles, and that the people of this whole country are much indebted to him for their production. It is shown by the bill rendered by Mr. King that his actual expenses of living, traveling and preparing and publishing the papers referred to has been \$5,900, being four hundred dollars more than has been paid to him, and the committee recommend that Mr. King be relieved from all liability which he may have incurred by drawing the draft referred to, that he be paid the balance which he has expended, and that he be allowed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars in compensation for his very valuable services to the State and country while in Europe, and that his able report to the Governor and his memoirs on Steam Navigation and the American Blockade with his report be published, and we forbear asking the publication of his letter to Lord John Russell, only because it has already been published in most of the newspapers of the country, and the people have had an opportunity to see it.

In consideration of the change of the circumstances of the country since the contract was made, and the established of the French lines, which will subserve all the purposes of the Legislature, we agree with the Governor that it would not be wise and prudent at present to ratify the contract negotiated with Messrs. Sable & Co., of Liverpool, as provided in said contract.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. E. COCHRAN,
Chairman Special Com.

On motion, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House is now ready to receive them in their chamber for the purpose of going into an election for State Printer and a Director for the State in the Bank of the State of Georgia.

The Senate then attended in the Representative Hall, and the General Assembly proceeded to the election of a State Printer, the members voting *viva voce*.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, announced the name of J. R. Snead. Mr. Harris announced the name of Orme & Son. Mr. Briscoe announced the name of Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes, and on receiving, adding and counting up the votes, it appeared that

Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes had received.....	84 votes.
Snead & Sims.	35 "
Orme & Son.	58 "
Mr. Adair.	1 vote.

The members of the House of Representatives voting in said election, on calling the roll voted as follows :

Those who whoted for Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes are Messrs.

Adams,	Gibbs,	Oaks,
Barker,	Giddens,	Overstreet,
Barnes,	Greene,	Patterson,
Beall of Paulding,	Griffin,	Royall,
Bleckley,	Hargett,	Rushin,
Bloodworth,	Hawkins,	Schley,
Brawner,	Haygood,	Sheats,
Briscoe,	Heard of Dawson,	Smith of Hall,
Brown of Coweta,	Henderson of	Smith of Towns,
Burney,	Worth.	Spain,
Butt,	Irwin,	Stevens of Ogle-
Clements,	Jackson of Clarke.	thorpe,
Lochran of Glynn,	Jackson of Heard,	Stephens of Han-
Lochran of Wil-	Jones of Early,	cock,
kinson,	Kirby,	Strickland,
Look,	Lemond,	Thomas,
DuBose,	Lott,	Trammell,
Dumas,	Mann,	Tye,
Fain,	Matthews,	Underwood,
Favor,	McAfee,	Walden,
Fleming,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Walton of Wilkes.
Findley,	Mizell,	Whitehead.
Fay,	Moss,	

Those who voted for Snead & Sims are Messrs.

Barbour,	Hines,	Owens,
Brown of Clay,	Howell,	Powell,
Bryan,	Lee,	Render,
Labaniss,	Love,	Swearingen,
Hibson,	Martin,	Washington,
Fresham,	Moore,	Whittle,
Fross,	Norwood,	Wyley
Fester,	Neal,	

Those who voted for Orme & Son are Messrs.

skin,	Cantrell,	Felton,
Alred,	Carswell,	Hargrove,
Atkinson,	Carlton,	Harper,
Banning,	Coombs,	Horne,
Beall of Randolph,	Dever,	Johnson,
Black,	Dill,	Jones of Lee,
Blake,	Duke,	Key,
Bigham,	Eason,	Lavender,
Burke,	Ezell,	Lawhon,

Lawson,	Raiford,	Taylor,
McCamy,	Reese,	Thrasher,
Monk,	Roberts,	Tomlinson,
Mulkey,	Scott,	Vanbrackel,
Mullens,	Smith of Brooks,	Walton of Stewart,
Nisbet,	Snell,	White,
Peterson,	Speight,	Zachry.
Pitts,	• Surrency,	

For Mr. Adair—Candler.

No person having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, the General Assembly proceeded with a second voting, as before.

Mr. Lee withdrew the name of Snead & Sims.

On receiving, adding and counting up the votes, it appeared that

Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes had received.	100 votes.
Orme & Son.....	75 "
Mr. Adair	1 vote.
Mr. Wombell.	1 "
Mr. Turner.	1 "

Messrs. Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, they were declared duly elected State Printer.

The members of the House of Representatives voting in said election, on call of the roll voted as follows :

Those who voted for Messrs. Boughton, Nisbet & Barnes are Messrs.

Adams,	Dumas,	Jackson of Heard,
Barbour,	Fain,	Jones of Early,
Barker,	Favor,	Kirby,
Barnes,	Fleming,	Lemond,
Beall of Paulding,	Findley,	Lott,
Bieckley,	Gay,	Mann,
Bloodworth,	Gibbs,	Matthews,
Brawner,	Giddens,	McAfee,
Brice,	Greene,	Mitchell of Pulaski,
Brown of Coweta,	Griffin,	Mizell,
Bryan,	Hargett,	Moss,
Burney,	Hawkins,	Mullens,
Butt.	Haygood,	Oaks,
Clements,	Heard of Dawson,	Overstreet,
Cochran of Glynn,	Henderson of	Owens,
Cochran of Wil-	Worth,	Patterson,
kinson,	Howell.	Roberts,
Cook,	Irwin,	Royall,
DuBose,	Jackson of Clarke,	Rushin,

Schley,	Stevens of Ogle-	Vanbrackel,
Sheats,	thorpe,	Walden,
Smith of Hall,	Strickland,	Walton of Wilkes,
Smith of Towns,	Thomas,	Whitehead,
Spain,	Trammell,	Whittle,
Stephens of Han-	Tye,	Wyley,
cock,	Underwood,	

Those who voted for Orme & Son are Messrs.

Akin,	Gibson,	Peterson,
Aired,	Gresham,	Pitts,
Atkinson,	Gross,	Powell,
Banning,	Hargrove,	Raiford,
Beall of Randolph,	Harper,	Reese,
Black,	Hester,	Render,
Blake,	Hines,	Scott,
Bigham,	Horne,	Smith of Brooks,
Brown of Clay,	Johnson,	Smith of Ogle-
Burke,	Jones of Lee,	thorpe,
Jabaniss,	Key,	Snell,
Cantrell,	Lavender,	Speight,
Carswell,	Lawhon,	Surrency,
Carlton,	Lee,	Swearingen,
Coombs,	Martin,	Taylor,
Dever,	McCamy,	Thrasher,
Dill,	Moore,	Tomlinson,
Duke,	Monk,	Washington,
Eason,	Mulkey,	White,
Ezell,	Neal,	Zachry.
Felton,	Nesbit,	

For Mr. Adair—Candler.

For Mr. Wombell—Love.

For Mr. Turner—Lawson.

The General Assembly then proceeded to the election of a Bank Director for the State of Georgia, members voting *viva voce*, when on receiving, adding and counting up the votes, it appeared that

Solomon Cohen had received.	..	..	.93 votes.
John Thrasher (no can.)	... ..	..	18 "
Mr. Cuyler (no can.)	..	..	1 vote.
Mr. Washington (no can.)	.....	...	1 "

On motion of Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, the call was dispensed with further, and Mr. Cohen declared unanimously elected.

The members of the House of Representatives voting in said election, on call of the roll voted as follows :

Those who voted for Mr. Cohen are Messrs.

Adams,	Carswell,	Heard of Dawson,
Akin,	Carlton,	Henderson of
Alred,	Cochran of Wil-	Worth,
Atkinson,	kinson,	Hester,
Banning,	Cook,	Hines,
Barbour,	Coombs,	Irwin,
Barnes,	DuBose,	Jackson of Clarke,
Beall of Paulding,	Duke,	Jackson of Heard,
Beall of Randolph,	Dumas,	Johnson,
Blake,	Ellington,	Jones of Lee,
Bleckley,	Ezell,	Kirby,
Bloodworth,	Fain,	Key,
Bigham,	Felton,	Lavender,
Brawner,	Gay,	Lawhon,
Briscoe,	Gibson,	Lawson,
Brown of Clay,	Giddens,	Lee,
Brown of Coweta,	Greene,	Lemond,
Bryan,	Hargett,	Lott,
Burney,	Harper,	Love,
Cabaniss,	Hawkins,	Manu.
Cantrell,	Haygood,	

Those who voted for Mr. Thrasher are Messrs.

Barker,	Favor,	Griffin,
Butt,	Fleming,	Gross,
Candler,	Findley,	Hargrove,
Dever,	Gibbs,	Horne,
Dill,	Gresham,	Howell.
Eason,		

For Mr. Cuyler—Black.

For Mr. Washington—Burke.

The Senate then repaired to their chamber.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of counties when

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the erection of an arsenal building at Milledgeville, and to provide payment for the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate annually money to pay the public debts.

Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to compensate managers of election in Warren, Chattooga and Green counties, and for other purposes, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to increase the jail fee in the county of Chattooga.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following resolution, to-wit:

A resolution that the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum be increased by an addition of one from the Senate and one from the House; the President has appointed on the part of the Senate Mr. Alexander, and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed November 28th, 1861, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein named.

Mr. Roberts reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the lines between the counties of Baker and Calhoun, so as to include the residence of N. C. Daniel in the county of Calhoun.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, it was resolved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 3½ P. M.

3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed a substitute for the original bill of the House of Representatives to be entitled "an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors," in which they ask the concurrence of the House, and I am directed to transmit the same forthwith to the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, the rule was suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Pike county to hold a term of his Court on the second Monday in December, 1862, instead of the first Monday, as now required by law, was taken up and read the 2d time and committed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act appropriating funds to uses of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association taken up and read the 2d time and committed for a third reading, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith, that the Senate adheres to its disagreement to the first two amendments of the House to the resolution of the Senate “authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service ;” and the Senate most respectfully asks the House to recede from said amendments.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives—

A resolution requesting the Confederate Government to return a certain quantity of powder which Georgia has loaned to said Government.

Mr. Powell, of Decatur, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of this General Assembly that all persons engaged in the manufacture of salt should be exempt from the Conscript act.

Mr. Mullins, of Cherokee reported a bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of the jailor of Cherokee county.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prevent soldiers in the service of the Confederate States from being double taxed, and for the relief of such as have been double taxed.

Mr. Carswell, of Jefferson, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow certain privileges to the Ordinary of Jefferson county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish trespassing upon Louisville academy lots and common.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent slaves from living apart from their masters in Jefferson county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent free persons of color from living separate and apart from their guardians and employers in the county of Jefferson.

Mr. Findley, of Lumpkin, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Jesse Fitts, John Huff and James W. Burnside, of Lumpkin county.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill for the relief of Levi S. Russell, of Chatham.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to alter and amend an act passed 10th day of December, 1845, to carry into effect that part of the first section of the third article of the Constitution which requires the establishment of a Supreme Court for the correction of errors, and for other purposes, so as to reduce the number of places for the sessions of said Supreme Court, and to prescribe the duty of the Clerk of said Court in certain cases, and for other purposes, approved Dec. 22, 1855.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to issue change bills.

Mr. Reese, of Sumter, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Warehouse and Insurance and Deposit Company in the city of Americus.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association, with limited banking powers and privileges.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, reported a resolution in reference to the conscrip and exemption acts.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, offered a resolution upon the subject of the meeting and adjourning of the House.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to increase the fees of officers on the W & A. Railroad.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, for which the Senate has passed a substitute, was taken up.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, moved that the bill be postponed until Monday next, and made the special order for that day, and that 200 copies be printed for the use of the House, which motion was lost.

Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, That nothing in that act shall be so construed as to interfere in any manner whatever with contracts now existing with the Confederate Government.

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, offered the following amendment :

Be it further enacted, That there shall no license be granted for the distillation of spirituous liquors or alcohol under the provisions of this act, in any county in this State where the crops have been severely affected by the drouth, the fact to be made known to his Excellency by the Justices of the Inferior Court, or a petition of citizens of the county.

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, offered the following amendment :

Strike out of the fifth section the words " whenever he has reason to believe," and insert the following: " when it shall be made to appear upon the oaths of two or more witnesses, certified to by any one of the Justices of the Peace or Inferior Court, or Notary Public of this State."

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, moved to amend by striking out " twenty miles from railroad and rivers navigable by steamboats," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, called for the previous question, which was sustained.

Upon the question of the adoption of the substitute in lieu of the original bill, the yeas and nays were ordered to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 105 and nays 17

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gibbs,	Neal,
Alred,	Greene,	Oaks,
Atkinson,	Gresham,	Owens,
Banning,	Griffin,	Patterson,
Barker,	Gross,	Peterson,
Beall of Paulding,	Hargett,	Pitts,
Beall of Randolph,	Harper,	Powell,
Bleckley,	Hawkins,	Raiford,
Bloodworth,	Haygood,	Reese,
Bigham,	Henderson of	Render,
Bird,	Worth,	Roberts,
Brawner,	Hester,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Hines,	Smith of Brooks,
Brown of Clay,	Horne,	Smith of Hall,
Burney,	Howell,	Smith of Ogle-
Butt,	Irwin,	thorpe,
Cabaniss,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith of Towns,
Candler,	Johnson,	Speight,
Carswell,	Jones of Lee,	Stevens of Ogle-
Carlton,	Jones of Early,	thorpe,
Clements,	Key,	Strickland,
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	Surrency,
kinson,	Lawson,	Swearingen,
Cook,	Lee,	Taylor,
Coombs,	Lemond,	Thrasher,
Dill,	Lott,	Tomlinson,
DuBose,	Love,	Tye,
Dumas,	Martin,	Walden,
Eason,	McAfee,	Walton of Stewart,
Ellington,	McCamy,	Washington,
Fain,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	White,
Favor,	Mizell,	Whitehead,
Felton,	Monk,	Whittle.
Fleming,	Moss,	Wyley,
Findley,	Mulkey,	Zachry.
Gay,	Mullens,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Barnes,	Cantrell,	Royall,
Black,	Dever,	Thomas,
Blake,	Giddens,	Trammell,
Brown of Coweta,	Hargrove,	Underwood,
Bryan,	Kirby,	Walton of Wilkes.
Burke,	Moore,	

Ayes 105 ; nays 18.

So the Senate amendment was agreed to, and the substitute adopted in lieu of the original bill.

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22D, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, moved the reconsideration of so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the passage of the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers, &c.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 40, and nays 70.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Giddens,	Pitts,
Barker,	Hargrove,	Royall,
Barnes,	Horne,	Schley,
Black,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Sheats,
Blake,	Kirby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Bloodworth,	Lavender,	thorpe,
Briscoe,	Love,	Swearingen,
Burke,	Mann,	Taylor,
Cabaniss,	Martin,	Thomas,
Cochran, of Wil-	McCamy,	Thrasher,
kinson,	Moore,	Trammell,
Dumas,	Neal,	Vanbrackel,
Eason,	Norwood,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Gibson,	Owens,	Whitehead,

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Brown, of Coweta,	DuBose,
Askinson,	Bryan,	Ezell,
Banning,	Burney,	Fain,
Barbour,	Butt,	Favor,
Beall, of Paulding,	Candler,	Felton,
Beasley,	Carswell,	Fleming,
Bleckley,	Carlton,	Findley,
Bigham,	Clements,	Gay,
Bird,	Coombs,	Greene,
Brawner,	Dever,	Gresham,
Brown, of Clay,	Dill,	

Griffin,	Lemond,	Smith, of Brooks,
Gross,	Lott,	Smith, of Hall,
Hargett,	McAfee,	Smith, of Ogle-
Harper,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	thorpe,
Hawkins,	Mizell,	Smith, of Towns,
Heard, of Dawson,	Monk,	Speight,
Henderson, of	Moss,	Stephens, of Han-
Worth,	Mullens,	cock,
Hester,	Nesbit,	Strickland,
Hines,	Oaks,	Surrency,
Howell,	Patterson,	Tomlinson,
Irwin,	Peterson,	Walton, of Stewart,
Jackson, of Heard,	Powell,	Washington,
Johnson,	Raiford,	White,
Jones, of Early,	Render,	Whittle,
Key,	Roberts,	Wyley.
Lawhon,	Scott,	Zachry.

Ayes 40 ; Nays 81. So the motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Black, of Floyd, leave of absence was granted to the Hon. Geo. N. Lester (who is now in the hands of the enemy), from the commencement of the session.

Leave of absence was also granted to Messrs. Zachry, of Newton, Mr. Bryan, of Wayne, Lee, of Muscogee, Mulkey of Talbot, Cochran, of Glynn, Stephens of Hancock, Peterson, of Montgomery, and Kirby, of Coweta, on special business; and to Mr. Roberts, of Calhoun, on account of sickness.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Cabaniss introduced the following resolution :

Resolved, That the House adhere to its amendment to the resolutions of the Senate in relation to the seizure of factories and tanneries, and that a committee of five be appointed on the part of the House, to confer with a committee on said resolutions and amendments, which resolution was adopted.

The committee appointed under said resolution are Messrs. Cabaniss, Trammell, Underwood, Black and Schley

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, moved the suspension of the rule, which motion was carried, and the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Pike county to hold his court on the second Monday in December, 1862, instead of the first Monday, as now required by law, was taken up for a third reading, the report of the committee was agreed to the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit:

A bill to incorporate a bank in the city of Augusta, by the name and style of "The Importers and Traders Bank." Also,

A bill for the relief of the estate of Hon. Francis S. Bartow, late of Chatham county, deceased. Also,

A bill to incorporate the Augusta and Dahlonega Mining Company. Also,

A bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance Trust and Loan Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, assented to December 12, 1861. Also,

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Savannah Gas Light Company, and the Augusta Gas Light Company, approved December 14, 1849. Also,

A bill to make uniform the laws of this State for the compensation of grand and petit jurors, the collection of costs, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill for the relief of Z. M. Winkler, of the county of Chatham. Also,

A bill to regulate and define the number of Deputy Sheriffs and Ordinaries in this State, and define their ages as to eligibility, and to regulate Deputy Ordinaries. Also,

A bill to authorize and require the Ordinaries of the several counties of the State to pay over the educational fund due said counties, to the Justices of the Inferior Court of the different counties of said State, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to incorporate the Oglethorpe Insurance Company of Savannah.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate still adheres to its disagreement to the two first amendments of the House to the resolutions of the Senate "authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service;" and has accepted the proposition of the House for a committee of conference, and the President has appointed on said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Jackson, Lewis and Moseley.

The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House to the resolution of the Senate, appointing a joint committee to investigate the official conduct of Quartermaster and Commissary Generals.

And I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith of said action of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Pitts, of Fulton, the rule was further

suspended, and the bill for the pardon of James R. Wilson taken up for a third reading.

Mr. Washington offered a substitute for said bill, commuting the punishment to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, the words "for life" were stricken out, and the words "for ten years" inserted in lieu thereof.

The substitute was then adopted, the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and on the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 80, and nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Hargrove,	Powell,
Atkinson,	Harper,	Raiford,
Banning,	Henderson, of	Roberts,
Barbour,	Worth,	Royall,
Barker,	Hester,	Schley,
Barnes,	Hines,	Scott,
Blake,	Horne,	Sheats,
Bleckley,	Howell,	Smith, of Ogle-
Bloodworth,	Irwin,	thorpe,
Bird,	Johnson,	Smith, of Towns,
Briscoe,	Jones, of Early,	Speight,
Brown, of Clay,	Key,	Stephens, of Han-
Bryan,	Lawson,	cock,
Burke,	Lemond,	Surrency,
Burney,	Lott,	Swearingen,
Cabaniss,	Love,	Taylor,
Carlton,	Mann,	Thomas,
Coombs,	McAfee,	Thrasher,
Dill,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Tomlinson,
DuBose,	Mizell,	Underwood,
Eason,	Moore,	Vanbrackel,
Ezell,	Monk,	Walden,
Felton,	Mullens,	Walton, of Stewart,
Gibson,	Norwood,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Giddens,	Owens,	Washington,
Greene,	Patterson,	White,
Gresham,	Peterson,	Whittle,
Hargett,	Pitts,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Beall, of Paulding,	Butt,	Dumas,
Beasley,	Candler,	Fain,
Black,	Clements,	Fleming,
Brawner,	Cochran, of Wil-	Findley,
Brown, of Coweta,	kinson,	Gay,

Griffin,	Lawhon,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Gross,	McCamy,	thorpe,
Hawkins,	Moss,	Strickland,
Heard, of Dawson,	Nesbit,	Trammell,
Jackson, of Clarke,	Oaks,	Whitehead.
Jackson, of Heard,	Smith, of Brooks,	Wyley,
Kirby,	Smith, of Hall,	

Ayes 80, nays 33. So the bill was passed.

On motion, the rule was further suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to authorize Charles Dunning, administrator, and Martha Lewis, administratrix of John H. Lewis, deceased, to sell lot of land No. 190 in the 21st district of originally Lee, now Quitman county, and to make titles to the same, taken up.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the rule was further suspended, when Mr. Lawson was excused from serving on the committee appointed to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and Mr. Monk substituted in his place.

On motion of Mr. Burke, of Carroll, the House committee appointed under the House resolution to investigate the official conduct of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, was excused from serving on said committee.

On motion of Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Treasurer to make certain advances, was taken up.

Mr. Briscoe offered the following amendment :

“ And be it further enacted, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated as an advance to the Public Printer for the current year, to be drawn by Executive warrant on the Treasury.”

Which amendment was agreed to, the report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House then took up the bill to be entitled an act to appropriate funds for the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, and on motion, the House resolved itself into committee of whole for the purpose of considering the same, Mr. Moore, of Thomas, in the Chair; and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported said bill back to the House with amendments.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Schley, it was ordered that 200 copies of the letter from the Hon. T. Butler King to Lord John Russell, be printed for the use of the House.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to seize the cars of the several Railroads of this State in certain cases, to facilitate the transportation of salt to this State; and I am instructed to transmit the same to the House of Representatives forthwith for their concurrence.

On motion, said resolution was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signatures of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, "an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors."

On motion, the message of his Excellency the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Milledgeville, Ga., November 20th, 1862. }

To the House of Representatives:

I have to reply, to your resolution in reference to the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of this State, with their assistants, that they are still continued in office because in my judgment these departments cannot be dispensed with, in the present condition of affairs, without the most serious detriment to the interests of the State.

It will probably require most of the assistants they now have, added to their own exertions for three months longer, to complete the unfinished business connected with the late Georgia Army.

I have directed that a complete record be made of all the proceedings, and of the reports of all assistant Quartermasters and Commissaries connected with the Division, Brigades, Regiments and Battalions, while in service, and that all the vouchers be numbered and carefully filed in perfect order.

While these records will be voluminous, I regard it very necessary that they be kept, as the State, at some future day, will expect the Confederacy to refund to her the money expended upon those troops, and may become necessary to show on what account every dollar was expended.

A person unacquainted with the business, has a very imperfect idea of the immense amount of labor required to perfect and systemize these records and vouchers. After this duty has been performed it will still be necessary, in case we keep troops or have to call out the militia, for an emergency, to have a Quartermaster and Commissary General with the proper assistants,

As an instance, the resolution passed by the Legislature making it my duty to collect fifteen hundred able bodied negroes, to fill the requisitions of Brigadier General Mercer, compels me at once to impose a very delicate and responsible duty upon the Quartermaster General, who is now busy in the execution of orders intended to carry out the instructions of the General Assembly.

Upon the Commissary General is imposed the task, in addition to his other duties, of receiving and distributing the Salt made by the State among the soldiers' families and then among the people of the State. This is no small burden, it requires a number of assistants, and that regular books and accounts be kept.

This business is expected to continue during the ensuing year. If it were not done by the Commissary General it must be done by some other public agent by some other name, at no less expense.

Other emergencies may add other duties before these now being performed by either of those officers are completed.

Upon the score of economy I entertain no doubt, that it is better to keep them in service, paying them a regular salary, and have them at all times subject to command, than it would be to employ agents as each emergency arises, and pay them such compensation as the Executive or General Assembly would say was reasonable in each particular case.

A State, of the importance of Georgia, in the midst of a war of the greatest magnitude, subject at any day to invasion and internal insurrection, without organized Quartermaster's, and Commissary's Departments would be in a most singular position, which would cause serious detriment, much confusion and embarrassments, and would on that account add greatly to the public expense, and to the misfortunes of our people, by delaying prompt action for want of preparation and system in conducting our defenses. I shall not retain either of these officers in the employment and pay of the State, a day longer than I consider his services necessary.

In response to the enquiry contained in the resolution about salaries, I have to state that the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General, each, has the rank of Lieut. Colonel and receives the pay and allowance fixed by the present General Assembly, at its last session, for officers of that rank.

The Quartermaster General has one assistant, with the rank and pay of Captain, and three clerks each with a salary of \$100 per month. Major Octavus Cohen, of Savannah, who was division Quartermaster, of the State troops, has been in service with the pay due his rank till a late date winding up the business of his office.

The Commissary General who in addition to his other duties, was charged with the distribution of Salt among the counties for soldiers' families, has had two assistants, each with the rank and pay of Captain, one of whom has performed the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary of the Bridge Guards. He has also had three clerks, each at a salary of \$100 per month, till a late date, when it was found necessary, on account of the increased duty of keeping a separate record of the reports of counties applying for Salt, to employ an additional clerk with like compensation.

The regimental Quartermasters and Commissaries were each allowed a reasonable time after the army was disbanded, (the precise dates are not before me) to wind up the business, and make his report, when each was discharged.

The Commissary General also has a military storekeeper at Atlanta, at a salary of \$100 per month, and several agents in the different sections of the State, for the distribution of Salt who are to receive a reasonable compensation, but none has yet been fixed or paid to either of them.

The Paymaster General having resigned, the Quartermaster General is also charged with the settlement and payment of all outstanding claims due widows of deceased soldiers for pay not drawn, and all other outstanding claims.

(Signed) JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The Hon. Joshua N. Glenn, member elect from the county of Gwinnett, appeared, produced his credentials, and having taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution of this State took his seat.

The Speaker announced the names of the committee appointed under the joint resolution to investigate the official conduct of the Quartermasters and Commissary Generals as follows, to-wit: Burke, Sheats, Candler, Hester and Black.

Mr. Akin, of Bartow, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to increase the salaries, and daily wages of the several officers and employees of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, of this State, which was read the first time.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary submitted the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary to whom were referred the bill with amendments to be entitled an act to continue in force the 4th section of an act passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th day of November, 1860, entitled an act to provide against the forfeitures of the several Bank charters of this State on account of non-specie payment for a given time and for other purposes, passed in the year 1857, and to suspend the pains and penalties imposed on the several banks and their officers in this State for the non-payment of specie and other purposes, and also an act to add a

proviso to the 4th section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the people and Banks, of this State, and for other purposes, passed on the 30th November, 1860, and to add an additional section to said act, assented to the 20th December, 1860, report that they have had said bill and amendments under consideration and recommend that the bill without amendments be passed.

Your committee further express the opinion that while the several amendments proposed are inexpedient, they are free from objections on Constitutional grounds.

(Signed) LINTON STEPHENS, Chairman.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn until 3 o'clock, P. M., which motion was lost and the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mosely.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Key, of Clayton, on account of sickness, and to Mr. Surrency for a few days, and Mr. Thrasher after Friday next, on special business.

On motion of Mr. Gresham, of Burke, the rule was suspended, and the engrossed Senate bill taken up for a third reading, to-wit:

A bill for the relief of the Receiver and Collector of Taxes of Burke county, Georgia.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the rule was further suspended, and the following bills read the 2d time, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to alter and amend an act passed 10th day of December, 1845, to carry into effect the first section of the third article of the Constitution, which requires the establishment of a Supreme Court for the correction of errors, and for other purposes, so as to reduce the number of places for the sessions of the Supreme Court, and to prescribe the duties of the Clerk of said Court in certain cases, and for other purposes, approved Dec. 22d, 1855.

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Elijay Gold and Iron Manufacturing and Mining Company, and to loan the credit of the State to the same.

Which was committed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the rule was further suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to confiscate the real estate, including railroad stock, within the limits of the State of Georgia, to provide for the sale thereof, and to appropriate the proceeds thereof of all alien enemies of the State of Georgia and Confederate States, of which Georgia forms a constituent part, was taken up and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cochran of Glynn, Cabaniss, Stephens of Hancock, Love, and Whittle.

On motion of Mr. Raiford, of Chattahoochee, the rule was further suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to continue in force the fourth section of an act passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th day of November, 1860, entitled an act to provide against the forfeiture of the several bank charters of this State on account of non-specie payment for a given time, and for other purposes, passed in the year 1857, and to suspend the pains and penalties imposed upon the several banks and their officers in this State, for non-payment of specie, and other purposes, and also,

An act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the people and banks of this State, and for other purposes, passed on the 30th November, 1860, and to add an additional section to said act, assented to 20th December, 1860.

And the report of the Committee on the Judiciary thereon was taken up.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, moved that the House adopt the report of the committee.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to amend said report as follows:

Provided, that the provisions of the acts revived by this act shall not extend to and relieve from the payment of their debts persons who are not in the military service of the State, or of the Confederate States, except those who have been discharged from service for disability.

Provided further, that the benefit of this proviso shall not extend to any creditors who refuses to receive Confederate treasury notes at par in payment of his or her debts.

And provided further, that when any levy shall be made under the provisions herein, the defendant filing his affidavits with the Sheriff that he or she holds *bona fide* debts in his or her own right, against persons in the military service of the country, stating the amount and from whom due; then if said amount is equal to or more than the execution, the Sheriff shall desist and proceed no further, but if the amount so owed to said defendant by persons in the service is less than the execution, then the Sheriff shall proceed to collect, by levy and sale if necessary, the difference between

the indebtedness of the soldier or soldiers to defendant and the amount of the execution.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered the following amendment to said amendment :

And provided further, that the provisions of this act shall not extend to any railroad corporation in this State for debts now due or which may hereafter be created by damage to stock in the running of trains or otherwise, or to insurance and express companies.

Which was accepted.

The vote was then upon Mr. Cochran's amendment, and upon which the yeas and nays were ordered to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 8 and nays 9.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Cochran, of Glynn,	Jones, of Early,	Wiley,
Dickinson,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Zachry.
Hester,	Walton, of Wilkes,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Favor,	Love,
Alred,	Felton,	Mann,
Atkinson,	Fleming,	Martin,
Banning,	Findley,	McAfee,
Barbour,	Gay,	McCamy,
Barker,	Giddens,	Mizell,
Barnes,	Glenn,	Moore,
Beall of Paulding,	Greene,	Moss,
Beasley,	Gresham,	Mullens,
Blake,	Griffin,	Neal,
Bleckley,	Hargett,	Nesbit,
Bloodworth,	Hargrove,	Norwood,
Bird,	Harper,	Oaks,
Brawner,	Hawkins,	Owens,
Briscoe,	Haygood,	Patterson,
Brown, of Clay,	Heard of Dawson,	Powell.
Brown of Coweta,	Henderson, of	Raiford,
Burk,	Worth,	Render,
Butt,	Hines,	Rice,
Cabaniss,	Horne.	Royall,
Carswell,	Howell,	Scott,
Carlton.	Jackson, of Clarke,	Smith, of Brooks,
Coombs,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith, of Hall.
Dever,	Johnson,	Smith, of Ogle-
Dubose,	Lavender,	thorpe,
Dumas,	Lawhon,	Smith, of Towns,
Eason,	Lawson,	Speight,
Ezell,	Lemond,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Fain,	Lott,	thorpe,

Strickland,
Surrency,
Swearingen,
Taylor,

Thomas,
Thrasher,
Tomlinson,
Trammell,

Underwood,
Vanbrackel,
Walden,
White.

Ayes 8; nays 98.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, that this act shall continue in force during the existence of the present war.

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered the following amendment :

Provided, the provisions of this act shall not apply to or embrace any debts made and contracted after January 1st, 1863 ; Provided, that all plaintiffs in execution shall be and are hereby required to receive Confederate treasury notes in payment of all debts sought to be collected under this proviso.

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Speight, of Haralson, offered the following amendment :

And provided further, that said act shall not prohibit Sheriffs from collecting executions out of defendants where said sheriffs have had the money due on said *fi fas* forced out of them by rule.

Which amendment was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Joseph Slate, of Gilmer county, Georgia.

A bill to prevent the vending and selling of intoxicating and spirituous liquors in the corporate limits of the city of Rome, in the county of Floyd, and within two miles of the corporate lines of the said city.

A bill to change and fix the time of holding the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Houston, and for other purposes.

A bill to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Courts of the several counties of this State to raise a company of mounted patrol, and for certain purposes.

A bill to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified.

A bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following resolutions, to-wit :

A resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the condition of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Also,

A resolution to provide cotton cards for the people of this State. Also,

An act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted the report of the committee of conference on the disagreement of the Senate and House of Representatives on the amendments to the resolutions of the Senate authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service, and I am directed to communicate said action to the House of Representatives forthwith.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, from the conference committee on the disagreement of the Senate to the amendments of the House to the Senate resolutions authorizing the Governor to furnish the troops with clothing and shoes, made a report.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the report of the committee was agreed to and adopted.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of counties, when

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the county line between the counties of Baldwin and Jones, so as to include the land and residence of Charles B. Matthis, now of the county of Jones, in the county of Baldwin.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to repeal all laws authorizing the issue of license to retail spirituous and fermented drinks, and to make penal a violation of the same.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith, that the Senate has adopted a preamble and resolution relative to the appointment of a Geologist for the State of Georgia.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to legalize certain change bills issued by the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and to make it penal to forge, counterfeit or alter the same, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to authorize the Comptroller General to audit and to admit and allow all such claims for double or extra tax as have or may accrue. Also,

A bill for the relief of Turner Brown, of Bibb county. Also,

A resolution providing for suspending the introduction of new matter after Wednesday next.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to authorize the City Council of Savannah to issue treasury notes.

Mr. Green, of Cobb, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter and change the mode of electing the Marshal in the city of Marietta, Cobb county.

Mr. Powell, of Decatur, reported a bill to be entitled an act to declare an additional cause for granting divorce in Georgia.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow a salary to the councilmen in the city of Atlanta. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank in the city of Atlanta. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Mary Cannon, of Fulton county.

Mr. Barker, of Gordon, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow additional compensation to the Sheriff of Gordon county.

Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, reported a bill to be entitled an act to suspend an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons and prescribe the manner of carrying the same, and punish for a violation of the same, and to repeal an act entitled an act to guard and protect the citizens of this State against the unwarrantable and too prevalent use of deadly weapons, assented to 25th December, 1837, approved January 12. 1862. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to suspend in certain cases an act to change the 18th section of the 14th division of the penal code of this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, reported a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the road laws of this State.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who have died or been killed in the service of this State or the Confederate States, for the support of indigent families of soldiers who may be in the public service, and for the support of indigent soldiers who may be disabled by wounds or disease in the service of this State or the Confederate States, for and during the year 1863, and to provide for raising and carrying into effect said appropriation. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain

by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia, assented to 22d Nov., 1862.

Mr. Zachry, of Newton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter and change the line between the county of Newton and Walton, so as to embrace in the county of Newton all of lot of land No. 367 in the 9th district of formerly Henry now Walton county.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint a competent and practical Geologist for the State of Georgia, with a view to develop more fully the mineral resources of the State.

Mr. Barnes, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a mining company to be known as the Grantville Salt Manufacturing Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a mining company to be known and designated as the Lewis Iron Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a mining company to be known and designated as the Planters' Salt Manufacturing Company of Georgia. Also,

A bill to incorporate a mining company known and designated as the Georgia Salt Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Fain, of Gilmer, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Marcus F. Gudger, of Gilmer county.

Mr. Carswell of Jefferson, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the pardon of John W. Martin, of the county of Habersham, who is now confined in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Henderson, of Worth, reported a bill to be entitled an act to legalize a tax levied by the Inferior Court of Worth county for the year 1862, and for other purposes, &c.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, presented a petition of certain teachers of Chatham county, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

On motion of Mr. Burke, of Carroll, the bill for the relief of the families of indigent, wounded and disabled soldiers was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the resolution fixing the time for meeting and adjourning of the House was taken up and on motion laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Bloodworth offered a resolution regulating debate, &c.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Washington, of Bibb, Mr. Black, of Floyd, and the committee to investigate the official conduct of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals.

The House then took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to empower Owen Smith and

Angus Morrison to make good and sufficient titles to a certain tract or parcel of land in Brooks county, Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to confer certain privileges upon Henry Durham, of the county of Clark, and to give him authority to transact business as though he was of full age.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act, approved January 12th, 1852.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the 2d section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State, approved December 19th, 1818, so as to extend and define the ages to which persons shall be liable to work upon public roads.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor of this State to raise and equip three independent battalions of infantry of five companies each, for home defense.

The report of the committee was agreed to, which being adverse to the bill, the same was lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to organize the home guard militia.

The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts incorporating the city of Atlanta, by conferring upon the Mayor of said city the power to try and punish offences committed in said city, heretofore tried in the Superior Court, and punished by fine or imprisonment, or fine and imprisonment, and to make the judgment of the Mayor a bar to the prosecution for the same offence in the Superior Court.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and lost.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unlawful issue of change bills in this State.

Mr. Norwood moved to strike out the preamble, which was agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, moved to strike out the proviso, which was agreed to.

On motion the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Lawhon, of Terrell, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of such persons as have had negroes to die while at work on the military fortifications at Savannah, or elsewhere in this State, which was read the first time.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until 3 o'clock this afternoon, which motion was lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for taxing dogs, &c.

Pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY Nov 25, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled 'an act supplementary to an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, taken up and read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, the rule was further suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to procure clothing &c., for the soldiers from Georgia and to provide for raising the same was taken up.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole Mr. Love, of Thomas, in the chair to consider the same, and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, moved to amend said report by striking out one and a half millions and insert two millions which motion was lost.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, offered the following amendment :

Sec. And be it further enacted, That all appointees by His Excellency under the provisions of this act shall be required to take and subscribe an oath faithfully to discharge the duties required of him as such appointees and to give such bond and security as shall be approved by His Excellency the Governor, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment as a proviso to the 5th section.

Provided the Quartermaster who shall make such requisition shall forward to the Governor an affidavit that the articles drawn for are needed, and the officer commanding the

company, battalion or regiment shall forward to the Governor, a receipt for all the articles thus issued to and received by the Quartermaster of his said company, battalion, or regiment.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, offered the following amendment as a substitute for said amendment :

Provided, That Quartermasters who receive supplies under this act shall give such bond as the Governor may require for the faithful application of such supplies.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, moved that the bill, together, with the amendments be referred to a select committee of five with instruction to report thereon by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and that the same be made the special order for to-morrow, which motion was carried.

The committee appointed under said motion are Messrs. Moore, Bigham, Norwood, Trammell and Whittle.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following act and resolutions, to-wit :

An act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain privileges thereon.

A resolution in reference to Salt transportation. Also,

A resolution appointing a joint committee of three from the Senate and five from the House to investigate the official conduct of Quartermaster and Commissary Generals. Also,

A resolution authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Charles W West, deceased. Also,

A bill to authorize the Ordinary of Pike county to hold a term of his Court on the second Monday in December, 1862, instead of the first Monday as now required by law. And I am instructed to transmit the same back to the House of Representatives forthwith.

Mr. Bigham, chairman of the Committee on Salt Supply made the following report :

Whereas the Governor has transmitted to the General Assembly a communication from the Governor of Virginia, in which the Governor of that commonwealth, is understood by us to give assurance to the Governor of this State that the works erected by the Governor of Georgia and

companies acting under his sanction and co-operation, for the manufacture of Salt in Virginia, for supply in Georgia, will not be interfered with by the Governor of Virginia or by his authority, therefore,

Resolved 1st, That we concur with the Governor in the gratification expressed by him at this evidence of the comity and good faith towards our people on the part of Virginia, and that the Governor be requested to communicate the fact to the Governor of Virginia with an expression of the kindest sentiments of amity and good feeling of Georgia for the people of that State.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the Governor to call out two regiments of militia for guarding Rail Road Bridges &c., and I am instructed to transmit the same to the House of Representatives immediately for their concurrence.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate the following acts, to-wit :

An act to authorize the Ordinary of Pike county to hold a term of his Court on the second Monday in December 1862. instead of the first Monday as required by law. Also,

An act for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Charles W West, deceased.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, moved that the rule be suspended, which motion prevailed when he introduced the following resolution which was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be granted to Dr. Wm. H. Cumming, a Surgeon in the Confederate States army, to deliver a lecture or address on vaccination, this evening at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Adams, chairman of the Committee on Banks made the following report, to-wit :

The Committee on Banks to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Beniah Pye to issue change bills in the county of Monroe, under certain restrictions and limitations and for certain purposes, have had the same under consideration and recommend that it *do not pass*. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State, for which they offer a substitute, and recommend that the same do pass.

(Signed)

F. W. ADAMS, Chairman.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the said bill taken up.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, moved to amend by striking

out all the provision in the substitute authorizing the banks to issue change bills, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, offered the following amendment :

Provided, that said small or change bills that may be so issued by said banks shall be redeemed in Confederate Treasury notes when presented in sums of one dollar and upwards which amendment was lost.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, offered the following amendment. Near the end of the 1st section after the word "deposit," insert the words *at par value and on the same footing on which they receive the bank notes of this State.*

Pending the discussion on said amendment the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following bills of the Senate were read the first time to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the election of commissioners for the town of Madison for the year 1863. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Ordinaries of the several counties in this State to pay over the Educational funds due said counties, to the Justices of the Inferior Courts of the different counties &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change and fix the time for holding the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Houston &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the vending and selling intoxicating spirituous liquors in the corporate limits of the city of Rome in the county of Floyd and within two miles of the lines of the corporation of said city. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Oglethorpe Insurance Company of Savannah. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance Trust and Loan Company and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, assented to Dec. 12, 1861. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Savannah Gas light Company and the Augusta Gas light Company, approved the 14th Dec 1849. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Justices of the Inferior Court of the county of Floyd to assess a tax to aid in the support of soldiers' families in said county, Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and between the counties of Early and Clay. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the estate of the Hon. Francis S. Bartow, late of Chatham county, deceased. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of T. M. Winkler, of the county of Chatham. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to charter and incorporate a bank in the city of Augusta by the name and style of Importers and Traders' Bank. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Joseph Slate, of Gilmer county, Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Augusta and Dahlonega Mining Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate and define the number of Deputy Sheriffs and Ordinaries in this State and define their ages as to eligibility and to regulate Deputy Ordinaries. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the laws of this State for the compensation of Grand and Petit Jurors, the collections of costs and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to enforce the payment of taxes due by free persons of color. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank of Georgia, and to confer certain powers and privileges on said company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John Billenger, Administrator of Wm. S. Dobbs, deceased. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Express Company, to incorporate the Chestatee river and Town Creek Gold Mining Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein mentioned. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to enlarge and define the duties of Sheriffs of this State in certain cases, and to prevent the fraudulent purchasing of commissary stores and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to release and fully discharge Archabald G. Wimpey, of the county of Lumpkin, as co-Executor from the trust reposed by the last will and testament of Benjamin M. Smith, late of said county, deceased. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize William H. Farrell to hold and convey real estate within the limits of the State of Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Court of the several counties of this State to

raise a company of Mounted Patrol, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Dougherty and Worth so as to include the plantation of R. K. Hines in the county of Dougherty.

The following Senate bill was read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the public safety.

The following Senate bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary :

A bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the 3d division of the Penal Code. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the people of this State

The following Senate bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Confederate Fire Marine and Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia.

The following House bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to relieve Reuben King of the county of McIntosh, from the payment of his taxes for the year 1862. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry Burt, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower William H. Cone, of Columbia county, Florida, to act as the Executor of James D. Shanks, of Lowndes county, Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, was added to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Macon, passed December 27th, 1847, to authorize the Mayor and Council to grade the streets and to assess damages and tax for the same. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the limits of the city of Macon and the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Council of said city.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent defendants from availing themselves of the benefits of the exemption laws of this State against any judgment obtained for the purchase money of said property real or personal. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to make it an offense against the laws of this State for a negro slave or free person of color to curse, abuse or use insolent or insulting language towards a white person. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of all incorporated cities and towns in this State and to relieve and exempt the city of Macon and the Mayor and Council thereof, from a county and State tax. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the giving up of marriage license to the husband of the parties after recording and to make the same evidence.

The following bills were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed; to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Trion in the county of Chattooga. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Fannin county to turn over to a relief committee of said county a ballance of Educational Funds in his hands &c.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on banks to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt A. P. Allgood & Co., from the pains and penalties which they are now subjected to by the laws of this State for issuing change bills. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to suppress the issue of change bills by certain corporations and individuals in this State and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and direct the the Governor to have one million of dollars in State change bills issued to be paid for and redeemable in Confederate States Treasury notes &c.

The bill to be entitled an act to grant the use of certain grounds in the Macon reserve to the Macon and Brunswick and the Macon and Augusta Rail Road Company for Depot purposes with the consent of the city of Macon, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Muscogee and Chattahoochee and for other purposes, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on New Counties and County Lines.

The bill to be entitled an act to relieve the banking corporations of this State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued, or which may be hereafter issued by them by authority of an act of the General Assembly, assented to the 30th of November, 1861, are signed and to legalize the same, was read the second time and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Moore, Hester, Schley, Briscoe and Render.

The bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers

who have died or been killed in the service of this State, or the Confederate States, for the support of indigent families of soldiers who may be in the public service, and for the support of indigent soldiers who may be disabled by wounds or disease in the service of this State or the Confederate States, for and during the year 1863, and to provide for raising funds to carry into effect said appropriation, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Cabaniss, of Monroe, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report:

“The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors in Georgia, assented to 22d day of November, 1862, have had the same under consideration, and recommend that it do pass.”

On motion, the rule was suspended and said report taken up.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered the following amendment:

“Provided, that no distiller shall buy or consume any grain grown within twenty miles of any railroad, or steam navigation stream, nor shall any grain be used under the provisions of the former bill, so grown, except that they may consume the grain they now have on hand.”

Mr. Dever, of Polk, moved to amend said amendment as follows:

Provided, his Excellency the Governor is not authorized to issue any license for the distillation of any whisky or spirituous liquors north of a line marked out by the Muscogee Railroad, running from Columbus to Macon, and north of the Milledgeville Railroad, running from Macon to Augusta via Milledgeville and Warrenton.

Upon which amendment the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 46 and nays 73.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Harper,	Rice,
Bacon,	Hawkins,	Rushin,
Barnes,	Heard, of Dawson,	Schley,
Beall, of Paulding,	Howell,	Smith of Ogle-
Beall, of Randolph,	Hutchings,	thorpe,
Bigham,	Jackson, of Heard,	Smith, of Towns,
Brown, of Coweta,	Johnson,	Speight,
Butt,	Jones, of Lee,	Stewart,
Carswell,	Lemond,	Thomas,
Clements,	Love,	Tomlinson,
Cochran, of Glynn,	McAfee,	Underwood,
Dever,	Mullens,	Vanbrackel,
Fain,	Nesbit,	Washington,
Fleming,	Norwood,	White,
Findley,	Oaks,	Wyley.
Greene,	Powell,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Gross,	Moss,
Banning,	Hargett,	Mulkey,
Barbour,	Hargrove,	Neal,
Blake,	Haygood,	Patterson,
Bleckley,	Henderson, of	Pitts,
Bloodworth,	Worth,	Raiford,
Bird,	Hester,	Render,
Brawner,	Hines,	Slappey,
Briscoe,	Horne,	Smith of Brooks,
Brown, of Clay,	Jackson of Clarke,	Smith of Hall,
Burke,	Jernigan,	Stephens, of Han-
Burney,	Jones of Early,	cock,
Cabaniss,	Lawhon,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cantrell,	Lawson,	thorpe,
Carlton,	Lazenby,	Strickland,
Dill,	Lee,	Surrency,
DuBose,	Lindsay,	Swearingen,
Dumas,	Lott,	Taylor,
Eason,	Lowe,	Thrasher,
Ezell,	Mann,	Trammell,
Felton,	Martin,	Walden,
Gay,	McCamy,	Walton, of Stewart,
Giddens,	McCord,	Whitehead,
Glenn,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Whittle,
Gresham,	Mizell,	
Griffin,	Moore,	

Ayes 46 ; nays 73. So the amendment was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Whittle, and upon which the yeas and nays were re-

quired to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 62 and nays 62.
The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Harper,	Norwood,
Bacon,	Hawkins,	Oaks,
Banning,	Heard, of Dawson,	Owens,
Barker,	Henderson, of	Powell,
Beall, of Paulding,	Worth,	Rice,
Beall, of Randolph,	Hines,	Rushin,
Beasley,	Horne,	Schley,
Bigham,	Howell,	Scott,
Brown, of Coweta,	Hutchings,	Slappey,
Carswell,	Jackson, of Heard,	Smith, of Brooks,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Johnson,	Smith, of Towns,
Eason,	Jones, of Lee.	Speight,
Ezell,	Lawson,	Stewart,
Favor,	Lemond,	Swearingen,
Felton,	Love,	Thomas,
Fleming,	McAfee,	Tomlinson,
Gay,	McCamy,	Underwood,
Giddens,	McCord,	Walton, of Stewart,
Greene,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Washington,
Gresham,	Mizell,	White,
Griffin,	Mullens,	Whittle,

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Glenn,	Neal,
Barbour,	Gross,	Nesbit,
Barnes,	Hargett,	Patterson,
Bleckley,	Hargrove,	Pitts,
Bloodworth,	Haygood,	Raiford,
Bird,	Hester,	Render,
Brawner,	Irwin,	Smith, of Hall,
Briscoe,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Smith, of Ogle-
Brown, of Clay,	Jernigan,	thorpe,
Burke,	Jones, of Early,	Stephens, of Han-
Burney,	Lawhon,	cock,
Butt,	Lazenby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Lee,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Lindsay,	Strickland,
Carlton,	Lott,	Surrency,
Clements,	Lowe,	Taylor,
Dever,	Nann,	Thrasher,
Dill,	Martin,	Trammell,
DuBose,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Walden,
Dumas,	Moore,	Whitehead,
Fain,	Moss,	Wyley.
Findley,	Mulkey,	

Ayes 62 ; nays 62. Speaker votes aye. And so the amendment was agreed to.

The vote being taken upon the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded thereon, and resulted in yeas 87 and nays 36.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Harper,	Neal,
Atkinson,	Hawkins,	Norwood,
Bacon,	Haygood,	Owens,
Banning,	Heard of Miller,	Pitts,
Barbour,	Henderson, of	Powell,
Barnes,	Worth,	Raiford,
Beall, of Randolph,	Hester,	Rice,
Blake,	Horne,	Scott,
Bloodworth,	Howell,	Slappey,
Bigham,	Hutchings,	Smith, of Brooks,
Bird,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Smith, of Ogle-
Brawner,	Jernigan,	thorpe,
Briscoe,	Jones, of Lee,	Smith, of Towns,
Brown, of Clay,	Jones, of Early,	Stephens, of Han-
Burke,	Lawhon,	cock,
Butt,	Lawson,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Lee,	Swearingen,
Carlton,	Lemond,	Taylor,
Clements,	Lindsay,	Thrasher,
DuBose,	Lott,	Tomlinson,
Dumas,	Love,	Vanbrackel,
Eason,	Lowe,	Walden,
Ezell,	Mann,	Walton, of Stewart,
Favor,	Martin,	Washington,
Felton,	McCamy,	White,
Gay,	McCord,	Whitehead.
Giddens,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Whittle,
Greene,	Mizell,	Williams,
Griffin,	Moore,	Wyley,
Hargrove,	Mulkey,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Glenn,	Oaks,
Beall, of Paulding,	Gresham,	Patterson,
Beasley,	Gross,	Render,
Bleckley,	Hargett,	Rushin,
Brown, of Coweta,	Heard, of Dawson,	Schley,
Carswell,	Irwin,	Smith, of Hall,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jackson, of Heard,	Speight,
Dever,	Johnson,	Stewart,
Dill,	McAfee,	Strickland,
Fain,	Moss,	Surrency,
Fleming,	Mullens,	Thomas,
Findley,	Nesbit,	Underwood,

Ayes 87; nays 36.

So the bill was passed, and on motion was ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Carlton, Scott, Dill, Brown, Swearingen, and Smith, of Brooks, for 28th and 29th instants on special business; and to Beall, of Paulding, on account of a sick family; and to Mr. Render, of Meriwether, after Saturday next.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, introduced a resolution upon the subject of stolen negroes sent back by the Abolitionists, which negroes their owners refuse to receive.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the resolution referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Cochran, of Glynn, Owens, Norwood, Schley and Surrency.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled “an act to authorize free persons of color to go into slavery, and for other purposes.”

The Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House of Representatives tendering thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers in service from this State, &c.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signatures of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, “Resolutions of thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers in service from this State.”

On motion, the resolution suspending the introduction of new matter was taken up, when

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered a substitute, which, together with the original, were, on motion of Mr. Adams, of Clarke, laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to whom the bills to provide a fund for the support of indigent and disabled soldiers and soldiers’ families, reported that they had had the same under consideration, and reported a substitute for all bills on that subject.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said report taken up.

On motion of Mr. Norwood, the same was made the special order for Friday next, and 200 copies of the said substitute ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Moore, Chairman of a select committee, submitted the following report, to-wit:

* *Mr. Speaker*:—The special committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to procure clothing, &c., for the soldiers of Georgia, and to provide for raising the same, direct me to report that they

have given said bill, with the unadopted amendments thereto offered, patient deliberation, and propose said bill be amended as follows:

Amend 2d section by adding the following:

"Said Treasury notes to be fundable in six per cent. bonds when the sum of five hundred dollars shall be presented at the Treasury; said bonds not having to run longer than ten years, and to be redeemed, at the option of the Governor, twelve months from and after their issue."

Amend 3d section by inserting immediately after the word practicable, the following:

"And using the agency of all such persons as may be sent or designated from any Regiment, Battalion or Company to receive articles the Governor is hereby authorized to transmit and distribute. And the Governor is hereby required, in all such arrangements as he may make for the transmission of any of the said articles to the Georgia troops, to enforce a regulation requiring the return to the Executive office of proper vouchers and receipts in each case, showing that the same have been received and appropriated to the purposes intended by this act. And in all cases where the Governor chooses to make the distribution through persons in the Confederate service, if the Quartermaster, or other person to whom said clothing has been furnished, shall not in a reasonable time return to the Governor, or to such person as he may appoint to receive such returns, a full receipt from the Captain or Captains of Companies, or Commanders of Battalions, or Regiments, for said clothing, the Governor shall inform the Secretary of War of such delinquency."

And amend the 4th section by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, the Governor shall not comply with any requisition which may be made, unless accompanied with the certificate of the officer making the same, of the number of men present in the Regiment, Battalion or Company, and the number destitute of the articles required."

The committee also suggest the propriety of transposing the third and fourth sections; and with this suggestion, and the adoption of the proposed amendments, they recommend the passage of the bill.

BEN. B. MOORE, Chairman.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, in the Chair, for the purpose of considering the same, and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported said bill back to the House with amendments.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and, on motion, was ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary made the following report :

The Committee on the Judiciary submit the following report upon bills referred to them :

House bills No. 21, to increase the fees of Ordinaries and other officers, and Nos. 74 and 79, in relation to Stay Laws, being fully covered by bills already reported on the same subjects, are recommended to be not passed.

For House bill No. 215, to change the places and times of holding the Supreme Court, your Committee recommend a substitute which is herewith submitted, and recommend that it do pass.

House bill No. 112, to provide payment for stills seized by the Governor, is recommended to be passed with two amendments, which are herewith submitted.

House bill No. 113, to make valid sales by Sheriffs and their deputies in certain cases, is recommended to be passed.

House bill No. 114, to repeal an act passed on the 9th December, 1858, entitled an act to make uniform the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, and to regulate the reversals of the same, and for other purposes, is recommended to be passed.

House bill No. 115, to prevent actions *ex delicto* from dying with the person, is recommended to be not passed.

House bill No. 116, to give a construction to the 17th section of the Statute of Frauds, is recommended to be not passed.

House bill No. 117, to authorize executors, administrators and guardians in the military service to resign their trusts, is recommended to be not passed.

House bill No. 122, to abolish the office of County Treasurer in the counties of this State, is recommended to be not passed.

(Signed,)

LINTON STEPHENS, Chairman.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reports as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and now ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives,

An act to be entitled an act to extend the time for the payment of the taxes for the year 1862 so far as relates to the county of Burke.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, the regular order was suspended, when the House proceeded with the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Washington to the bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, moved to strike out of said

amendment all after the words *at par value*, which was agreed to, and the amendment as amended adopted.

Mr. Moore offered the following amendment :

After the words "Confederate States," in the last proviso but one, insert the words "and bills of all solvent banks in this State, such solvency to be determined by said banks with which the deposit is sought to be made," which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Adams, of Clarke, moved that the proviso be stricken out, and called the previous question, which was sustained.

And on the motion to strike out the proviso the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 24, and nays 96.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Giddens,	Norwood,
Atkinson,	Griffin,	Raiford,
Beall of Randolph,	Hargrove,	Stephens of Han-
Bigham,	Hester,	cock,
Brawner,	Jackson of Clarke.	Vanbrackel,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lavender,	Washington,
Dever,	Lazenby,	Whitehead.
DuBose,	McCamy,	Williams,

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Fleming,	Jones of Early,
Bacon,	Findley,	Lawhon,
Banning,	Gay,	Lee,
Barbour,	Glenn,	Lemond,
Blake,	Greene,	Lindsay,
Bleckley,	Gresham,	Lott,
Bloodworth,	Gross,	Love,
Bird,	Hargett,	Lowe,
Briscoe,	Harper,	Mann,
Brown of Coweta,	Hawkins,	Martin,
Burke,	Haygood,	McAfee,
Burney,	Heard of Dawson,	McCord,
Cabaniss,	Heard of Miller,	Mitchell of Pulaski,
Carswell,	Henderson of	Mitchell, of Taylor,
Carlton,	Worth.	Mizell,
Clements,	Horne,	Moore,
Dill,	Howell,	Moss,
Dumas,	Hutchings,	Mulkey,
Eason,	Irwin,	Mullens,
Ezell,	Jackson of Heard,	Neal,
Fain,	Jernigan,	Nisbet,
Favor,	Johnson,	Oaks,
Felton,	Jones of Lee,	Owens,

Patterson,	Smith, of Ogle-	Thomas,
Pitts,	thorpe,	Thrasher,
Powell,	Smith of Towns,	Tomlinson,
Render,	Speight,	Trammell,
Rice,	Stevens of Ogle-	Underwood,
Rushin,	thorpe,	Walden,
Scott,	Stewart,	Walton of Stewart,
Slappey,	Strickland,	White,
Smith of Brooks,	Swearingen,	Whittle.
Smith of Hall,	Taylor,	

Ayes 24 ; nays 96. So the motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. Norwood offered the following amendment :

“ Provided further, that each bank and bank agency which shall receive deposits as aforesaid shall be entitled to charge one-fourth of one per cent. for receiving and paying out the same.

Mr. Hargrove called the previous question, which was sustained.

The amendment of Mr. Norwood was then agreed to.

The report of the committee as amended was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and the Constitution requiring a two-thirds vote to pass it, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 109 and nays none.

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	DuBose,	Heard of Miller,
Alred,	Dumas,	Henderson of
Atkinson,	Eason,	Worth,
Bacon,	Fain,	Hester,
Beall of Randolph,	Favor,	Howell,
Blake,	Felton,	Hutchings,
Bleckley,	Fleming,	Irwin,
Bloodworth,	Findley,	Jackson, of Clarke,
Brawner,	Gay,	Jackson of Heard,
Briscoe,	Giddens,	Johnson,
Brown of Coweta,	Glenn,	Jones of Lee,
Burke,	Greene,	Jones of Early,
Burney,	Gresham,	Lavender,
Cabaniss,	Griffin,	Lawhon,
Cantrell,	Gross,	Lazenby,
Carswell,	Hargett,	Lee,
Carlton,	Hargrove,	Lemond,
Clements,	Harper,	Lott,
Cochran of Glynn,	Hawkins,	Love,
Dever,	Haygood,	Mann,
Dill,	Heard of Dawson,	Martin,

McAfee,	Powell,	Stewart,
McCamy,	Raiford,	Strickland,
McCord,	Rice,	Swearingen,
Mitchell of Pulaski,	Rushin,	Taylor,
Mitchell, of Taylor,	Scott,	Thomas,
Mizell,	Slappey,	Tomlinson,
Moore,	Smith of Brooks,	Trammell,
Mulkey,	Smith of Hall,	Underwood,
Mullens,	Smith of Ogle-	Vanbrackel,
Neal,	thorpe,	Walden,
Nesbit,	Smith of Towns,	Walton of Stewart,
Norwood,	Speight,	Washington,
Oaks,	Stephens of Han-	White,
Owens,	cock,	Whitehead,
Patterson,	Stevens of Ogle-	Whittle.
Pitts,	thorpe,	Williams.

Ayes 109 ; nays none. So the bill was passed and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

On motion, the House adjourned until 3½ o'clock P. M.

3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a bill to alter and fix the law as to the toll to be taken for grinding grain. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John R. Anderson, Sheriff of Catoo-sa county.

Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize B. & J. Moyers, of Chattooga county, to issue change bills.

Mr. Walden, of Glasscock, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter the laws in relation to the age of persons who are required to do jury duty.

Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Novelty Iron Works in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Hutchings, of Jones, reported a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower Elizabeth Lowther, of Jones county, to appoint Jesse J. Jordan and James R. Stewart, both of Alabama, as her executors.

Mr. Rice, of Houston, reported a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the running of railroad engines and cars on

the Sabbath or Lord's day, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Augustus Seaborn Jones, of Chatham. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Lamar Insurance Company of Georgia.

Mr. Bloodworth, of Pike, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the second section of an act entitled an act to define the liabilities of the several railroad companies of this State for injury to or destruction of live stock killed or injured, or for destruction of, or injury or damage to, property other than live stock, by the running of cars, engines, or locomotives, or other machinery upon railroads in this State, assented to 20th February, 1824.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, reported a resolution to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to report what action, if any, is necessary to preserve estates by making provision concerning the office of Ordinary.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered a resolution instructing members in Congress to have repealed a certain clause in the exemption act.

Mr. Irwin, of Washington, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers of Washington county, and to raise tax for the same.

Mr. Lazenby, of Warren, offered a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Court of the several counties in this State, from time to time, in their discretion, to levy such extra taxes as they may deem necessary, to equip volunteers, &c., assented to November 29th, 1861.

The following bills were read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry O'Neal of the county of Brooks.

The bill to incorporate the Atlanta Savings and Loan Association, with limited banking powers and privileges, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The following Senate bills were read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to authorize free persons of color to go into slavery, &c. Also,

A bill to regulate and define the number of Deputy Sheriffs and Ordinaries in this State, and define their ages as to eligibility, and to regulate Deputy Ordinaries.

The following Senate bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the laws of

this State for the compensation of grand and petit jurors. Also,

A bill to authorize and require the Justices of the Inferior Court of Floyd county to assess a tax to aid in the support of soldiers' families in said county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank of Georgia, to confer certain powers and privileges on said company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Court of the several counties of this State to raise a company of mounted patrol for certain purposes. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the estate of the Hon. Francis S. Bartow, late of Chatham, deceased. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of T. M. Winkler, of the county of Chatham. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John Bellen-ger, administrator of William S. Dobbs. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and between Early and Clay. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to enforce the payment of taxes due by free persons of color. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Joseph Slate, of Gilmer county. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the election of commissioners for the town of Madison for the year 1863, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the county lines between Dougherty and Worth, so as to include the plantation of R. K. Hines in the county of Dougherty.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance Trust and Loan Company, and to confer powers and privileges thereon, assented to December the 12th, 1861, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Banks.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of such persons as have had negroes to die while at work on the military fortifications at Savannah or elsewhere in this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to increase the salaries and daily wages of the several officers

and employees of the Western and Atlantic Railroad of this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell for herself and be liable for her own contracts, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman. Also,

A bill to authorize the Governor to appoint a competent Geologist for the State of Georgia.

The bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Schley and Macon, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on New Counties and County Lines.

The bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of the Jailor of Cherokee county, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Hester, of Elbert, for a few days, to visit Atlanta, for the purpose of joining the balance of committee to which he belongs, in the investigation of a fraud alleged to have been committed by A. P. Bell in the purchase of a lot of shoes.

Leave of absence was granted to Capt. Raiford for a few days on business.

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, Nov. 27th 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Washington of Bibb, for a few days and to Mr. Felton, of Macon, after Saturday next.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the following resolution taken up and adopted, to-wit :

Resolved, That from and after to-day, the hours of meeting and adjourning of the House shall be as follows, meet at 9 o'clock, A. M., and adjourn at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Meet at 3 o'clock, P. M., and adjourn at 5 o'clock P. M.

The bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the first section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the several Judiciary acts now in force in this State so far as relates to Justices Courts, approved December 14th, 1811, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to be entitled an act for the relief of soldiers of Washington county and to raise tax for the same, was read

the second time and referred to a select committee of five consisting of Messrs. Hook, Lee, Beall of Randolph, Render and Love.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to appoint an Auditor to audit all accounts against the State for guns furnished the troops of this State and the Confederate States, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to allow the Receiver and Collector of Taxes for the county of Dooly, until the 20th day of February, 1863, to make a final settlement with the State Treasurer, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to settle the conflicts between the Code of Georgia and the Legislation of this General Assembly. Also,

A bill to change the county line between the counties of Cobb and Paulding. Also,

A bill to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the Ordinaries of this State, to dispose of insolvent estates when the same shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, assented to 17th December, 1860. Also,

A bill to authorize the Inferior Courts of this State to appoint a Tax Receiver and Collector in certain cases, &c. Also,

A bill to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Ordinary of the county of Oglethorpe. Also,

A bill to confer power on the Mayor and city Council of Augusta to call out all able-bodied inhabitants of said city to do patrol duty, and to punish for neglect of the same. Also,

A bill to legalize a tax levied by the Inferior Court of Worth county, for the year 1862 and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to increase the number of directors of the South Western Rail Road Company. Also,

A bill to incorporate an Insurance Company to be called "The Home Insurance Company." Also,

A bill to confirm to the Confederate States of America the occupancy and use of lands in the county of Richmond, &c. Also,

A bill to amend and explain an act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same, approved 13th November, 1862.

The Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to appropriate money for obstructing the navigable streams of this State, and to authorize his Excellency the Governor to expend the same or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The Senate has concurred in the following resolutions of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A resolution declaring the sense of the General Assembly in relation to iron. Also,

A resolution requiring Tax payers of this State to give in the blind, and deaf, and dumb children in this State. Also,

A resolution requesting the Governor to instruct the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road to furnish all the Passenger cars in his power for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers. Also,

A resolution of thanks to the ladies of this whole State for their efforts to provide for the comforts and necessities of our soldiers. Also,

A resolution declaring the sanction of the State upon the contracts made for the manufacture of Salt in Washington and Smythe counties, Virginia, and authorizing the Governor to make all necessary arrangements to secure the prompt transportation of Salt obtained there and elsewhere for supply, to Georgia.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit :

An act to continue in force the fourth section of an act passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th day of November, 1860, entitled an act to provide against the forfeiture of the several bank charters of this State on account of non specie payments for a given time and for other purposes, passed in the year 1857, and to suspend the penalties imposed upon the several banks and their officers in this State for non specie payment &c., and for other purposes, and also an act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act entitled an act for the relief of the people and banks of this State and for other purposes, passed on the 30th of November, 1860, and to add an additional section to said act, assented to December 20th, 1860.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, from a select committee made the following report, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The special committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to relieve the banking corporations of this State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued, or which may have been issued by them, by authority of an act of the General Assembly, assented to 30th November, 1861, are signed, and to legalize the same, have had the

same under consideration, and direct me to report it back to the House without amendment, and with the recommendation that it do pass.

(Signed) BEN B. MOORE, Chairman.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has concurred in the substitute of the House for the original bill of the Senate, to be entitled an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State ; with an amendment to said substitute by striking out the words “one fourth of one per cent” in the last proviso of said substitute, and inserting the words “one eighth of one per cent” in lieu thereof ; in which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for taxing dogs and for other purposes.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, moved to amend by striking out one and insert two in the latter clause of the first section, which was accepted.

Mr. Brown of Coweta, moved to exempt dogs under three months old, from the provisions of the bill, which amendment was accepted.

Mr. Love moved further to amend by striking out the third section, which was accepted and agreed to by the mover.

Mr. Jackson, of Heard, offered a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Rushin, of Marion, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and all the amendments, upon which, on motion of Mr. Burke, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 71 and nays 53.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Dumas,	Hines,
Alred,	Eason,	Hook,
Bacon,	Favor,	Horne,
Beasley,	Felton,	Hutchings,
Blake,	Fleming,	Irwin,
Bleckley,	Findley,	Jackson of Clarke,
Bloodworth,	Gay,	Jackson of Heard.
Bird,	Griffin,	Jernigan,
Burke,	Hargett,	Johnson,
Burney,	Harper,	Jones of Lee,
Butt,	Haygood,	Jones of Early,
Cochran of Wil-	Heard, of Miller,	Jones of Harris,
kinson,	Henderson of	Lavender,
DuBose,	Worth,	Lawson,

Lemond,	Patterson,	Strickland,
Lott,	Rushin,	Surrency,
Mann,	Slappey,	Tomlinson,
McCord	Smith of Brooks,	Trammell,
Mitchell of Taylor,	Smith of Ogle-	Vanbrackel,
Mizell,	thorpe,	Walden,
Mulkey,	Smith of Towns,	Whitehead,
Mullens,	Speight,	Williams,
Nesbit,	Stevens of Ogle-	
Oaks,	thorpe,	
Owens,		

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Heard of Dawson,	Raiford,
Banning,	Howell,	Render,
Barbour,	Lawhon,	Rice,
Barnes,	Lazenby,	Schley,
Beall of Randolph	Lee,	Smith of Hall,
Brown of Coweta,	Lindsay,	Spain,
Carswell,	Love,	Stewart,
Clements,	Lowe,	Swearingen,
Cochran of Glynn,	Martin,	Taylor,
Dill,	McAfee,	Thomas,
Fain,	McCamy,	Thrasher,
Giddens,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Underwood,
Glenn,	Moore,	Walton of Stewart,
Greene,	Moss,	Walton of Wilkes,
Gresham,	Neal,	Washington,
Gross,	Norwood,	White,
Hargrove,	Pitts,	Whittle,
Hawkins,	Powell,	Wyley,

Ayes 71 ; nays 53. So the motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed.

Mr. Adams chairman of the Committee on Banks made the following report, to-wit :

The Committee on Banks to whom was referred, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and direct the Governor to have \$1,000,000, in State change bills issued, have considered the same, and direct me to report a substitute, and recommend its passage. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to exempt A. P. Allgood & Co., from the pains and penalties they are now subjected to by the laws of this State for issuing change bills, and recommend that it do not pass. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the charter of the Confederate Fire Marine and Insurance Company of Atlanta, which they return without recommendation.

(Signed)

F. W. ADAMS, Chairman.

Mr. Burke, of Carroll, chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate the official conduct of the Quartermasters and Commissary Generals, made the following report :

The joint committee appointed to investigate and report upon the official conduct of the Commissary and Quartermaster Generals of this State, beg leave to report, That through a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Jackson, Candler and Black, they have examined the books and papers of said offices to such an extent as to make it manifest to them that the investigation contemplated by the resolutions cannot be thoroughly made during the present session, and that they will at an early day after the session, enter upon the duties assigned them, which will occupy them closely for several consecutive weeks.

A. T. BURKE, Chairman.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the following bills taken up, to-wit :

A Senate bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars towards the obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same, approved 13th Nov. 1862, was read the first time.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to relieve the banking corporations of this State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued or which may hereafter be issued by them, by authority of an act assented to 30th Nov. 1861, are signed, and to legalize the same. The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed. Also,

The report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Ordinary of Scriven county to grant letters of administration on the estate of P. S. Ogilvie to his widow Laviney Ogilvie without her giving bond and security.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed. Also,

The bill to be entitled an act to consent to the purchase by the Confederate States of certain pieces of land in Chatham and Bibb counties, the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Comptroller General of this State to issue change bills for the State of Geor-

gia under the supervision of his Excellency the Governor, for which the committee had reported a substitute.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate the following act and resolutions, to-wit:

An act to appropriate money for obstructing the navigable streams of this State, and to authorize His Excellency the Governor to expend the same or so much thereof as may be necessary.

A resolution of thanks to the ladies of the whole State for their efforts to provide for the comforts and necessities of our soldiers. Also,

A resolution declaring the sense of the General Assembly in relation to iron. Also,

A resolution requiring tax payers of this State to give in the Blind and Deaf and Dumb children in this State. Also,

A resolution requesting the Governor to instruct the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road to furnish all the Passenger cars in his power for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers. Also,

A resolution declaring the sanction of the State upon the contracts made for the manufacture of Salt in Washington and Smyth counties, Virginia, and authorizing the Governor to make all necessary arrangements to secure the prompt transportation of Salt obtained there and elsewhere for supply in Georgia.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker:—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit:

An act to authorize the Ordinary of Pike county, to hold a term of his Court on the second Monday in December, 1862, instead of the first Monday as required by law. Also,

An act for the relief of the heirs and creditors of Charles W. West, deceased.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to continue in force the 4th section of an act, passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th day of November, 1860, entitled an act to provide against the forfeiture of the several bank charters in this State, &c., passed in the year 1857, &c., and also, an act to

add a proviso to said fourth section &c., and I am instructed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bigham offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor is hereby respectfully requested as soon as practicable to communicate to this House such information as may have been reported to him by Peter Jones, Master Armorer, on the subject of cotton and wool cards, together with such further information and reflections upon that subject as he may deem proper.

On motion, the said resolution was taken up and adopted.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to relieve Reuben King, of the county of McIntosh, from the payment of his taxes, for the year 1862, which was an engrossed bill, upon the passage of which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 106, and nays 8.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Findley,	Lawhon,
Atkinson,	Gay,	Lawson,
Bacon,	Glenn,	Lazenby,
Barbour,	Greene,	Lee,
Barnes,	Gresham,	Lemond,
Beasley,	Griffin,	Lindsay,
Bleckley,	Hargett,	Lott,
Bloodworth,	Hargrove,	Love,
Bigham,	Harper,	Lowe,
Bird,	Hawkins,	Martin,
Briscoe,	Haygood,	McAtee,
Brown of Coweta,	Heard of Dawson,	McCord,
Burk,	Heard, of Miller,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,
Burney,	Henderson of	Mitchell, of Taylor,
Butt,	Worth,	Mizell,
Cabaniss,	Hines,	Moore,
Cantrell,	Hook,	Moss,
Carswell,	Howell,	Mulkey,
Cochran of Glynn,	Hutchins,	Neal,
Dever,	Irwin,	Nesbit,
DuBose,	Jackson of Clarke,	Norwood,
Dumas,	Jackson of Heard,	Oaks,
Eason,	Jernigan,	Owens,
Ezell,	Johnson,	Patterson,
Fain,	Jones of Lee,	Pitts,
Favor,	Jones, of Early,	Powell,
Felton,	Jones of Harris,	Raiford,
Fleming,	Lavender,	Render,

Royall,	Stewart,	Walden,
Rushin,	Strickland,	Walton, of Stewart,
Slappey,	Surrency,	Walton of Wilkes,
Smith, of Brooks,	Taylor,	Washington,
Smith of Ogle-	Thomas,	White,
thorpe,	Thrasher,	Whitehead,
Smith of Towns,	Tomlinson,	Williams,
Speight,	Trammell,	Wyley,
Stevens of Ogle-	Underwood,	Zachry.
thorpe,	Vanbrackel,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Dill,	Mullens,
Banning,	Gross,	Smith of Hall,
Clements,	McCamy,	

Ayes 106 ; nays 8. So the bill was passed.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to authorize and empower William H. Cone, of Columbia county, Florida, to act as Executor of the estate of James D. Shanks, of Lowndes county, Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Love, of Thomas, said bill was recommended, and the following proviso inserted :

Provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as in any respect to oust the Courts of jurisdiction over the question of the validity of said will.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an "act to alter and amend an act, passed 10th day of December, 1845, to carry into effect that part of the first section of the third article of the Constitution, which requires the establishment of a Supreme Court for the correction of errors and for other purposes," so as to reduce the number of places for the sessions of the Supreme Court, and to prescribe the duties of the Clerk of said Court in certain cases and for other purposes, approved Dec. 22d, 1855.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, moved to strike out Savannah in the substitute and insert Milledgeville, which motion was lost.

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, moved the indefinite postponement of the original bill and substitute, which motion prevailed.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the substitute passed by the House for the bill "to grant relief to the banks of this State and for other purposes."

On motion, the House concurred in the Senate amend-

ment, and the bill was ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Lawson, chairman of the Committee on Petitions made the following report, to-wit :

The Committee on Petitions have had under consideration the following bills, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of Joseph Slate of the county of Gilmer, which they recommend do pass. Also,

A bill for the relief of William Scott and John Farmer, of Gilmer, which they report back without any recommendation. Also,

A bill for the relief of Josiah J. Anderson, of Habersham county, which they recommend do pass with the following amendment, to-wit : Strike out of the first section the words "three thousand," and insert the words, "twenty-five hundred." Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) T. G. LAWSON, Chairman.

The House took up the resolution from the Senate authorizing the Governor to call out the militia of Camden and other counties similarly exposed.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, moved to lay said resolution on the table for the present, on which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 71 and nays 49.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Harper,	Mulkey,
Atkinson,	Heard of Miller,	Neal,
Bacon,	Henderson of	Nesbit,
Banning,	Worth,	Norwood,
Barbour,	Hines,	Owens,
Barnes,	Horne,	Pitts,
Beasley,	Hutchings,	Powell,
Blake,	Jackson of Clark,	Raiford,
Bird,	Jernigan,	Render,
Bigham,	Jones of Lee,	Rushin,
Briscoe,	Jones of Harris,	Slappey,
Cabaniss,	Lavender,	Smith of Brooks,
Carswell,	Lawhorn,	Smith of Ogle-
Dever,	Lawson,	thorpe,
Dill,	Lazenby,	Smith of Towns,
Dumas,	Lee,	Speight,
Eason,	Love,	Stevens of Ogle-
Ezell,	Lowe,	thorpe,
Felton,	Martin,	Stewart,
Glenn,	McCamy,	Taylor,
Gresham,	McCord,	Thomas,
Gross,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Thrasher,
Hargrove,	Moore,	Tomlinson,

Walden, White, Wyley,
Walton of Stewart, Whittle,

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Findley,	Mitchell of Pulaski,
Barker,	Gay,	Mizell,
Beall of Randolph,	Giddens,	Moss,
Bleckley,	Griffin,	Mullens,
Bloodworth,	Hargett,	Oaks,
Brown of Coweta,	Hawkins,	Patterson,
Burney,	Haygood,	Rice,
Butt,	Heard of Dawson,	Schley,
Cantrell,	Hook,	Smith of Hall,
Clements,	Irwin,	Strickland,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jackson of Heard,	Surrency,
Cochran of Wil-	Johnson,	Trammell,
kinson,	Jones of Early,	Underwood,
DuBose,	Lemond,	Vanbrackel,
Fain,	Lott,	Washington,
Favor,	Mann.	Whitehead,
Fleming,	McAfee,	

Ayes 71 ; nays 49. So the motion prevailed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the retail of spirituous intoxicating liquors in this State, and to repeal all laws authorizing the granting of license to sell by retail intoxicating liquors and to punish persons for its violation.

Mr. Dubuse moved that said bill be laid on the table for the present.

Upon which motion the ayes and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in ayes 63 and nays 57.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Burke,	Glenn,
Alred,	Burney,	Gresham,
Atkinson,	Butt,	Griffin,
Barbour,	Cochran of Glynn,	Hargrove,
Barnes,	Cochran of Wil-	Heard of Dawson,
Beall of Randolph	kinson,	Heard of Miller,
Beasley,	Dill,	Hook,
Blake,	DuBose,	Horne,
Bleckley,	Dumas,	Hutchings,
Bloodworth,	Ezell,	Jackson of Clarke,
Bird,	Favor,	Jernigan,
Briscoe,	Fleming,	Johnson,
Brown of Coweta,	Findley,	Jones of Harris,

Lavender,	Norwood,	Strickland,
Lazenby,	Oaks,	Surrency,
Lemond,	Raiford,	Trammell,
Lowe,	Rushin,	Underwood,
Mitchell of Pulaski,	Schley,	Walden,
Mitchell of Taylor,	Slappey,	Walton of Stewart,
Moore,	Smith of Hall,	Whitehead,
Moss,	Stevens of Ogle-	
Mullens,	thorpe,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Haygood,	Nesbit,
Banning,	Hines,	Owens,
Barker,	Irwin,	Patterson,
Bigham,	Jackson of Heard,	Pitts,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Lee,	Powell,
Cantrell,	Jones of Early,	Render,
Carswell,	Lawhon,	Rice,
Clements,	Lawson,	Smith of Brooks,
Dever,	Lee,	Smith of Towns,
Eason,	Lott,	Speight,
Fain,	Love,	Stewart,
Felton,	Mann,	Taylor,
Gay,	Martin,	Thomas,
Giddens,	McAfee,	Thrasher,
Greene,	McCamy,	Tomlinson,
Gross,	McCord,	Washington,
Harper,	Mizell,	White,
Hawkins,	Mulkey,	Whittle,
Henderson of	Neal,	Wyley,
Worth,		

Ayes 63 ; nays 57. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. Green, of Cobb, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Cobb County Salt Company.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1862. P
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. S

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup moved the reconsideration of so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of

the House on the bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act to reduce the number of sessions and places of holding the Supreme Court, &c., which motion prevailed.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives—

An act to be entitled an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Mitchell of Pultaski, Burney of Jasper, Neal of Columbia, Hines of Effingham, Underwood of Whitfield, White of Newton, Howell of Lowndes, Walton of Stewart, and Gross of Scrivenor.

On motion the rule was suspended, when Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to seize cars, &c., for the transportation of salt from Saltville and other places.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment:

Provided that the persons for the transportation of whose salt any cars may be seized and used, shall pay the expenses incurred by such use, and for any injury which said cars may receive in such transportation.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, moved to strike out the latter clause in said amendment, which motion prevailed, and the amendment agreed to.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, offered the following amendment:

Provided further, that said cars shall not be used for the transportation of salt belonging to speculators.

Which amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, introduced a resolution requiring the tax payers to return to Receivers of Tax Returns the number of dogs he or she may own, which was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Stephens, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary submit the following report on bills referred to them:

House bill No. 168 to alter and amend the first section of an act passed on the 14th Dec., 1811, entitled an act to alter and amend the several Judiciary acts now in force in this State so far as relates to Justices Courts, is recommended to be passed, with an amendment herewith submitted.

House bill No. 187, for the relief of Henry O'Neal, of the

county of Brooks, is recommended to be not passed, as we have no evidence that the facts therein recited are true.

House bill No. 162, to prevent defendants from availing themselves of the exemption laws of this State, against any judgment founded on the purchase money of the property which is claimed to be exempt, is recommended to be not passed.

House bill No. 161, to make it an offence against the laws of this State for a negro to curse, abuse, or use insolent or insulting language towards a white person, is recommended to be not passed, as it accomplishes nothing in addition to existing laws on the same subject.

House bill No. 163, to provide for the delivery of marriage licenses to husbands after the execution and recording thereof, and to make the same evidence, is recommended to be not passed.

In case of House bill No. 22, for relief of wife and children of Robert G. Shriver, your committee recommend that the mover thereof have leave to withdraw it.

Senate bill No. 23, to add an additional section to the 3d division of the penal code, is recommended to be not passed.

Senate bill No. 28, to grant relief to the people of this State, is recommended to be not passed, as it relates to the extension of the stay laws, and is covered by previous action of this House on that subject.

(Signed)

LINTON STEPHENS, Ch'mn.

Mr. Martin, chairman of the Committee on New Counties and County Lines, made the following report :

Mr. Speaker :—The standing committee on New Counties and County Lines, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Schley and Macon, have the same under consideration, and direct me to report said bill back to the House, without recommendation.

(Signed)

W. A. MARTIN, Ch'mn.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when the House took up the report of the committee on the bill to alter and amend the first section of an act to alter and amend the several judiciary laws now in force in this State, so far as relates to Justices Courts, approved Dec. 4th, 1811.

The report of the committee was agreed, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill repealing so much of an act as was passed in 1850, adding lot of land No. 6 to Talbot county. Also,

A bill to authorize and require the Treasurer of this State to make certain advances, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to confer certain privileges upon Henry C. Durham, of the county of Clark, and to give him authority to transact business, as though he was of full age. Also,

A bill for the relief of the minor children of Sophia and William McBride. Also,

A bill to authorize Charles Dunning, administrator, and Martha Lewis, administratrix of John Lewis, deceased, to sell lot of land (190) one hundred and ninety in the 21st district of originally Lee now Quitman county, and to make titles to the same. Also,

A bill to provide for the supply of the people of Georgia with salt, and to appropriate money for the accomplishment of that object. Also,

A bill to empower Owen Smith and Augustus Morrison to make good and sufficient titles to a certain tract or parcel of land in Brooks county, with an amendment by striking out the name "Augustus Morrison" wherever it occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof the name of "Angus Morrison."

The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to confer on the corporation of the Atlanta Insurance Company certain banking privileges.

A bill to incorporate a bank in the city of Savannah, or in any other place that the convention or commissioners may select, to be called "The Cotton Planters' Bank of the Confederacy."

Also, the following resolutions, to-wit :

A resolution requesting the Congress of the Confederate States to increase the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Also,

A resolution authorizing the Governor to pay the freight on the salt intended for the indigent families of soldiers, to the county sites of this State.

The Senate has also passed a bill for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of counties, when

Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, reported a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the admission of testimony taken by interrogatories, and repeal the third section of an act approved Feb. 20th, 1854, for the purposes aforesaid. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act making it penal to trespass upon lands.

Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, reported a bill to authorize the Governor to refund to parties or corporations any sum or sums of money which may have been expended in obstructing navigable streams in this State against incursions of the enemy.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, reported a bill to amend an act relating to the jury fees of Meriwether county.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, offered a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the several counties with ammunition, &c.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase the patent right of and to Clements' patent hand loom.

Mr. Mullens, of Cherokee, offered a resolution upon the subject of transporting corn on railroads, &c.

Mr. Mulkey, of Talbot, offered a resolution in honor of the Hon. George N. Lester.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and said resolution taken up and referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Mulkey, Cabaniss, and Cochran, of Glynn.

The rule was further suspended, and the House took up the report of the committee on the bill for the relief of Laurant deGive, Belgian Consul at Atlanta Georgia. The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and was ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House took up the Senate amendment to a bill to be entitled an act to empower Owen Smith and Angus Morrison to make good and sufficient titles to a certain tract or parcel of land in Brooks county, and concurred in the same.

The rule was further suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to prevent soldiers in the service of the Confederate States from being doubled taxed, and for the relief of such as have been double taxed, read the second time.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to declare in what manner the dower of Mary T. Millen, in the estate of J. Millen, late of Heard county, deceased, shall be laid off and ad-measured, reported the same back to the House, with a substitute, which they recommend do pass.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A bill to appropriate money to procure and furnish clothing, shoes, caps or hats, and blankets for the soldiers from Georgia, and to provide for raising the same, with the following amendments :

1. After the word "notes" in the 2d section, insert the words, "on the same basis as heretofore issued."

2. Strike out the proviso to the 2d section.

3. Strike out the words "whenever practicable" in 4th section, and insert the words, "at his discretion," in lieu thereof.

In all which amendments they respectfully ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives; and I am instructed to transmit the same immediately to the House.

The House took up the resolution of the Senate to authorize the appointing of a Geologist, and concurred in the same, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Whittle, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following report :

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of all incorporated towns and cities, and for other purposes, have had the same under consideration, and report as follows :

They recommend that the same be amended by striking out in the caption all after the word "State," by adding to the 1st section, viz: "and the collection of all executions, or other process heretofore issued for same, is hereby prohibited," and by striking out the 2d section.

With these amendments, the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

(Signed)

LINTON STEPHENS, Ch'mn.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to incorporate the Roswell Railroad Company. Also,

A bill for the relief of H. W. Dallis. Also,

A bill to amend an act to require the Justices of the Inferior Courts of this State, while sitting for ordinary purposes, to declare an intestacy in certain cases, approved 19th December, 1834.

And I am instructed to transmit the same to the House of Representatives forthwith.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill for the relief the families of indigent soldiers, their widows and orphans, and indigent soldiers who have or may have become disabled from wounds, or otherwise disabled in the service of the Confederate States army, or of the State of Georgia, and who have not sufficient means of support.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Moore, of Thomas, in the chair, to consider the same, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion, Mr. Mulkey was added to the Committee on the Academy for the Blind.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Smith, of Oglethorpe, on account of a sick family, and to Mr. Brawner, of Franklin, on account of sickness.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Moore, of Thomas, in the chair, to consider the bill under consideration when the House adjourned the morning session, to-wit: the bill to appropriate money for the maintenance of soldiers and their families, &c., and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported progress.

On motion, the report was taken up, and the bill together with all the amendments referred to a special committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Bigham, Whittle, Cabaniss, Dever and Schley.

Mr. Schley was excused from serving on said committee, and Mr. Lee substituted in his place.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Lavender, of Spalding for the balance of the session, and to Mr. Schley for a few days.

On motion of Mr. Bloodworth, the Senate amendments to the bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to procure and furnish clothing, shoes, caps or hats, and blankets for the soldiers from Georgia, and to provide for raising the same, was taken up and concurred in.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees of Ordinaries, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables of this State.

The report of the committee was disagreed to.

Mr. Barnes, of Richmond, moved to strike out the words "double" and insert "25 per cent." The question was divided, when the House struck out the word "double," but refused to insert "25 per cent."

On motion of Mr. Bloodworth, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Jones, of Early for 3 days, on account of sickness.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts:

An act repealing so much of an act as was passed in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, adding lot of land No. 6 to Talbot county.

An act to authorize and require the Treasurer to make certain advances, and for other purposes.

An act to confer certain privileges upon Henry C. Dur-

ham, of the county of Clark, and to give him authority to transact business, as though he was of full age.

An act for the relief of the minor children of Sophia and William McBride.

An act to authorize Charles Dunning administrator, and Martha Lewis, administratrix, of John H. Lewis, deceased, to sell lot of land (190) one hundred and ninety in the 21st district of originally Lee now Quitman county, and to make titles to the same.

An act to empower Owen Smith and Angus Morrison to make good and sufficient titles to a certain tract or parcel of land in Brooks county.

An act to supply the people of Georgia with salt, and to appropriate money for the same.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen, to-wit :

To Messrs. Dumas, of Monroe, Ezell, of Houston, Lawson, of Putnam, Mr. Rice, of Houston, Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, and Mr. DuBose, for a few days ; also, to Mr. Whittle, and Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell ; and to Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, and Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, for the balance of the session.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, the rule was suspended, when he introduced a resolution explaining a former resolution authorizing the Governor to impress negroes, &c.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following resolutions, to-wit :

A resolution of thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers in service from this State. Also,

A resolution declaring the sanction of the State upon the contracts made for the manufacture of salt in Washington and Smythe counties, Virginia, and authorizing the Governor to make all necessary arrangements to secure the prompt transportation of salt obtained there and elsewhere for supply to Georgia. Also,

A resolution requiring tax-payers of this State to give in the blind, and deaf and dumb children in this State. Also,

A resolution of thanks to the ladies of the whole State, for their efforts to provide for the comforts and necessities of our soldiers. Also,

A resolution requesting the Governor to instruct the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to furnish all the passenger cars in his power for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers. Also,

An act to appropriate money for obstructing the navigable streams of this State, and to authorize his Excellency the Governor to expend the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

I am also directed by his Excellency the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a communication in writing, with accompanying document,

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signatures of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, "An act to appropriate money to procure and furnish clothing, shoes, caps or hats, and blankets, for the soldiers from Georgia, and to provide for raising the same.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act for the relief of executors, administrators and guardians. The bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to make Adaline Peppers, a free woman, a slave for life, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to exempt certain persons therein mentioned from taxation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hargrove, of Floyd, offered the following amendment: •

"Or widowed mother of such soldier in service," which was agreed to.

Mr. Blake, of Hall, offered the following amendment:

"And if such soldier should die in service, the estate shall not be administered on if the widow pays the debts of said deceased," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Dever moved to strike out "one thousand" and insert "five hundred," which motion was lost.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, moved to strike out the second and third sections, which motion was lost.

Mr. Griffin moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which motion was lost.

Mr. Norwood offered the following amendment:

Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to exempt persons from the tax of 1862, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, offered the following amendment:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all soldiers who are in the army that are not worth \$1,000, that this Legislature will appropriate money enough to his family to make him worth \$1,000."

To which Mr. Hargrove offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that the amount thus given shall be raised by special tax on all property holders worth ten thousand dollars and upwards."

Which amendments were both laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, offered the following amendment:

"And provided further, that the provisions of this act shall apply to those who have substitutes in Confederate or State service," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Adams, of Clarke, offered the following amendment:

"Provided, that each and every citizen of this State shall be exempt from taxation on their property to the amount of one thousand dollars, when their property exceeds that amount," which amendment was lost.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and on its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 68 and nays 45.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Favor,	Lemond,
Barker,	Felton,	Lindsay,
Barnes,	Fleming,	Lowe,
Beaty,	Findley,	Mann,
Beall, of Randolph,	Gay,	McAfee,
Blake,	Giddens,	Monk,
Bleckley,	Glenn,	Moss,
Bloodworth,	Greene,	Mullens,
Bird,	Hargett,	Oaks,
Brawner,	Hargrove,	Patterson,
Briscoe,	Hawkins,	Powell,
Brown, of Coweta,	Heard, of Dawson,	Rice,
Burke,	Heard of Miller,	Slappey,
Burney,	Henderson, of	Smith, of Hall,
Butt,	Worth,	Smith, of Towns,
Cabaniss,	Hook,	Spain,
Clements,	Horne,	Stephens, of Han-
Cochran, of Wil-	Irwin,	cock,
kinson,	Jackson, of Heard,	Stewart,
Culberson,]	Jones, of Lee,	Strickland,
DuBose,	Jones, of Harris,	Taylor,
Dumas,	Key,	Thomas,
Fain,	Lawhon,	Trammell,

Whitehead. Whittle, Wyley,

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Norwood,
Atkinson,	Jernigan,	Owens,
Banning,	Johnson,	Pitts,
Barbour,	Lawson,	Reese,
Beasley,	Lazenby,	Render,
Bigham,	Lee,	Rushin,
Cantrell,	Lott,	Scott,
Carswell,	Love,	Speight,
Dever,	Martin,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Eason,	McCamy,	thorpe,
Ellington,	McCord,	Tomlinson,
Ezell,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Tye,
Gibson,	Mizell,	Vanbrackel,
Griffin,	Moore,	Walden,
Hutchings,	Nesbit,	Walton of Wilkes.

Ayes 68 ; nays 45. So the bill was passed.

Mr. Bigham, from the special committee to whom was referred the bill and amendments to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support and maintenance of indigent families of soldiers, and of disabled soldiers, &c., reported the same back to the House with a substitute, which they recommend do pass.

The report of the committee was taken up, when Mr. Adams moved that it be postponed and made the special order for Tuesday next, and that 200 copies be printed for the use of the House, which motion was lost.

On motion, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Moore, of Thomas, in the chair), to consider said bill, and having spent sometime therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments.

The report of the committee was taken up and agreed to, and the bill was passed.

On motion, the House took up the communication of the Governor, which was read and is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Milledgeville, Ga., November 29th, 1862. }

To the House of Representatives :

As requested by your resolution, I herewith transmit a copy of the report made to me by Mr. Peter Jones, upon the subject of the manufacture of cards. Mr. Jones will, with pleasure, give to a committee of the House any verbal explanations they may desire:

While I am of the opinion the State should compensate the parties who own the machines for making cards liber-

ally for an interest in them, or the use of the machines, as patterns, till duplicates can be made, I think the compensation asked by them is exorbitant. I have been informed that the whole cost to them of machines delivered at Cartersville, and of the wire to make 12,000 pairs of cards, was about \$18,000. I would suggest, therefore, that the State give them \$20,000 for the use of the machines as patterns, till they can be duplicated, and that they then be returned to them; or, that she give them \$40,000 for half interest in the two machines, one of which is for the manufacture of cotton cards, and the other for the manufacture of card-clothing for factories; *provided*, they will invest half the capital necessary to enlarge the establishment so as to meet the demands of the State, and will consent that the cards, when made, be sold at a profit of not exceeding fifty per cent. upon the actual cost of making them.

If they refuse to accept the second proposition, and prefer the first, the State, so soon as the works are in operation with capacity to supply a large part of the demand, she sell the cards at actual cost of production.

(Signed,)

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

SEATE OF GEORGIA,
Master Armorer's Office, Milledgeville, Ga. }

To His Excellency Joseph E. Brown:

I beg leave to present the following report of my investigation of the card-making machines now used by Messrs. Lee & Co.:

In answer to the first item in my instructions, to obtain cards for the State, I must say that but few cards can be obtained at ten dollars a pair.

2d. They are not willing to dispose of their entire interest.

3d. They will sell to the State the half interest for one hundred thousand dollars.

The State to furnish ten thousand dollars, and the company to furnish ten thousand, to be used as capital for the use of the company.

I made a proposition to furnish them with new machines and take cards for the full amount, to which they made no satisfactory answer.

The machines now in use will make their part of thirty pairs of cards in twenty-four hours; and the cards thus made, at the present prices of material and labor, will cost three dollars a pair.

With the proper machinery for making the wood in proper form for the cards, in ordinary times, the cards can be made for thirty cents a pair. With proper management, the whole cost of the required number of machines for the

several parts of making cards, will not cost over twenty thousand dollars.

The company is now working the machines by hand. The building they are now using is too small to contain the number of machines required, and it is not yet fitted up with lines of shafting to propel the machinery. I would, therefore, submit to your consideration the propriety of moving the machines and fixtures to the Armory, until better arrangements can be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) PETER JONES, Master Armorer.

Which message and accompanying document was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Cobb County Salt Company, was read the second time and referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Green, of Cobb, Gibson, of Chatham, Render, Lee, and Bloodworth.

The House took up the resolution requesting the various railroad companies in this State to ship corn at half rates which is furnished for destitute persons, &c., and the Governor be requested to ship the same over the W. & A. Railroad free of charge, which was read and adopted.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prevent soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, or the State of Georgia, from being double taxed, and for the relief of such soldiers as have been double taxed.

Mr. Bloodworth offered the following amendment :

"The amount of the double tax for the county shall be remitted by the Justices of the Inferior Court, and upon the facts being made known to the Comptroller General, shall remit the State's portion of said double tax," which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Elijay Gold and Iron Manufacturing Company, and to loan the credit of the State to the same.

Mr. Findley, of Lumpkin, offered a substitute for said bill, which was accepted.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John R. Anderson, Sheriff of Catoosa county, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The rule was further suspended, and the bill to be enti-

tled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Court of Chatham county to pay the Sheriff and Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in certain cases, was taken up and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow, in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell and to act for herself, and be liable for her own contracts, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to increase the salaries and daily wages of the several officers and employees of the W. & A. Railroad of this State, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize and make valid an order passed by the Inferior Court of Echols county levying an extra tax upon the citizens thereof for the support of the indigent women and children for the year 1862; the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment of stills seized by the Governor of this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to return to the House of Representatives the resolution on the subject of the incorporation of companies for the manufacture of iron, with a communication in writing.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled a supplemental act to amend and explain an act entitled an act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same, approved 13th November, 1862, which was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Jesse Fitts, John Huff and James W. Burnside, of Lumpkin county, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to provide for the election of commissioners of the town of Madison for the year 1863.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to legalize a tax levied by the Inferior Court of Worth county for the year 1862, and for other purposes, was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hook, the message of the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Milledgeville, November 29th, 1862. }

To the House of Representatives :

I herewith return, without my assent, a Resolution upon the subject of the manufacture of iron, which contains an invitation to persons desiring "a charter of incorporation" for that purpose, to take immediate action, so that this General Assembly "may act upon the same before the adjournment of the present session."

I fully appreciate the great importance to the country of a supply of this article of prime necessity, and will cheerfully concur in all reasonable and just legislation for the encouragement of its manufacture; but I cannot consent to a plain violation of the Constitution for that purpose. The tendency of the times seems to be to disregard and break over all constitutional barriers which are the only safeguards of republican liberty.

By this Resolution it is proposed to invite capitalists and others to apply for corporate privileges as manufacturing companies, when the Constitution of this State expressly says that the General Assembly shall have no power to grant them.

The language is, that it "shall have no power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies except to Banking, Insurance, Railroad, Canal, Plank-Road, Navigation, Mining, Express, Lumber, and Telegraph Companies." A manufacturing company is not included in the exception; and is, therefore, expressly prohibited.

It is true, the General Assembly has power to incorporate a mining company. What is mining? It is defined to be, the act of one who mines: the art or the employment of procuring metals or other mineral substances from mines. It is therefore the business of the miner, or of the mining company, to procure the metals or other mineral substances from mines. When this is done, the act of mining ceases; and it is the business of the manufacturer to take these metals or other mineral substances, and reduce them into a form fit for use. The word manufacture is defined thus: The process of making any thing by art, or of reducing materials into a form fit for use, by hand or by machinery. Mining is one branch of business; manufacturing is another, and a different branch of business. While

the miner takes the mineral substances from the mine, it is the manufacturer who converts them into a form fit for use. The people have in the Constitution given the General Assembly the power to incorporate private companies for the first purpose, and have expressly denied it in the second. Why the one was included and the other excluded, is a question which I do not propose to discuss. I can only say, thus the law is written.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Barbour, of Dougherty.

The House took up report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to carry into effect so much of the first clause of the 6th section of the 2nd Article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia as provides that the General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the manner in which the power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, other than banking, insurance, railroad, canal, plank-road, navigation, mining, express, lumber, and telegraph companies, shall be exercised by the courts, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to supply the people with salt, and appropriate money for the same.

On motion, the same was indefinitely postponed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bloodworth in the chair, on the bill to appropriate money to reimburse the Treasurer of the Western & Atlantic Railroad such money as he has heretofore advanced to enable the Governor to carry out his contract for the manufacture of salt in Virginia, for distribution amongst the families of soldiers and others in Georgia, and having spent some time therein the committee arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lee in the chair, on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the support of the Georgia Academy for the Blind, and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendment.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinary of Appling county to appropriate the poor school fund in his possession.

On motion, said bill was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to postpone the operation of the revised Code of laws of this State.

On motion, said bill was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the bill supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance, Trust and Loan Company, and which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The following bills were taken up and read, and laid on the table for the present, to-wit :

A bill to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson. Also,

A bill to authorize and require the Superintendent of the W. & A. Railroad to transport corn free of charge, purchased by order of the Inferior Court of Dade county for the use of indigent soldiers' families. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to impose a tax on cotton.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the 7th division of the Penal Code, and to punish persons for issuing or passing counterfeit Treasury notes, &c.

The Judiciary Committee had recommended changing the penalty from imprisonment in the penitentiary to that of death.

The House disagreed to said report.

Mr. Love, of Thomas, moved to amend by inserting a penalty by "death or imprisonment in the penitentiary from ten to twenty-five years, as the jury may recommend."

Mr. Norwood moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Love's amendment, which was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Beasley, of Bulloch, for a few days, on account of a sick family.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss, the bill for the protection of the property of married women was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning next.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1862. }
 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Speight.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, moved to reconsider so much of the journal of Saturday as relates to the passage of the bill to exempt certain persons therein mentioned from taxation &c., upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 82 and nays 36.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Henderson of Pierce	Nesbit,
Atkinson,	Hester,	Norwood,
Bacon,	Hook,	Overstreet,
Banning,	Horne,	Owens,
Barnes,	Irwin,	Peterson,
Black,	Jackson of Clarke,	Pittman,
Bloodworth,	Jackson, of Heard,	Pitts,
Bigham,	Jernigan,	Reese,
Bird,	Johnson,	Roberts,
Brawner,	Jones, of Lee,	Royall,
Briscoe,	Jones of Harris,	Rushin,
Burke,	Key,	Scott,
Cabaniss,	Lazenby,	Slappey,
Cameron,	Lee,	Smith of Brooks,
Cantrell,	Lemond,	Snell,
Carswell,	Lott,	Spain,
Dever,	Love,	Speight,
Dickinson,	Lowe,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Eason,	Martin,	thorpe,
Ellington,	McAfee,	Stewart,
Gay,	McCamy,	Strickland,
Gibson,	McCord,	Tomlinson,
Giddens,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Tye,
Glenn,	Mizell,	Vanbrackel,
Greene,	Moore,	Walden,
Griffin,	Monk,	Walton of Wilkes,
Hargett,	Mulkey,	Williams,
Harper,	Mullens,	Wiley.
Heard of Miller,		

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Butt,	Fleming,
Barker,	Candler,	Findley,
Beaty,	Clements,	Hargrove,
Beall, of Randolph,	Culberson,	Hawkins,
Blake,	Duke,	Haygood,
Bleckley,	Fain,	Heard, of Dawson,
Brown, of Coweta,	Favor,	

Henderson, of	Moss,	Tatum,
Worth,	Oaks,	Taylor,
Kirby,	Patterson,	Thomas,
Lawhon,	Powell,	Trammell,
Lindsay,	Smith of Hall,	Whitehead,
Mann,	Smith, of Towns,	

Ayes 82 ; nays 36. So the motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Adams, chairman of the Committee on Banks, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance Trust and Loan Company and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, reported said bill back to the House without recommendation.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act the more effectually to prevent the illegal issue of change bills &c., for which they report a substitute.

Mr. Adams moved that said bill be taken up, which motion was lost.

Mr. Barnes, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act for the improvement of the public grounds around the State Capitol, made the following report, to-wit :

The special committee to whom was referred the bill for improving the public grounds around the State Capitol, have considered the same, and direct me to report back a substitute for said bill, herewith submitted.

On motion of Mr. Jernigan, of Green, the rule was suspended when he introduced the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the House of Representatives will adjourn at 12 M. this day, and will repair in a body to the Methodist church in this city and engage in humble prayer to Almighty God for an early and honorable peace, and that the clergy and citizens of this city be respectfully requested to unite with us in this service.

Resolved 2dly, That this adjournment is ordered that we may unite as citizens in the services proposed by the conference of the M. E. Church, in accordance with the suggestion originally made by a lady of South Carolina.

On motion, said resolutions was taken up and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Beall, of Randolph, the House took up the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson. On motion of Mr. Speight, the bill was recommitted, when he introduced a substitute for said bill, which was adopted; the report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the Presi-

dent of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a resolution to appoint a Geologist for the State of Georgia.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of counties when Mr. Akin, of Bartow, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Cassville Female College, located in the town of Cassville, Georgia, and to incorporate the Cherokee Baptist College located at the same place, and to confer on the commissioners of Cassville, the power to grant license to retail ardent spirits, and for other purposes, and to prevent the forfeiture of the charter of said Colleges, and for other purposes.

Mr. Briscoe reported a bill to be entitled an act amendatory of an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Masonic Hall in the town of Milledgeville, approved December 26th, 1831, and to repeal an act similarly entitled, approved March 5th, 1855, and to appoint and confirm a new board of Trustees for said Masonic Hall, in the city of Milledgeville.

Mr. Royal, of Camden, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry J. Nicols, of Camden, Executor of Henry G. Gignilliat, deceased.

Mr. Norwood reported a bill to be entitled an act to fix the pay of the members of the General Assembly during the existing war.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow the voters of any county which may be overrun by the military forces of the United States to vote in some other county in certain cases.

Mr. Nesbit, of Miller, reported a bill to change the lines between the counties of Forsyth and Miller.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, reported a bill to be entitled an act to alter and change the name of Joel Sansing to that of Joel Sansing Flanigan.

Mr. Heard, of Miller, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the lines between the counties of Early and Miller.

Mr. Ellington, of Quitman, reported a bill to be entitled an act to extend the time for the collection of taxes of Quitman county.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, reported a bill to authorize the increase of the pay of Public Printer.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to declare unlawful all combinations, societies and associations to monopolize the business of journeyman printers and pressmen, and other operatives in the printing offices of this State, and to limit the number of boys to be apportioned to the printing business and to declare the punishment for membership therein.

Mr. Lazenby, of Warren, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Harriet L. Dennis, of Warren county.

Mr. Culberson reported a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate a sum of money therein named, to certain persons therein named, and for other purposes.

Mr. Strickland, of Hart, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to request the President of the Confederate States, to withhold the enforcement of the conscript act in Georgia.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to collect all dues owing the 'W and A. Rail Road.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road to transport corn free of charge purchased by order of the Inferior Court of Dade county for the use of indigent soldiers' families. The bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the public school fund in this State, &c.

Mr. Gibson moved that the report of the committee be disagreed to, and pending the discussion thereon the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the unfinished business of the morning session to-wit: the motion of Mr. Gibson to disagree to the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the public school fund in this State, which motion prevailed and the report of the committee was disagreed to, the bill was read the third time and lost.

The House took up the bill for the relief of soldiers' families in the county of Whitfield.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, the bill was withdrawn.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to authorize Junius Dillworth of Dekalb county, to practice medicine, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Moore in the chair) on the bill to be entitled an act to reimburse the Treasurer of the W. & A. Rail Road for funds which he has heretofore advanced to enable the Governor to carry out his contract, for the manufacture of Salt in Virginia for distribution &c., and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to compel owners of Rail Road and Bank Stock to pay county tax on the same in the several counties in this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize William M. Driskell, of the county of Carroll, to practice medicine and charge and collect for the same.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to relieve Erastus V. Johnson, Thomas V Hurgis, and John A. Erwin from the penalty incurred by them in the illegal issue of change bills, which on motion was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Coosa Bank and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and on its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 85 and nays 24.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Ezell,	Jones of Lee,
Alfred,	Fain,	Jones of Harris,
Atkinson,	Findley,	Key,
Bacon,	Gay,	Lazenby,
Barker,	Gibson,	Lemond,
Barnes,	Giddens,	Lindsay,
Beaty,	Glenn,	Lott,
Black,	Greene,	Love,
Blake,	Hargett,	Mann,
Bleckley,	Hargrove,	McCamy,
Bloodworth,	Hawkins,	Moore,
Bigham,	Haygood,	Monk,
Bird,	Heard of Dawson,	Mullens,
Butt,	Heard of Miller,	Norwood,
Cabaniss,	Henderson of Pierce,	Oaks,
Cameron,	Henderson of	Oyerstreet
Carswell,	Worth,	Patterson,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Hester,	Pittman,
Culberson,	Hook,	Pitts,
Dever,	Jackson of Clark,	Powell,
Dickinson,	Jackson of Heard,	Reese,
Eason,	Jernigan,	Royall,

Rushin,	Stevens of Ogle-	Trammell,
Slappey,	thorpe,	Tye,
Smith of Brooks,	Stewart,	Vanbrackel,
Smith of Towns,	Strickland,	Walden,
Snell,	Tatum,	Whitehead,
Spain,	Taylor,	Wyley,
Speight,	Thomas,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Brown of Coweta,	Kirby,	Nesbit,
Cantrell,	Lawhon,	Owens,
Clements,	Lee,	Peterson,
Duke,	Lowe,	Scott,
Ellington,	Martin,	Smith of Hall,
Fleming,	McAfee,	Tomlinson,
Griffin,	McCord,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Harper,	Mitchell of Taylor,	
Johnson,	Mizell,	

Ayes 85 ; nays 24. So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Thomas, the bill to be entitled an act more effectually to organize the Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and to punish persons who may resist the provisions of this act, was taken up and referred to the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

On motion, Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, and Mr. Monk, of Taliaferro, were added to the Committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to suspend temporarily the computation of compound interest against Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize Jane Miller a free woman of color to sell herself into perpetual slavery.

The report of the committee was disagreed to.

Mr. Whitehead, of Walton, moved to lay said bill on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

Mr. Bloodworth moved to amend by striking out of the 2d section all after the word *sale* which was lost.

Mr. Gibson offered the following amendment :

Provided the said E. S. Sims shall pay into the county treasury for the poor school fund, one half the value of said free woman Jane Miller, said value to be assessed by three appraisers, to be appointed by the Justices of the Inferior Court, which amendment was lost, the bill was then read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to enlarge the rules of evidence in certain cases, the report of the committee was agreed to and the bill lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Culberson, from the committee appointed to visit the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, made the following

REPORT :

The undersigned committee, appointed by the General Assembly for the purpose of visiting the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and examine into the condition of the same, state that we have performed that duty, and beg leave to make the following report :

By reference to the books of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, your committee find that said officer received the present year the sum of \$7,541 38, \$6,500 00 of which was received from the State Treasury from the regular annual appropriation for the support of said institution, \$575 00 for pay pupils, \$261 00 from sale of live stock, wagon, &c., \$105 00 from sale of blankets of the institution, and \$102 38 brought forward as balance from last year. The payments for same time amount to \$7,604 47, for which the Secretary and Treasurer has proper vouchers.

There was reported to your committee by the Secretary and Treasurer, as a part of the assets of the institution, two notes amounting to \$210 00, one of said notes being for \$135 00, being the price of a mule belonging to the institution, sold by the steward ; the other for \$175 00, for the expenses of a pay pupil. We were informed that the institution has a lot of small notes and accounts from the shoe shop, the amount of which we could not learn, either from the former or present Secretary and Treasurer (both of whom were before this committee) ; said officers informing the committee that said claims were in the hands of a collecting officer, but we could find no receipt or other memorandum showing the amount of said small claims.

On the 15th day of March last, the Board of Trustees passed an order to pay their Secretary and Treasurer \$200 as his salary for the year 1862, but your committee do not approve of said order, as the Trustees at the same meeting

passed an order to close the exercises of the institution on the 31st of same month of March, and requiring the Secretary and Treasurer of the institution to settle with the officers and employees of the institution up to that time, and certainly pay for one half the year 1862, under the circumstances, ought to be satisfactory to the Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. D. Cook, as principal of the institution, and F. C. Shropshire, Esq., as attorney at law, visited the capitol last winter, during the session of the General Assembly, at an expense to the State of \$145.00. The object of their visit your committee could not ascertain from the Trustees, further than that it was deemed proper by them to send Messrs. Cook and Shropshire here to represent the interests of the institution, and your committee are unanimous in condemning said action of the Board of Trustees, and state it as their conviction that the money paid to said gentlemen was a misapplication of the funds of the institution.

We also find by an order of the Board of Trustees that two hundred and fifty dollars of the funds of the institution were paid to Mr. W. D. Cook, Principal, for which he rendered no services, the Trustees informing us that they had paid the same to him to induce him to abandon his claims for his salary for the last quarter of the year for which he was engaged, and for which last quarter, if he had taught the school, he would have been entitled to \$350 00.

By testimony taken by your committee, we learned that the institution for sometime (notwithstanding the Trustees had contracted with Mr. Lathrop, the Steward, to take care of the same for the present year,) was left in charge of a very aged lady and some negroes; and your committee believe it more than probable that many of the articles of property of the institution, which were missing and unaccounted for, disappeared during said time, and for want of proper supervision by some one competent to take charge of the same.

We found on the minutes of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, an order requiring the Steward to make an inventory of the property of the institution, of every kind, and turn the same over to the Secretary and Treasurer, but on application to that officer, he informed the committee that Mr. Lathrop, the Steward, had not complied with said order.

The committee find that the Board of Trustees, on said 15th day of March last, passed an order requiring the Steward to sell the live stock, consisting of two mules, cattle and hogs, and also a two horse wagon, at a valuation to be affixed by the Executive Committee, and that the proceeds be turned over to the Secretary and Treasurer.

We further find that one of the mules, the wagon and

hogs were afterwards sold by Mr. J. J. Lathrop, Steward, to Mr. J. J. Lathrop, at the price of \$225 00, and that the cattle were sold to Mr. A. J. King, who was one of the Executive Committee, at the price of \$36 00. This may have been all right, and the property may have been sold for its full value; still we think it would have looked better for this property to have been sold to the highest bidder, or to different purchasers.

The Board of Trustees, at the same meeting, passed an order agreeing to sell the blankets not needed in the institution to the soldiery, the valuation to be fixed by the Executive Committee and the Steward; provided such sale met the approbation of the Governor. We were informed by the Trustees that they had written to the Governor, but had received no reply. Notwithstanding, the Trustees sold, as they informed us, fifty odd of the blankets, and the books of the Secretary and Treasurer show that the money therefor (\$100) was paid to the Treasurer on the 21st day of November, 1862, more than eight months after the Trustees passed the order to sell; and your committee are unanimous in condemning the passage of the above order, and the sale of said blankets.

We also learned from Mathew Griffin, now in charge of the house, that a Captain Haney came to the institution a few days since and took therefrom 21 other blankets, and heard of nothing going to show that the last mentioned blankets were paid for, or offered to be paid for. We also found in the institution a bundle of blankets, said to contain 7, tied up ready for *impressment*, and were informed by Mr. Griffin that some parties were to be at the institution in a few days to make such *impressment*.

The Board of Trustees, in March, entered into a contract with Mr. Lathrop, the Steward, to continue to live in the building of said institution, and to have in charge and take care of the property of the same for the balance of the year, for which service the Trustees agreed to give Mr. Lathrop the use of the house, shoe shop, tools and grounds, and to pay him in addition thereto one hundred dollars, but we did not find Mr. Lathrop there; on the contrary, were informed that Mr. Lathrop had left the institution the first of October, but in violation of his contract, leaving the same and the property thereof in a much exposed condition, until about the third day of November, when he removed his family and effects to Augusta, and Mathew Griffin and wife were placed in charge of the buildings, grounds and furniture, having agreed to board and take care of two mutes, who seem (from all we could learn) to have to relatives within reach, to whom they can go. One of said mutes is named Emily Bishop, from Bartow county; the other is Lucinda Hudgins, from Troup county.

These girls, we were informed, are in great need of clothing, and we recommend that the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated to furnish them with clothes, and that the same be paid to the Hon. Geo. S. Black, representative from the county of Floyd, to be expended for their benefit, and that fifty dollars per month be paid to Mr. Griffin, for boarding and taking care of the girls until the school shall be reorganized, or such other time as this General Assembly may direct.

We found the building and fencing in such condition as to need considerable repairs, and recommend that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of placing them in proper condition.

The dining room and kitchen furniture we found in bad order. In the sleeping apartment of the house we found an ample supply of bedsteads and mattresses, some of which are in good order, and some in very bad condition, showing great inattention to the interests of the institution by those who have had charge of the same.

The amount of bed clothing we found quite limited—wholly inadequate to the wants of a large school, there not being more than sufficient for twelve or fifteen pupils. The other furniture of the institution is considerably damaged, and much of it, as your committee was informed, either wasted or stolen, and we recommend that the sum of five hundred dollars, or such part thereof as may be necessary be appropriated for re-furnishing the same.

By a comparison of the exhibits of S. J. Johnson, former Steward and Treasurer of the institution, made out by him, when he turned the institution over to the new Board of Trustees, and which were kindly furnished by that gentleman, with the present effects of the same carefully examined by the committee, the foregoing statement is verified.

We found on the minutes of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, at their last meeting, the following joint resolution, to-wit:

“Resolved, That in taking leave of each other, as members of the Board of Trustees, we tender to each other our congratulations for the happy intercourse and unity of sentiment, which has on all occasions characterized our business transactions, feeling a conscious rectitude of our actions for the best interests of the institutions.”

It is evident from the foregoing resolution, that the Trustees have resigned all control over the institution, and intended thereby to dissolve their connection with the same.

We therefore unanimously recommend that the institution be reorganized under a new Board of Trustees, and in view of the embittered state of feeling which we found existing in the vicinity of the school, that the old and new

boards of commissioners and trustees be excluded from the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

S. F. ALEXANDER,
JAS. SIMMONS,
Of Senate Committee.
R. T. GIBSON,
P. B. MONK,
A. B. CULBERSON,
Of House Committee.

On motion, said report was referred to the standing committee on the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Mr. Bigham, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report :

The Committee on Finance have had under consideration bill No. 69 : a bill to be entitled an act to secure the tax upon certain articles of merchandize in this State. They offer certain amendments for the same, and with amendments recommend that the bill do pass.

(Signed)

B. H. BIGHAM,
Ch'mn of Finance Committee.

The Committee on Finance have had under consideration Nos. 6, 3 and 88, on the subject of manufacturing wool and cotton cards, as also the report of the Master Armorer, Peter Jones, and the message of his Excellency the Governor. For these bills they report a substitute, which they recommend do pass in lieu of the 1st original, and that No. 88 be postponed indefinitely. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

B. H. BIGHAM,
Ch'mn of Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, the rule was suspended, and said report taken up. The substitute reported was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Love in the chair, to consider the same, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill of the Senate to be entitled an act to amend and explain an act entitled an act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same, approved 13th Nov., 1862.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The bill to encourage the manufacture of cotton and wool cards was indefinitely postponed.

The rule was suspended, and the following bills read the 2d time and committed for a third reading:

A bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the 2nd section of an act entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Courts of the several counties in this State from time to time to levy an extra tax to equip volunteers. Also,

A bill for the relief of Henry J. Nicols, of Camden county, executor of Henry G. Gignileatt, deceased. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Harriet L. Dennis, of Warren county.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to require the incorporated cotton and wool factories in this State to publish lists of stockholders.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to incorporate the Athens Insurance Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize the election of James Castlebury, Ordinary of Chattahoochee county, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to regulate the toll to be taken at mills, approved Jan. 26th, 1786.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following amendment:

Provided further, That all millers who grind for the public shall be compelled to grind such grain as shall be carried to such mills in its regular turn, at the said rates, under the penalty of a forfeiture of double the amount so carried to said mill, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace having jurisdiction thereof.

Which amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Dever moved the indefinite postponement of said bill, which motion prevailed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to render administration upon es-

tates in certain cases unnecessary, and to grant certain rights and privileges to widows in such cases.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to prevent the passing of counterfeit Treasury notes was laid on the table for the balance of the session.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to abolish the militia laws of this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the poisoning of fish in certain counties, and to provide certain penalties against the same.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Nancy Prince of Fulton county and the bill for the relief of John J. Garvey were laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the bill to change the lines between the counties of Emanuel and Johnson.

Mr. Mitchell, of Taylor, offered the following amendment:

And be it further enacted, That the lines between the counties of Schley and Taylor be changed so that lots of land Nos. 158, 159, 160 and 162, in the 3d district of originally Muscogee now Schley county, the property of Augustus L. Edwards, be added to and become a part of Taylor county.

Which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to provide for the distribution of the poor school fund now on hand among the most indigent families of this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The bill to suppress the distillation of grain was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table for the balance of the session.

The bill to repeal an act to prevent during the existing war monopolies, extortion and speculation in breadstuffs, &c., was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Love, was indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the lines between the counties of Schley and Macon.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

bill to be entitled an act to secure the tax upon certain articles of merchandise in this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize the orders and judgments of Ordinaries of this State, when the same may be passed by them beyond the limits of the same, and to legalize and make valid the orders of certain deputy Ordinaries in this State, &c.

On motion, the 2d section was stricken out.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to repeal so much of an act assented to 22d January, 1852, as includes lot of land No. 53 in 15th district of Sumter county in the county of Lee.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to amend the patrol laws of this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to appropriate two hundred and seventy-five dollars for arms used by the State, furnished by the citizens of Scriven county to the State troops, was taken up, and laid on the table for the present.

The bill to appropriate the school fund of Union county to the use of widows and wives of the soldiers was withdrawn.

The bill to re-enact and continue in force the 1st, 2d and 3d sections of an act to grant relief to the banks and people of this State, &c., passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th Nov., 1860, and also to re-enact and continue in force the 4th section of an act to add a proviso to the 4th section of an act for the relief of the banks and people of this State, &c., assented to 20th December, 1860, was taken up, and, together with another bill of the same title, indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to secure the State against loss by defaulting Tax Collectors.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to fix and define the fees of the Sheriffs of Tatnall county for certain services therein mentioned, &c.

Mr. McCamy, of Murray, moved to insert the county of Murray in the caption and body of the bill.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, That the Sheriff of Whitfield county shall have and receive the sum of twenty-five dollars for summoning each Grand Jury, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of said county not otherwise appropriated.

On motion of Mr. Raiford, the bill and said amendments and all others on the same subject, were referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Raiford, Eason, Mullens, Barker and Lee.

On motion of Mr. Hester, of Elbert, the rule was suspended, when he introduced a series of resolutions upon the subject of remunerating the Hon. Thomas Butler King for his services while on his mission to Europe, which were taken up, adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

On motion, the rule was further suspended, when Mr. Tatum, of Dade, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Dade county Iron Manufacturing and Coal Company, approved Feb. 7th, 1854.

Mr. Akin, of Bartow, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Adairsville in the county of Bartow, and for other purposes, approved 8th Feb., 1854, and for other purposes.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the banks of this State from double tax.

The bill to prevent the introduction of slaves into the State of Georgia was taken up and postponed indefinitely.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Governor to pay the freight on salt in the cases therein mentioned.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to suppress the issue of change bills by corporations and individuals in this State; and for other purposes.

The House adopted the substitute reported by the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Bloodworth offered the following amendment :

Provided further, That it shall not be a violation of this act to put in circulation change bills issued under the acts of the General Assembly of this State.

Which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, offered the following amendment :

Provided, The provisions of this act shall not apply to

the Inferior Courts of this State in issuing county scrip for county purposes.

Which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Norwood moved to amend the 4th section by striking out all of said section after the words "and on conviction thereof," and insert in lieu thereof the words following :

"Shall be fined in a sum of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not longer than six months."

Mr. Candler moved the indefinite postponement of said bill, and pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the unfinished business of the morning session, which is the bill to be entitled an act the more effectually to prevent the illegal issue of change bills.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Thomas, the bill and amendments were referred to a select committee of five consisting of Messrs. Love, Adams, Candler, Black, Hester.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the rule was suspended, when he introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed over the Governor's veto on the 28th November, 1861, fixing the salaries and compensation of certain officers therein mentioned :

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, read the following communication :

MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 2d, 1862.

To the General Assembly of the State of Georgia :

GENTLEMEN :—In behalf of the gallant sons of Georgia in front of the enemy, the ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Society of Baldwin county propose, if your honorable body will have delivered to them the carpets of the Capitol, where they can be conveniently spared, to have them made into blankets for our sons and brothers. Respectfully submitted.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the soldines of this State in the public service.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to alter the 6th section of an act

to amend the patrol laws of this State, approved February 20th, 1854.

The same being an engrossed bill, was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to vest in the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus the power and authority to elect all city officers, to prescribe their salaries, and to consolidate any two of said offices in one person.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Trion, in Chattooga county.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the engrossed bill to be entitled an act to repeal the first section of an act to alter and amend the charters of the cities of Columbus and Albany, assented to December 6th, 1858, and to revise the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th sections of an act to amend the several acts of the legislature of this State, incorporating the city of Columbus in the county of Muscogee, and to lay off said city into wards, and to point out the mode of electing the Mayor and Aldermen thereof, assented to Dec. 25th, 1837.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the following acts, to-wit:

An act to provide for the election of commissioners of the town of Madison for the year 1863.

A supplemental act to amend and explain an act entitled an act to appropriate the sum of forty-five thousand dollars towards obstructing the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, and to appoint commissioners to receive and disburse the same, approved 13th Nov. 1862.

An act to carry into effect so much of the first clause of the 6th section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia as provides that the General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the manner in which the power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, other than banking, insurance, railroad, canal, plankroad, navigation, mining, express, lumber and telegraph companies, shall be exercised by the courts, and for other purposes.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the fees and salaries of the officers and members of the General Assembly, Clerks of the Superior, Inferior and City Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables of this State.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, offered a substitute for said bill, and on motion of Mr. Cochran of Glynn, said bill and substitute were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the relief of Henry Wyche of Thomas county was withdrawn.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Moore in the chair, on the bill to be entitled an act to allow the Comptroller General a clerk, and to provide for the compensation of the same, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments.

The report of the committee was taken up.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, moved to amend said report by striking out \$1500 and \$800, and fill the blanks each with \$1200.

The question was divided, when the House struck out, but refused to insert \$1200.

Mr. Mullins moved to fill the blanks with \$1,000 each, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, offered the following amendment :

Be it further enacted that the sum of dollars is hereby allowed to the Secretary of State and Surveyor General as additional compensation for his services as such.

Which amendment was laid on the table for the present.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Candler moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the bill to be entitled an act to allow the Comptroller General a clerk, and to provide a compensation for the same.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 43 and nays 92.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Barker,	Blake,	Burney,
Beaty,	Bleckley,	Butt,
Beall, of Randolph,	Bloodworth,	Candler,
Black,	Brown, of Coweta,	Cantrell,

Clements,	Jones, of Early,	Powell,
Cook,	Love,	Raiford,
Culberson,	Mallard,	Smith, of Hall,
Fain,	Mann,	Stevens, of Ogle
Favor,	McAfee,	thorpe,
Fleming,	McCamy,	Tatum,
Findley,	McCord,	Taylor,
Gibson,	Mizell,	Thrasher,
Glenn,	Mullens,	Vanbrackel,
Hargrove,	Nesbit,	Walden,
Hawkins,	Norwood,	Zachry.

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Harper,	Mulkey,
Alred,	Haygood,	Oaks,
Atkinson,	Heard, of Dawson,	Overstreet,
Bacon,	Henderson, of	Patterson,
Banning,	Pierce,	Peterson,
Barnes,	Henderson, of	Pittman,
Beasley,	Worth,	Pitts,
Bigham,	Hester,	Reese,
Bird,	Hook,	Render,
Brawner,	Horne,	Roberts,
Briscoe,	Irwin,	Rushin,
Brown, of Clay,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Scott,
Cabaniss,	Jackson, of Heard,	Smith, of Brooks
Cameron,	Jernigan,	Smith, of Towns
Carswell,	Johnson,	Snell,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Jones, of Lee,	Spain,
Cochran of Wil-	Jones, of Harris,	Speight,
kinson,	Kirby,	Stewart,
Dever,	Key,	Strickland,
Dickinson,	Lawhon,	Thomas,
Duke,	Lawson,	Tomlinson,
Eason,	Lazenby,	Trammell,
Ellington,	Lee,	Tye,
Ezell,	Lemond,	Walton, of Stewart,
Felton,	Lindsay,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Gay,	Lott,	Washington,
Gibbs,	Lowe,	Whitehead,
Giddens,	Martin,	Whittle,
Greene,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Williams,
Gresham,	Moore,	Wyley.
Griffin,	Monk,	
Hargett,	Moss,	

Ayes 43 ; nays 92. So the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature

of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit :

An act to change the second section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State, approved December 19, 1818, so as to extend and define the ages to which persons shall be liable to work upon public roads.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has passed the following bill of the House, to-wit :

A bill to change the second section of an act entitled "An act to alter and amend the road laws of this State," approved December 19, 1818, so as to extend and define the ages to which persons shall be liable to work upon public roads, with an amendment in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds, the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to commute the punishment of James R. Wilson, of Fulton county, who is now under sentence of death.

The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Cobb County Salt Mining Company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to allow John D. Wilks, administrator on the estate of Jefferson R. Westberry, of Dooley, to sell the negro property belonging to said estate at Oglethorpe, Macon county, Georgia.

The Senate has concurred in the following resolutions of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A resolution as to shipment of corn for destitute persons at medium rates. Also,

A resolution authorizing the Governor to have salt transported to Georgia. Also,

A resolution relative to compensating Hon. Thomas Butler King for certain moneys expended by him while on his mission to Europe as a Commissioner from the State of Georgia.

Mr. McAfee, of Gwinnett, moved the reconsideration of so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to regulate the toll to be taken at mills, &c., which motion was lost.

Mr. Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, made the following report, to-wit :

The Finance Committee, to whom the bill to equalize the tax on slaves in the several counties in this State was referred, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

The Finance Committee, to whom were referred sundry bills to tax incomes and profits, for the purpose of raising a fund to aid in supporting indigent and disabled returned soldiers, and the families of indigent soldiers, and families of soldiers who have died in the service, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report a substitute for all bills on that subject not previously disposed of. December 3, 1862.

J. H. R. WASHINGTON, Chairman.

Mr. Raiford, from select committee, made the following report :

The committee to whom was referred three several bills, to-wit: Nos. 82, 138 and 233, entitled acts to compensate Sheriffs of this State in certain cases therein mentioned, have had the same under consideration, and I am directed to report to the House a substitute therefor, with a recommendation that it do pass, &c.

(Signed,)

E. G. RAIFORD, Chairman.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said report was taken up.

The substitute reported by the committee was adopted, the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Powell, of Decatur, after Wednesday next.

Mr. Zachry, of Newton, offered a joint resolution asking the Governor for certain information, which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lawson, Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, submitted the following report :

The Committee on Petitions have had under consideration, A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry O'Neal, of the county of Brooks, and recommend that said bill do not pass.

Also, have had under consideration the petition of many citizens of Lumpkin county for the relief of Jesse Fitts, John Huff and James W. Burnside, which they recommend be granted.

Also, a petition of Augustin Verit, Bishop of Savannah, and Thomas J. Meagher, touching the education of certain poor children in the county of Chatham, and they recommend that they be not granted.

Respectfully submitted.

T. G. LAWSON, Chairman.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Worth and Dougherty, &c.; the bill was read the third time and lost.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act and resolutions, to-wit:

An act to commute the punishment of James R. Wilson, of Fulton county, who is now under sentence of death.

A resolution as to shipment of corn for destitute persons, at medium rates.

Resolutions relative to compensating Hon. Thomas Butler King for certain moneys expended by him while on his mission to Europe as a Commissioner from the State of Georgia.

Joint resolutions authorizing the Governor to have salt transported to Georgia.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker:—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit:

An act to authorize Charles Dunning, administrator, and Martha Lewis, administratrix of John H. Lewis, deceased, to sell lot of land one hundred and ninety (190) in the twenty-first district of originally Lee, now Quitman county, and to make titles to the same. Also,

An act to authorize and require the Treasurer of this State to make certain advances, and for other purposes. Also,

An act to empower Owen Smith and Angus Morrison to make good and sufficient titles to a certain tract or parcel of land in Brooks county. Also,

An act to appropriate money to procure and furnish clothing, shoes, caps or hats, and blankets, for the soldiers from Georgia, and to provide for raising the same. Also,

An act repealing so much of an act as was passed in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, adding lot of land No. 6 to Talbot county. Also,

An act to supply the people of Georgia with salt, and to appropriate money for the same. Also,

An act to continue in force the fourth section of an act passed over the Governor's veto on the 30th day of November, 1860, entitled an act to provide against the forfeiture of the several Bank charters of this State on account of non-specie payment for a given time, and for other purposes. Also,

An act for the relief of the minor children of Sophia and William McBride.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House, to-wit:

A bill to relieve Reuben King, of the county of McIntosh, from the payment of his taxes for the year 1862; with an amendment exempting Miller Hallowses, of Camden county, from the payment of taxes on all such negro property as the enemy have stolen from him; and I am instructed to transmit said bill to the House of Representatives forthwith.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to legalize a tax levied by the Inferior Court of Worth county for the year 1862, and for other purposes, which was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

Mr. Bigham, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, made the following report, to-wit:

The Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements have had under consideration No. 164, to incorporate the Cattle Rock Coal Company of Georgia, and with a certain amendment, recommend that the bill be passed.

The Committee have also had under consideration No. 4, on the subject of the distillation of grain, and recommend that the same be postponed indefinitely, on the ground that the General Assembly has acted on the subject.

(Signed,)

B. H. BIGHAM, Chairman.

The bill to be entitled an act for the pardon of John W. Martin, of the county of Habersham, who is now confined in the Penitentiary, was read the second time and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Briscoe, Render, Thomas, Lawson and Carswell.

The bill to change the line between the counties of Lumpkin and White, and to add a part of Lumpkin to White county, was read the second time and referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Trammell, Findley, Oaks, Bloodyworth and Nisbet.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when Mr. Lawson reported a bill to allow suits against Express Companies to be commenced in any county where they do business.

Mr. Bigham reported a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John W. Lewis.

Mr. Culberson reported a bill to add an additional section to the act entitled an act to prevent, during the existing war, monopolies, extortion and speculation in breadstuffs

and other articles of general use and consumption, and to make such acts criminal, and to provide penalties for the same.

Mr. Norwood offered a resolution raising a joint committee to examine an Arithmetic.

Mr. Adams offered a resolution authorizing the Governor and Superintendent of the W. & A. Railroad to receive the 8 per cent. bonds of the Confederate States in payment of debts due said Railroad.

Mr. Gibson, of Chatham, offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That during the residue of this General Assembly, the rules of the House shall in no case be suspended, except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, which, on motion, was taken up and adopted.

The House took up the special order, to-wit: The bill to protect the property of married women, to regulate its distribution in cases of intestacy, and to prescribe their liabilities.

Mr. Norwood moved to lay said bill on the table for the present.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 85 and nays 43.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Fleming,	Jones of Harris,
Alred,	Findley,	Kirby,
Bacon,	Gay,	Lawson,
Banning,	Gibbs,	Lazenby,
Barnes,	Gibson,	Lemond,
Beaty,	Giddens,	Lott,
Beasley,	Greene,	Love,
Blake,	Gresham,	Mallard,
Bleckley,	Hargett,	Martin,
Bloodworth,	Harper,	Matthews,
Bigham,	Hawkins,	Mitchell, of Taylor,
Bird,	Haygood,	Mizell,
Briscoe,	Heard of Dawson,	Moore,
Brown of Coweta,	Henderson of	Monk,
Burke,	Pierce,	Mulkey,
Burney,	Henderson of	Mullens,
Butt,	Worth,	Norwood,
Candler,	Hester,	Oaks,
Cochran of Glynn,	Hook,	Overstreet,
Cochran of Wil-	Irwin,	Owens,
kinson,	Jackson of Heard,	Patterson,
Culbertson,	Jernigan,	Peterson,
Duke,	Johnson,	Pittman,
Eason,	Jones of Lee,	Reese,
Fain,	Jones of Early,	Rushin,

Slappey,	Stevens of Ogle-	Tye,
Smith of Brooks,	thorpe,	Vanbrackel,
Smith of Hall,	Taylor,	Walden,
Smith of Towns,	Thomas,	Walton of Wilkes,
Snell,	Tomlinson,	Whitehead.
Speight,	Trammell,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Griffin,	Render,
Black,	Hargrove,	Scott,
Brawner,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Spain,
Brown, of Clay,	Key,	Stewart,
Cabaniss,	Lawhon,	Strickland,
Cameron,	Lee,	Tatum,
Cantrell,	Lowe,	Thrasher,
Carswell,	McAfee,	Walton of Stewart,
Cook,	McCamy,	Washington,
Dever,	McCord,	Whittle,
Dickinson,	Moss,	Williams,
Ellington,	Nesbit,	Wyley,
Ezell,	Pitts,	Zachry.,
Felton,	Powell,	
Glenn,	Raiford,	

Ayes 86 ; nays 43. So the motion prevailed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, a resolution adopted by the Senate relative to the construction of an act passed at the present session, to provide for the election of Commissioners for the town of Madison for the year 1863.

The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill of the House, "to change the second section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State, &c." and I am instructed to transmit the same immediately to the House.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an Insurance Company in the city of Macon, &c.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Blake, of Hall, offered the following resolution, to-wit :

Resolved, That the following rule be added to the standing regulations of the House :—" That, in all cases when a bill is read to the House, it shall be read by its number as well as its title."

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Moore, of Thomas, in the Chair, on the bill for the relief of Nancy Prince, of Fulton, and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the bill back to the House without amendment.

On motion, the report was taken up and laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill for the relief of John J. Garvey, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That each member of this House give to Mrs. Prince the sum of five dollars.

Mr. Norwood moved to suspend the rule to take up said resolution, which motion was lost.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lee in the Chair, on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the citizens of Savannah, and to aid in defense of Savannah, and spent some time therein ; the committee arose and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

Mr. Tatum, of Dade, offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of removing non-combatants from Dade county in case of an invasion, and for the maintenance of the said non-combatants as long as it shall be deemed necessary by the Inferior Court of said county.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to strike out \$50,000 and insert \$25,000, which was agreed to.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, That the further sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same be appropriated, for the purpose of removing the families of absent soldiers from the extreme northern counties in Georgia, they having once heard the roar of the enemy's cannon.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose of paying the expenses and support of the indigent non-combatants of Glynn county, driven from their homes by the enemy.

Mr. Trammell, of Catoosa, offered the following amendment :

Sec. 3. That the persons who shall be intrusted, under the provisions of this Act, with the distribution of said

fund, shall give bond, with sufficient security, for the proper application and disbursement of the same, in such sum as the Governor may require.

Mr. Cochran, of Wilkinson, moved that said bill, together with the amendments, be laid on the table; and pending the vote thereon the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until 7 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of reading bills the second time, and Senate bills the first and second time, which motion was carried.

The House took up the unfinished business of the morning session, which is the motion to lay upon the table the bill and all the amendments for the relief of the citizens of Savannah, &c.

Upon which motion the ayes and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in ayes 58 and nays 46.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Giddens,	Mitchell of Taylor,
Atkinson,	Griffin,	Mizell,
Banning,	Hargett,	Monk,
Barker,	Haygood,	Mulkey,
Beaty,	Heard, of Miller,	Mullens,
Beasley,	Henderson of	Oaks,
Blake,	Worth,	Overstreet,
Bird,	Irwin,	Patterson,
Brown of Coweta,	Jackson of Heard,	Peterson,
Butt,	Jones of Lee,	Smith of Hall,
Cameron,	Jones of Early,	Smith of Towns,
Cantrell,	Jones of Harris,	Snell,
Cochran of Glynn,	Kirby,	Spain,
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	Speight,
kinson,	Lazenby,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cook,	Lott,	thorpe,
Fain,	Mann,	Stewart,
Favor,	Martin,	Strickland,
Fleming,	McAfee,	Thomas,
Findley,	McCamy,	Walden,
Gibbs,	McCord	Wiley.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Barnes,	Bleckley,
Bacon,	Black,	Bloodworth,

Briscoe,	Harper,	Pitts,
Brown, of Clay,	Hester,	Render,
Burke,	Jernigan,	Royall,
Burney,	Johnson,	Smith of Brooks,
Cabaniss,	Key,	Tatum,
Candler,	Lawson,	Tomlinson,
Carswell,	Lee,	Trammell,
Culberson,	Lemond,	Tye,
Dever,	Love,	Vanbrackel,
DuBose,	Lowe,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Duke,	Mallard,	Washington,
Eason,	Norwood,	Whittle,
Gibson,	Owens,	Zachry.

Ayes 58; nays 46. So the motion prevailed.

The House took up the bill for the relief of Andrew Hamilton, of the county of Whitfield, which on motion of Mr. Love, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the suppression of insurrection within the limits of this State, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State by establishing a reserved militia throughout the State.

On motion, said bill was taken up by sections.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, moved to amend by striking "16 and under 18" out of the first section.

Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, offered the following amendment:

Provided, that no person between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, enrolled under the provisions of this section, shall be placed in actual service outside of his county.

Mr. Mullens moved to amend the first section by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting the word "fifty," and strike out the words "sixteen years and under the age of."

Pending the discussion on the motion of Mr. Black to strike out, the House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

7 O'CLOCK P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the following bills which were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to extend the time for making final settlement of taxes in McIntosh county.

The bill to raise and maintain a mounted police for the county of McIntosh, was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill to be entitled an act to provide for the erection of a State Armory and Foundry, and for other purposes, was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The bill to be entitled an act amendatory of the acts heretofore passed in reference to the election of Mayor and Aldermen and city officers in the city of Columbus, to prescribe for the qualification of voters at said city elections; to provide for the registry of all persons entitled to vote for Mayor and Aldermen of said city; and to prevent persons from voting for Mayor and Aldermen whose names are not registered, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The following bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit:

A bill to prevent extortion in this State during the pendency of the present war, and to provide a penalty for the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Inferior Court of Pierce county to levy an extra tax for the support of indigent families of soldiers.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to declare certain the laws as to the registration of free persons of color.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize J. M. Broadfield, administrator *de bonis non* on the estate of Isaac Boring, late of Putnam county, deceased, to sell at private sale a house and lot in the town of Eatonton belonging to said estate.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to designate the holidays to be observed in the acceptance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes, and to disallow the three days of grace on all sight drafts, or bills of exchange drawn payable at sight.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the erection of an arsenal building at Milledgeville, and to provide for the payment of the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Pulaski and Dooly, so as to include the residence of John Bembry in the county of Pulaski.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Baker and Calhoun, so as to include the residence of N. C. Daniel in the county of Calhoun.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to increase the jail fees in the county of Chattooga.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish trespassing upon Louisville Academy lots and commons.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to require all Tax Collectors in this State to call personally on the wives and widows of all soldiers, for the purpose of collecting the taxes of all soldiers before issuing executions for the same.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the settlement of negroes in any county in this State without some white person being kept with them.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of George W. Douglass, a citizen of Muscogee county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Inferior Court of Habersham county to levy an extra tax for the purpose of building a jail in said county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the town of Athens.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Effingham Salt Manufacturing Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled and act to appropriate annually money to pay the public debt.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed November 28, 1861, fixing the salaries of certain officers therein named.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow certain privileges to the Ordinary of Jefferson county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal all laws authorizing the issuing of licenses to retail spirituous and fermented drinks, and to make penal a violation of the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Warehouse, Insurance and Deposit Company in the city of Americus.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize certain change bills issued by the Western & Atlantic Railroad, and to make it penal to forge, counterfeit or alter the same, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the City Council of Savannah to issue treasury notes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to alter and change the mode of electing the Marshal in the city of Marietta, Cobb county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to declare an additional cause for granting divorce in Georgia.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow amendments to declarations and bills in equity to be made in vacation; orders to be taken before the Judge of the Superior Court in vacation for perfecting service by publication or otherwise.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to compensate managers of elections in Ware, Chattooga and Greene counties, and for other purposes, approved December 19th, 1859, so far as relates to the county of Chattooga.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Treasurer and Comptroller General to issue change bills for the State of Georgia, under the supervision of his Excellency the Governor.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to revise and consolidate the militia laws of this State.

Also, an act to be entitled an act to prevent slaves from living apart from their owners, in Jefferson county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent free persons of color from living separate and apart in the county of Jefferson, from the guardian or employer.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Superintendent and Treasurer of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to issue change bills. This bill was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Also, a bill for the relief of Levi S. Russell, of Chatham.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Turner Brown, of Bibb county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Comptroller General to audit, and to admit and allow all such claims for double or extra tax as have or may occur.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the county line between the counties of Baldwin and Jones, so as to include the land and residence of Charles B. Mathis, now of the county of Jones, in the county of Baldwin.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow a salary to the Councilmen of Atlanta.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Mechanics' and Savings Bank in the city of Atlanta.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to suspend an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons, and to prescribe the manner of carrying the same, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Mary C. Cannon, of Fulton county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and change the line between the counties of Newton and Walton, so as to embrace in the county of Newton all of lot of land number 367 in the 9th district formerly Henry now Walton county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate a sum of money therein named to certain persons therein named, and for other purposes.

Also, an act amendatory of the road laws of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to suspend, in certain cases, an act to change the 18th section of the 14th division of the Penal Code of this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to compensate managers of elections in Warren, Chattooga and Greene counties, and for other purposes, approved December 19, 1859, so far as relates to Chattooga county.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize a tax levied by the Inferior Court of Worth county for the year 1862, and for other purposes.

The House took up the following Senate bills, which were read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Cobb County Salt Mining Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Ordinaries of this State to dispose of insolvent estates when the same shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, assented to 17th December, 1860.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to confer power on the Mayor and City Council of Augusta to call out all able-bodied inhabitants of said city to do patrol duty, and to punish for neglect of the same.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to confirm to the Confederate States of America the occupancy and use of lands in the county of Richmond.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to confer on the corporators of the Atlanta Insurance Company, certain banking privileges.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Inferior Courts of this State to appoint a Tax Receiver and Collector in certain cases, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to increase the number of directors of the Southwestern Railroad Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate a Bank in the city of Savannah, or in any other place that the commissioners may select, to be called the Cotton Planters' Bank of the Confederacy.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Ordinary of the county of Oglethorpe.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of H. W. Dallis.

The following Senate bills were taken up and severally read the second time :

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Ordinaries of the several counties of the State to pay over the educational fund due said counties to the Justices of the Inferior Court of said State, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Savannah Gas Light Company, and the Augusta Gas Light Company, approved December 14th, 1849.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize William H. Farrell to hold and convey real estate within the limits of the State of Georgia.

The following Senate bills were taken up and severally read the first time :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an Insurance Company, to be called "The Home Insurance Company."

A bill to be entitled an act to allow the Receiver and

Collector of Taxes for the county of Dooly until the 20th day of February, 1863, to make a final settlement with the State Treasurer, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to require the Justices of the Inferior Court of this State while sitting as a Court of Ordinary to declare an intestacy in certain cases, approved 19th December, 1834.

A bill to be entitled an act to change the county line between the counties of Cobb and Paulding.

A bill to be entitled an act to settle the conflicts between the Code of Georgia and the legislation of the General Assembly.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow John D. Wilkes administrator on the estate of Jefferson R. Westbury of Dooly, to sell the negro property belonging to said estate, at Oglethorpe, Macon county, Georgia.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Roswell Railroad Company.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to be entitled an act to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations; to punish for counterfeiting; and for other purposes therein named; which was read the first time.

On motion, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 4th, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Dever, of Polk, moved to reconsider so much of the journal of yesterday, as relates to the action of the House in laying upon the table the bill to be entitled an act for relief of the citizens of Savannah, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, and the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, Senator elect to the Confederate States Senate were invited to seats upon the floor of the House, they being present.

On motion of Mr. Love, the rule was suspended when the Senate amendment to the bill entitled an act for the relief of Reuben King, of the county of McIntosh, was taken up and concurred in.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to change the line between the counties of Hall and Banks ; also to change the line between the counties of Jackson and Banks, and for other purposes.

A bill to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Griffin, Georgia.

The Senate has also passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to authorize and empower William H. Cone, of Columbia county, Florida, to act as executor of the estate of James D. Shanks, of Lowndes county, Georgia.

A bill to authorize the Treasurer and Comptroller General of this State, to issue *change bills* for the State of Georgia, under the supervision of His Excellency the Governor.

A bill to give the consent of the State of Georgia to purchases made by the Confederate States, to certain parcels of land in the cities of Savannah and Macon, and also to two tracts of land proposed to be bought in the county of Bibb.

A bill for the relief of Laurent DeGive, Belgian Consul at Atlanta, Georgia.

The Senate has also passed the following two bills of the House, with amendments thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to authorize and require the Ordinary of Scriven county, to grant letters of administration on the estate of P. S. S. Ogilvie, to his widow, Luviney Ogilvie without bond and security.

A bill to relieve the Banking corporations of this State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued, or hereafter to be issued by them, by authority of an act of the General Assembly, assented to 30th November, 1861, are signed, and to legalize the the same.

The Senate has also concurred in the following resolutions of the House, with amendments, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A resolution to authorize the impressment of free negroes as well as slaves.

A resolution requesting certain information of the Governor.

The Senate has adopted the following resolutions in which they ask the concurrence of the House, to-wit :

A resolution to authorize the Governor to purchase from Peyton R. Clements, of Eufaula, Alabama, the patent right to use and manufacture his "Power Loom," for the benefit of the people of Georgia, and to appoint a committee of

three from the Senate and five from the House to report on the same ; and the President has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Harris, Hill and Wm. M. Brown.

Also, a resolution relative to soldiers voting in camps, and the returns thereof.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives, for their concurrence, a resolution adopted by the Senate, to-wit :

A resolution of thanks to the Governor and people of Florida.

The House took up the Senate resolution explaining an act for the election of town commissioners in the town of Madison, and concurred in the same.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to legalize a tax levied by the Inferior Court of Worth county for the year 1862, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to ; the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the resolution requiring and directing his Excellency the Governor to collect all dues owing the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend the said resolution as follows :

Provided, That the Superintendent is authorized to receive from the Confederate States payment of all sums they now owe, or may hereafter owe, in eight per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, upon the same terms that other railroads are paid for the same service.

To which amendment Mr. Glenn, of Gwinnett, offered the following amendment :

Or Confederate notes, at the option of the Secretary of War.

Which was accepted by Mr. Whittle.

Mr. Norwood, of Chatham, offered the following amendment :

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor be authorized to receive interest bearing bonds in payment of dues to the State of Georgia ; Provided the Secretary of War will agree to receive said bonds in payment of taxes or other dues from the State to the Confederate States.

Mr. Hook, of Washington, offered the following amendment to the original resolution :

And be it further resolved, That all dues from the Confederate Government to the State of Georgia be paid in Confederate States Treasury notes.

Which was accepted by Mr. Moore, the mover.

Mr. Love called the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. Whittle, upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 47 and nays 86.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Greene,	Reese,
Atkinson,	Gresham,	Render,
Bacon,	Gross,	Royall,
Banning,	Hester,	Rushin,
Beasley,	Horne,	Slappey,
Blake,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Smith, of Brooks,
Bloodworth,	Jones of Lee,	Smith, of Hall,
Briscoe,	Lawhon,	Speight,
Cabaniss,	Lindsey,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cameron,	Martin,	thorpe,
Dukes,	McAfee,	Stewart,
Eason,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Tatum,
Ezell,	Moss,	Thomas,
Felton,	Mulkey,	Thrasher,
Gibson,	Norwood,	Whittle,
Glenn,	Powell,	Wyley.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Culberson,	Irwin,
Barbour,	Dever,	Jackson of Heard,
Barker,	Dubose,	Johnson,
Barnes,	Ellington,	Jones of Harris,
Beaty,	Fain,	Kirby,
Beall of Paulding,	Favor,	Key,
Black,	Fleming,	Lawson,
Bleckley,	Findley,	Lazenby,
Bigham,	Gay,	Lee,
Bird,	Gibbs,	Lemond,
Brown, of Clay,	Giddens,	Lott,
Brown of Coweta,	Griffin,	Love,
Bryan,	Hargett,	Lowe,
Burke,	Harper,	Mallard,
Burney,	Hawkins,	Matthews,
Butt,	Haygood,	McCamy,
Candler,	Heard of Dawson,	McCord,
Cantrell,	Heard of Miller,	Mizell,
Carswell,	Henderson of	Moore,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Pierce,	Monk,
Cochran, of Wilkin-	Henderson,	of Mullens,
son,	Worth,	Nesbit,
Cook,	Hook,	Oaks,

Overstreet,	Schley,	Tomlinson,
Owens,	Scott,	Trammell,
Patterson,	Smith, of Towns,	Tye,
Peterson,	Snell,	Walden,
Pittman,	Stephens of Han-	Walton of Stewart,
Pitts,	cock,	Washington,
Raiford,	Strickland,	Zachry.
Roberts,	Taylor,	

Ayes 47 ; nays 86.

So the amendment was lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Norwood was lost.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

The House then took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry J. Nicols, of Camden county, executor of Henry G. Gignileatt, deceased.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. B. H. Bigham, chairman of the committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements, submitted the following report, to-wit :

The Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements have had under consideration No. 221, an act to authorize the Governor to increase the salaries and daily wages, &c., and with the amendment herewith submitted, they recommend that the bill be passed.

(Signed) B. H. BIGHAM, Ch'mn.

On motion said report was taken up. The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the unfinished business of yesterday which is the consideration of the bill to be entitled an act to provide more effectually for suppressing insurrection and repelling invasion within the limits of the State, by establishing a reserved militia throughout the State, &c.

The previous question was called and sustained. The vote was then taken upon Mr. Black's motion to strike out from 16 to 18, which amendment was lost.

Mr. Hook offered the following amendment :

Provided, That those between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years shall not be called into actual service unless such an emergency shall arise as, in the judgment of the Governor, will demand it ; it not being the purpose of this proviso to release them from the State drills herein provided for.

Which amendment was agreed to.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Mullens' amendment which amendment was lost.

The amendment of Mr. Thomas was also lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. Lee was also lost.

On motion of Mr. Hook, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to equalize the tax on slaves in the several counties in this State, and pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Washington, the use of the hall was tendered to Hon. H. V. Johnson to deliver an address publicly, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit :

An act to authorize and empower William H. Cone, of Columbia county, Florida, to act as executor of the estate of James D. Shanks, of Lowndes county, Georgia.

An act for the relief of Laurent deGive, Belgium Consul at Atlanta, Georgia.

An act to give the consent of the State of Georgia to purchases made by the Confederate States to certain parcels of land in the cities of Savannah and Macon, and to two tracts of land proposed to be purchased in the county of Bibb.

An act to authorize the Treasurer and Comptroller General of this State to issue change bills for the State of Georgia, under the supervision of his Excellency the Governor.

An act to relieve Reuben King, of the county of McIntosh, from the payment of his taxes for the year 1862, and to exempt Miller Hallowses, of the county of Camden, from the payment of taxes on certain property.

Mr. Trammell, ch'mn of the Committee on Enrollment, also reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the following act and resolution, to-wit :

An act to legalize a tax levied by the Inferior Court of Worth county for the year 1862, and for other purposes.

A resolution relative to the construction of an act passed at the present session to provide for the election of commissioners for the town of Madison for the year 1863.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted the following resolution, to-wit:

A resolution relative to the employment of slaves on the public defenses at Savannah, and I am instructed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The House took up the unfinished business of the morning session, which is the bill to equalize the tax on slaves, &c.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the distribution of the school fund of Berrien county, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the revenue laws of this State, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Mitchell, of Taylor, on account of sickness.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the rule was suspended, when he introduced a resolution extending the time for the settlement of the taxes with the Comptroller General by the Tax Receiver and Collector of Glynn county, until the 1st day of March next.

Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, moved to amend the resolution by including the Tax Collector and Receiver of McIntosh county, which was accepted.

Mr. Thrasher moved to amend by inserting the Tax Collector and Receiver of Fulton county, which was also accepted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the appointment of arbitrators to investigate the claim of the Union Branch Railroad Company to compensation from the State of Georgia, and for the settlement of the same, which, on motion, was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to organize, equip, maintain and prescribe the duties of a mounted police force in this State.

Mr. Cabaniss offered as a substitute for said bill, a bill of the Senate to be entitled an act to authorize the Justices of the Inferior Courts of the several counties in this State to raise a company of mounted patrols for certain purposes.

On motion of Mr. Gross, of Scriven, the bill and substitute were laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, moved to suspend the rule, which motion prevailed, when he introduced a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support of the State Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, and for other purposes, which was read the 1st time.

Also, the following resolution, to-wit :

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate on the State Lunatic Asylum be constituted a joint committee to investigate and report on the affairs of that institution.

Which resolution was taken up and adopted.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the Government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations to punish for counterfeiting, and for other purposes therein named, was read the 2d time and committed for a third reading.

The House took up a resolution for appointing a joint committee to examine an arithmetic prepared by a citizen of Georgia, which, on motion, was adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stewart.

Leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen, to-wit :

Mr. Duke of Carroll on account of sickness, and to Mr. Speight of Haralson, to wait on Mr. Duke ; to Messrs Ezell of Houston, on account of ill-health, Mr. Carswell of Jefferson on account of a sick family ; and to Mr. Henderson of Worth for the balance of the session.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

*Mr. Speaker :—*The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of William Stott and John Farmer of Gilmer county, Georgia.

A bill to increase Jailor's fees in this State.

The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to suspend the computation of compound interest against executors, administrators, guardians and other trustees.

A bill to legalize and make valid an order passed by the Inferior Court of Echols county, levying an extra tax upon the citizens thereof, for the support of the indigent women and children for the year 1862.

The Senate has adopted the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution relative to certain trophies captured by the 18th Georgia Regiment, and to appoint a committee of three from the Senate and five from the House, to report thereon ; and the President has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. J. R. Brown, Kendall and Bothwell.

Also a resolution relative to the encouragement of the spinning of cotton into yarn for home consumption, and to appoint a committee of three from the Senate and five from the House of Representatives to report thereon ; and the President has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Harris, Furlow and Beasley.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the following bills and resolutions, and concurred in the same, to-wit :

A bill to relieve the banking corporations of this State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued, or which may hereafter be issued by them, by authority of the General Assembly, assented to 30th November, 1861, are signed, and to legalize the same.

Also, a bill to authorize and require the Ordinary of Scriven county to grant letters of administration on the estate of P. S. S. Ogilvie, to his widow, Laviney Ogilvie, without bond and security.

Also, a resolution requesting certain information of the Governor.

Also, a resolution to authorize the impressment of free negroes as well as slaves.

The House also took up a Senate resolution of thanks to the Governor and people of Florida, and concurred in the same.

The rule was further suspended, when Mr. Tatum, of Dade, offered resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the business now before the General Assembly, and report, by resolution or otherwise, whether the session should be extended, &c., which was read and adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The rule was further suspended, and the following bills read the second time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize an increase of pay of Public Printer, which was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the soldiers of this State in the public service, which was committed for a third reading.

Also, a bill to declare unlawful all combinations, societies or associations, to monopolize the business of journeymen printers and pressmen and other operatives in the printing offices of this State, and to limit the number of boys to be apprenticed to the business of printing, and to declare the punishment of membership in the same, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, offered the following resolution, to-wit :

Resolved, That the courtesies of this House be extended to Col. A. J. Lane, late a member of this House.

Which, on motion, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Republic, submitted the following report :

The Committee on the State of the Republic, to whom was referred the resolutions expressing the sense of this General Assembly on the subject of making Confederate States Treasury Notes a tender in the payment of debts, direct me to report the same back with the following amendments, and that with the amendments that the same do pass, viz :

Strike out "government" and insert "country" in the first resolution.

Strike out the second and third resolutions entirely, and add at the conclusion of the first resolution, "if in their judgment they have the constitutional power to do so."

(Signed,) A. E. COCHRAN, Chairman.

On motion, said resolution was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act assented to November 30th, 1861, consolidating the offices of Receiver and Collector of Tax Returns, &c., was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table for the present.

The bill to authorize G. B. & J. Moyers, of Chattooga county, to issue change bills, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The committee appointed on the part of the House to examine into the business of the General Assembly are, Messrs. Tatum, Lee, Bacon, Zachry and Washington.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, which I am directed to transmit forthwith, to-wit :

A bill to appropriate money for the manufacture of wool and cotton cards, and card-clothing for factories, and to provide for the raising and disbursement of the same.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to change the second section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the road laws of this State, approved December 19th, 1818, so as to extend and define the ages to which persons shall be liable to work upon public roads.

Also, an act to commute the punishment of James R. Wilson, of Fulton county, who is now under sentence of death.

Also, a resolution as to shipment of corn for destitute persons, at medium rates.

Also, a resolution relative to compensating Hon. T. Butler King for certain moneys expended by him while on his mission to Europe as a Commissioner from the State of Georgia.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to have salt transported to Georgia.

The bill for the relief of the citizens of Savannah, &c., was taken up and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Norwood, Hester, Cochran, of Glynn, Smith, of Brooks, and Schley.

The committee appointed to examine an Arithmetic are, Messrs. Norwood, Moore, and Lawson.

The bill for the suppressing of insurrection and repelling invasion, by organizing a reserved militia, &c., was taken up, and, together with all bills on the same subject matter, referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Love, Cabaniss, Burnes, Black, and Burke.

Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Committee on New Counties and County Lines, made the following report :

Mr. Speaker:—The Committee on New Counties and County Lines have had under consideration a bill to change the line between the counties of Muscogee and Chattahoochee, &c., and direct me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

(Signed,)

W. A. MARTIN, Chairman.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to make Adaline Peppers, a free woman, a slave for life.

Mr. Whitehead offered a substitute for said bill.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, offered as a substitute for said

bill and substitute, a bill on its third reading, entitled an act to authorize free persons of color to go into slavery, and for other purposes.

On motion, the bill and substitutes were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hester submitted the following report:

The special committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act the more effectually prevent the issue of change bills by certain corporations and individuals in this State, and to prohibit the circulation of said change bills, and to provide penalties for the violation of the provisions of said act, with amendments thereto, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report them back to the House and recommend that they do not pass. They further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State be required, at the opening of each and every term of said Courts, to give in charge to the Grand Jury an act in relation to the issuing of change bills and private banking; for the punishment of the same, and to authorize the banks of this State to issue bills of certain denominations, and for other purposes, &c., number 14, passed at the biennial session of 1851 and 1852.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Gibson in the Chair, on the bill to be entitled an act more effectually to organize the Georgia Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and to punish persons who may resist the provisions of this act; and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House, with a substitute for the same.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Whitfield, the Hon. E. R. Harden was invited to a seat on the floor of the House.

The House also took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act, and the acts to which it is amendatory, entitled an act to provide for the indigent deaf and dumb citizens of this State; and also to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner, to regulate his duties, affix his salary, and appropriate money therefor by increasing the annual appropriation, and for other purposes, approved January 30th, 1852.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill for the relief of James and Lucinda Jordan.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the resolution of the Senate authorizing the Governor to purchase from Dr. Peyton R. Clements, of Eufaula, Ala., the patent right to use and manufacture his "Power Loom" for the benefit of the people of Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, the first resolution was stricken out, and the second resolution adopted.

The committee appointed thereon are Messrs. Norwood, Wyley, Key, Mullens, and Briscoe.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to make legal and valid sales made by Sheriffs and their Deputies in certain cases therein mentioned.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Farmer, of Franklin county, was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to make uniform the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, and to regulate the reversals of the same, and for other purposes, passed 9th day of December, 1858.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to relieve the estates of certain soldiers who have died, or may hereafter die, from administration, and for other purposes, was taken up and laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill for the relief of Josiah J. Anderson, of Habersham county.

The report of the committee, so far as striking out \$3,000 and inserting \$2,500, was agreed to, and on the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 54 and nays 80.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Beall, of Randolph,	Cabaniss,
Alred,	Bleckley,	Carswell,
Atkinson,	Bloodworth,	Carlton,
Bacon,	Bird,	Culberson,
Banning,	Brawner,	DuBose,
Barnes,	Briscoe,	Eason,
Beaty,	Brown of Clay,	Fain,
Beall of Paulding,	Burney,	Findley,

Gay,	Lemond,	Smith of Hall,
Greene,	Martin,	Stewart,
Griffin,	Monk,	Strickland,
Haygood,	Moss,	Tatum,
Heard of Miller,	Neal,	Thomas,
Jackson of Clarke,	Oaks,	Thrasher,
Jernigan,	Patterson,	Trammell,
Kirby,	Pittman,	Whitehead,
Lawson,	Raiford,	Wyley.
Lazenby,	Render,	
Lee,	Sheats,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Barbour,	Hawkins,	Overstreet,
Black,	Heard, of Dawson,	Owens,
Blake,	Henderson of Pierce	Peterson,
Bigham,	Hester,	Powell,
Brown, of Coweta,	Hook,	Reese,
Bryan,	Horne,	Roberts,
Butt,	Jackson, of Heard,	Rushin,
Candler,	Johnson,	Schley,
Cameron,	Jones, of Lee,	Scott,
Cantrell,	Jones, of Early,	Slappey,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jones of Harris,	Smith of Brooks,
Cook,	Key,	Smith, of Ogle-
Coombs,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Dickinson,	Lott,	Smith, of Towns,
Dill,	Lowe,	Snell,
Ezell,	Mallard,	Stephens of Han-
Favor,	Mann,	cock,
Felton,	Matthews,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Fleming,	McAfee,	thorpe,
Gibbs,	McCamy,	Taylor,
Gibson,	McCord,	Tomlinson,
Giddens,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Tye,
Glenn,	Mizell,	Vanbrackel,
Gresham,	Moore,	Walden,
Gross,	Mullens,	Walton, of Stewart.
Hargett,	Nesbit,	Whittle,
Harper,	Norwood,	Zachry.

Ayes 54 ; nays 80. So the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. Norwood, the rule was suspended, when he introduced a resolution requiring the Superintendent of the W. & A. Railroad, in future contracts with employees on said Road, to stipulate that the State will, in no case, be responsible for accidents, &c.

On motion, the said resolution was taken up and lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

bill to be entitled an act to prevent personal actions, or actions in form *ex delicto*, from dying with the person.

Mr. Raiford offered a substitute for said bill, which was lost.

Mr. Pitts offered the following amendment :

Provided, actions shall not lie unless suits be commenced before the death of defendants.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, the bill and amendments were referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Banning, Bigham, Whittle, Jones, of Harris, and Hook.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to give a construction to the 17th section of the Statute 29th of Charles II.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize executors, administrators and guardians, in the service as officers or soldiers, to resign their trusts.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to abolish the office of County Treasurer in the several counties in this State, and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to alter the sixth section of an act to amend the Patrol Laws of this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus, and the Justices of the Inferior Court of Muscogee, to appoint Trustees for the Male and Female Academy of the city of Columbus.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the lines between the counties of Union and Fannin.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Also, the report of the committee on the bill to authorize the Deputy Sheriff of Walton county to make titles to lands sold by him as Deputy Sheriff of said county.

The report of the committee was taken up and agreed to, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

bill to be entitled an act to appropriate a sum of money therein named for the purposes therein named, &c.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the same, Mr. Bacon in the chair, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the improvement of the public grounds around the State Capitol was taken up, and, on motion, laid on the table for the present.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The bill to change the line between the counties of Whitfield and Walker was taken up and laid on the table for the present.

The bill to be entitled an act to allow the Sheriffs of Habersham county compensation for summoning jurors in said county, was withdrawn.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to make uniform the prices of products and manufactured articles.

Mr. Brown, of Coweta, offered a substitute therefor.

On motion of Mr. Bloodworth, the bill and substitute were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to extend the limits of the town of Forsyth, in Monroe county, and to amend the acts which have been passed for the incorporation and government thereof.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll of counties, when Mr. Briscoe, of Baldwin, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Bank, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Whittle, of Bibb, reported a resolution to authorize a new code of laws for training and governing the militia.

Mr. Rushin, of Marion, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow Thomas L. Murrey to act as one of the executors of James Murrey, deceased, late of said county.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, offered a resolution instructing the Superintendent of the W & A. Railroad to employ negroes on said road.

Mr. Fain, of Gilmer, offered a resolution requiring the Ordinary of Gilmer to turn over the school fund in his hands to the Inferior Court of said county to be used in the payment for salt.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said resolution taken up and adopted.

Mr. McCord, of Butts, offered a resolution instructing the Governor to pay over the educational fund of Butts county to the Deputy Ordinary of said county.

Mr. Felton, of Macon, reported a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Evangelical Southern Synod of Georgia.

Mr. Vanbrackel, of Bryan, reported a bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Liberty and Bryan.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transfer Smith's Legion to the defense of Northern Georgia.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said resolution taken up.

Mr. Owens, of McIntosh, moved the indefinite postponement of said resolution.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 72 and nays 58.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gresham,	Lowe,
Bacon,	Griffin,	Martin,
Barnes,	Gross,	McCamy,
Beaty,	Hargett,	McCord,
Black,	Harper,	Mizell,
Bird,	Haygood,	Neal,
Brown, of Clay,	Henderson, of	Nesbit,
Brown, of Coweta,	Pierce,	Norwood,
Burke,	Henderson, of	Overstreet,
Cabaniss,	Worth,	Owens,
Candler,	Horne,	Peterson,
Clarswell,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Powell,
Carlton,	Jernigan,	Roberts,
Cook,	Johnson,	Royall,
Dever,	Jones, of Harris,	Rushin,
Dickinson,	Kirby,	Schley,
DuBose,	Key,	Scott,
Eason,	Lawhon,	Slappey,
Ellington,	Lawson,	Snell,
Favor,	Lazenby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Gibbs,	Lee,	thorpe,
Gibson,	Lemond,	Strickland,
Greene,	Lott,	Thrasher,

Tomlinson,	Walton, of Wilkes,	Williams,
Walden,	Washington,	Zachry.
Walton, of Stewart,	Whittle,	

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Findley,	Raiford,
Atkinson,	Gay,	Reese,
Barbour,	Giddens,	Render,
Barker,	Glenn,	Sheats,
Beall, of Paulding,	Hawkins,	Smith, of Brooks,
Beall, of Randolph,	Heard, of Dawson,	Smith, of Hall,
Blake,	Heard of Miller,	Smith of Ogle-
Bleckley,	Hester,	thorpe,
Bloodworth,	Hook,	Smith, of Towns,
Brawner,	Jackson, of Heard,	Stewart,
Briscoe,	Jones, of Early,	Tatum,
Bryan,	Mann,	Taylor,
Burney,	Matthews,	Thomas,
Cameron,	McAfee,	Trammell,
Cantrell,	Moore,	Tye,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Monk,	Vanbrackel,
Culberson,	Moss,	Whitehead,
Dill,	Mullens,	Wyley.
Fain,	Oaks,	
Felton,	Patterson,	
Fleming,	Pitts,	

Ayes 72 ; nays 58. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, the following acts and resolutions, to-wit:

An act to relieve the banking corporations of this State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued, or which may hereafter be issued by them, by authority of an act of the General Assembly, assented to 30th November, 1861, are signed, and to legalize the same.

An act to appropriate money for the manufacture of wool and cotton cards, and card-clothing for factories, and to provide for the raising and disbursement of the same.

An act to legalize and make valid an order passed by the Inferior Court of Echols county, levying an extra tax upon the citizens thereof for the support of the indigent women and children for the year 1862.

An act to suspend temporarily the computation of compound interest against executors, administrators, guardians, and other trustees.

An act to authorize and require the Ordinary of Scriven county to grant letters of administration on the estate of P. S. S. Ogilvie, to his widow Laviney Ogilvie, without bond and security; and to authorize the Ordinary of Warren county to grant letters of administration to Mary A. Hinton, on the estate of Jasper N. Hinton, deceased, of said county, without requiring bond and security therefor, and to grant an order to keep said estate together in certain cases.

A resolution requesting certain information of the Governor.

Resolutions to authorize the impressment of free negroes as well as slaves.

Mr. Trammell also reported the following resolutions as duly signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

Resolutions of thanks to the Governor and people of Florida.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A bill for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who have died or been killed in the service of this State, or the Confederate States, and for other purposes therein mentioned; with an amendment by striking out the words "two millions" in the first section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three millions;" in which amendment they respectfully ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

Also, the Senate has adopted

A resolution relieving the slaves of certain citizens from impressment; in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

And I am directed to transmit said bill and resolution immediately to the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has concurred in the following resolution of the House, to-wit:

A resolution to appoint a joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate to examine into the business of the General Assembly, &c., and report, by resolution or otherwise, whether to extend the present session; and the President has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Swearingen, Smith and Vason.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by the Governor to return to the House of Representatives, the bill to confer certain privileges upon Henry C. Durham, of the county of Clarke, and to give him authority to transact business as though he was of full age, together with a communication in writing.

Mr. Schley, of Richmond, reported a bill to be entitled an act to allow all the Banks in this State to charge $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all discounts made by them.

Mr. Culberson, of Walker, reported a bill to be entitled an act to amend the tax laws of this State, and to provide for levying and collecting a tax on certain property therein mentioned.

Mr. Culberson moved that 200 copies of said bill be printed for the use of the House, which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Black, the rule was suspended, when the House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance, Trust and Loan Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, assented to December 12th, 1861.

Mr. Washington offered the following amendment :

And be it further provided, that all the property of said Company shall be liable for the redemption of the bills issued as aforesaid ; and the Company shall deposit with the Treasurer of this State an amount of the bonds of this State or of the Confederate States, equal to the sum of bank notes by them issued as aforesaid ; which bonds shall be held by the Treasurer in trust as a collateral security for the payment of said notes ; which notes, before they are put into circulation, shall be countersigned by a competent, trustworthy person, selected, with the assent of the said Company, by the Treasurer, who, for countersigning the same, shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be paid by the said Company ; and in case of non-payment by the said Bank of any of said notes, the holder may cause protest to be made ; and upon proof thereof, thirty days notice having been given to the bank, if the requisite funds be not otherwise provided, then it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to sell so many of the said bonds as may be requisite therefor, and with the proceeds of such sale he shall redeem the said protested notes ; and the Treasurer shall receive the interest on the said bonds, which, in case it be not wanted to redeem notes protested as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the said company, deducting a reasonable sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, as compensation for his services.

Which amendment was agreed to. The report of the

committee as amended was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and on its passage the ayes and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 95 and nays 37.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Griffin,	Norwood,
Bacon,	Gross,	Owens,
Barbour,	Hargett,	Patterson,
Barker,	Harper,	Pittman,
Barnes,	Haygood,	Pitts,
Beaty,	Heard of Dawson,	Powell,
Beall of Randolph,	Heard, of Miller,	Raiford,
Black,	Hester,	Reese,
Blake,	Hook,	Rushin,
Bleckley,	Horne,	Schley,
Bloodworth,	Irwin,	Scott,
Bigham,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Slappey,
Bird,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith of Brooks,
Brown, of Clay,	Jernigan,	Smith, of Ogle-
Bryan,	Jones of Lee,	thorpe,
Burney,	Jones of Early,	Smith of Towns,
Cabaniss,	Key,	Stewart,
Cantrell,	Lazenby,	Strickland,
Carlton,	Lee,	Taylor,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lemond,	Thomas,
Culberson,	Lott,	Thrasher,
Dever,	Mallard,	Tomlinson,
Dickinson,	Mann,	Tye,
Dill,	Martin,	Underwood,
Fain,	McCamy,	Walden,
Felton,	Mizell,	Walton of Wilkes,
Gay,	Moore,	Washington,
Gibbs,	Monk,	Whittle,
Gibson,	Mulkey,	Williams,
Giddens,	Mullens,	Wyley,
Greene,	Neal,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Fleming,	Lawhon,
Beall, of Paulding,	Findley,	Lowe,
Brawner,	Gresham,	Matthews,
Brown of Coweta,	Hawkins,	McAfee,
Candler,	Henderson of	McCord,
Cook,	Pierce,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,
DuBose,	Hutchings,	Moss,
Eason,	Johnson,	Nesbit,
Ellington,	Jones of Harris,	Oaks,
Favor,	Kirby,	Overstreet,

Peterson,	Smith of Hall,	Walton of Stewart,
Render,	Stevens of Ogle-	Whitehead.
Sheats,	thorpe,	

Ayes 95, nays 37. So the bill was passed.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Wyley, of Habersham, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the bill for the relief of Josiah J. Anderson, of Habersham county, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, moved a reconsideration of so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transfer Col. Smith's Legion to the defense of Georgia.

Upon which motion, Mr. Gross, of Scriven, called the previous question, which call was sustained.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Washington, of Bibb, chairman of the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report :

The Finance Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend the revenue laws of this State, have had said bill under consideration, and report a substitute therefor. Dec. 6th, 1862.

(Signed) J. H. R. WASHINGTON,
Chairman.

Mr. Bigham, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to prevent personal actions in form *ex de lic-to* from dying with the person, reported said bill back to the House with a substitute therefor, which they recommend do pass.

Mr. Cabaniss offered the following amendment : "except actions for words, libel, and malicious prosecutions," which amendment was lost.

Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga, moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, which motion prevailed.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to authorize and empower William H. Cone, of Columbia county, Florida, to act as executor of the estate of James D. Shanks, of Lowndes county, Georgia. Also

An act to relieve Reuben King, of the county of McIntosh, from the payment of his taxes for the year 1862, and to exempt Millen Hallows, of the county of Camden, from the payment of taxes on certain property. Also,

An act for the relief of Laurent deGive, Consul at Atlanta, Georgia. Also,

An act to give the consent of the State of Georgia to purchases made by the Confederate States to certain parcels of land in the cities of Savannah and Macon, and to two tracts of land proposed to be purchased in the county of Bibb. Also,

An act to authorize the Treasurer and Comptroller General of this State to issue change bills for the State of Georgia, under the supervision of his Excellency the Governor.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of executors, administrators and guardians. Also,

A bill to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and to add a portion of the county of Paulding to the county of Haralson, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow, in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell and to act for herself, and be liable for her own contracts in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman. Also,

A bill to legalize the election of James Castlebury, Ordinary of Chattahoochee county, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives. Also,

A bill to vest in the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus the power and authority to elect all city officers, to prescribe their salaries, and to consolidate any two of said offices in one person. Also,

A bill to prevent soldiers in the service of the Confederate States or the State of Georgia from being double taxed, and for the relief of such soldiers as have been double taxed. Also,

A bill to provide compensation for the stills seized by the Governor of this State. Also,

A bill to repeal the 1st section of an act to alter and amend

the charters of the cities of Columbus and Albany, assented to December 6th, 1858, and to revive the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th sections of an act to amend the several acts of the legislature of this State, incorporating the city of Columbus in the county of Muscogee, and to lay off said city into wards, and to point out the mode of electing the Mayor and Aldermen thereof, assented to Dec. 25th, 1837. Also,

A bill to incorporate the Elijay Gold and Iron Mining Company, and for other purposes. Also,

A bill to change and alter the county lines between the counties of Johnson and Emanuel, and between the counties of Schley and Taylor. Also,

A bill to secure the State against loss by defaulting Tax Collectors. Also,

A bill to appropriate money to reimburse the Treasurer of the Western & Atlantic Railroad for such money as he has heretofore advanced to enable the Governor to carry out his contracts for the manufacture of salt in Virginia, for distribution among the families of soldiers and others in Georgia. Also,

A bill to incorporate the Coosa Bank, and for other purposes therein mentioned, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds. Also,

A bill to compel owners of railroad and bank stock to pay county taxes on the same in the several counties of this State, with two amendments, in which they ask the concurrence of the House. Also,

A bill to prevent the poisoning of fish in certain counties, and to provide certain penalties against the same; with an amendment in the caption by inserting the words, "any of the counties of this State," in lieu of the words "certain counties," and with an amendment in the 1st section, by inserting the words, "any of the counties of this State," in lieu of the words, "the counties of Colquitt, Brooks, Thomas and Worth;" in which amendments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The Senate has concurred in the resolution of the House, raising a joint committee to examine a new work on arithmetic, and the President has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Seward and Gibson.

The Senate has also passed over the Governor's veto, by a constitutional majority, the following act, to-wit:

An act to carry into effect so much of the first clause of the 6th section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia as provides that the General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the manner in which the power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, other than banking, insurance, railroad, canal, plankroad, navigation, mining, express, lumber and telegraph compa-

nies, shall be exercised by the courts, and for other purposes.

Leave of absence was granted to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum after 12 o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, Mr. Barker, of Gordon, and Mr. Taylor, of Chattooga, were added to the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

Leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen, to-wit:

To Mr. Lawhon of Terrell, and Mr. Fleming of Cherokee, for the balance of the session, and to Mr. Raiford of Chattahoochee, for the balance of the session after Monday next, to Mr. Irwin of Washington, for a few day on special business, and to Mr. Clements of Walker, on account of sickness.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, offered resolutions instructing the Superintendent of the W & A. Railroad to provide ambulance cars on said road for sick and wounded soldiers.

On motion, said resolutions were adopted, and ordered sent forthwith to the Senate.

Mr. Trammell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of John R. Anderson, Sheriff of Catoosa county, reported the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass.

On motion the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bacon in the chair, to consider the same, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose, and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, from a special committee, made the following report:

The special committee to whom was referred the bill for the confiscation of real estate of alien enemies in this State, have had the same under consideration, and a majority authorize me to report the same back with the following amendments, and that upon their adoption, that the bill do pass.

(Signed)

A. E. COCHRAN, Ch'mn.

On motion, the said bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill to be entitled an act for the support of the indigent widows and orphans of soldiers in the State or Confederate service, and of disabled soldiers who have returned from service, &c.

Mr. Lee moved to disagree to the Senate amendment, and upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 62 and nays 58.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gresham,	Peterson,
Atkinson,	Gross,	Pitts,
Bacon,	Harper,	Render,
Banning,	Haygood,	Roberts,
Barbour,	Hester,	Rushin,
Beaty,	Hines,	Schley,
Beall, of Paulding,	Hutchings,	Smith of Ogle-
Beall of Randolph,	Jackson of Heard,	thorpe,
Bloodworth,	Johnson,	Smith of Towns,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Lee,	Stephens of Han-
Cameron,	Jones of Harris,	cock,
Cantrell,	Kirby,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cochran of Glynn,	Key,	thorpe,
Dever,	Lawson,	Tomlinson,
Dickinson,	Lee,	Tye,
Dill,	Matthews,	Walden,
DuBose,	McCord,	Walton of Stewart,
Eason,	Moore,	Washington,
Ellington,	Neal,	Whittle,
Ezell,	Nesbit,	Williams,
Felton,	Norwood,	Zachry.
Gibson,	Owens,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Glenn,	Moss,
Barnes,	Greene,	Mullens,
Black,	Griffin,	Oaks,
Blake,	Hawkins,	Overstreet,
Bird,	Heard of Dawson,	Patterson,
Brawner,	Heard of Miller,	Pittman,
Brown of Coweta,	Henderson of	Powell,
Bryan,	Pierce,	Raiford,
Burke,	Hook,	Slappey,
Burney,	Irwin,	Smith of Hall,
Butt,	Jones of Early,	Stewart,
Candler,	Lindsay,	Strickland,
Cook,	Lott,	Tatum,
Fain,	Lowe,	Thomas,
Favor,	Mann,	Thrasher,
Fleming,	McAfee,	Trammell,
Findley,	McCamy,	Underwood,
Gay,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Vanbrackel,
Gibbs,	Mizell,	Whitehead,
Giddens,	Monk,	Wyley.

Ayes 62 ; nays 58. So the motion prevailed, and the House disagreed to the Senate amendment.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.—

An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance, Trust and Loan Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has concurred in their amendment to the resolution of the Senate to authorize the Governor to purchase from Dr. Peyton R. Clements, of Eufaula, Ala., the patent right to use and manufacture his power loom, &c.

The Senate has also adopted a resolution construing the second section of the resolutions passed by this General Assembly, authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in Confederate service, and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

Mr. Cabaniss submitted the following report :

The select committee, to whom was referred the resolutions introduced into the House, complimentary of G. N. Lester, Esq., with an amendment to include the name of Col. A. J. Lane, report a substitute for the original resolutions, and recommend its adoption.

(Signed)

CABANISS,
MULKEY, and
COCHRAN, of Glynn,
Committee.

Mr. Norwood, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Henry Burt, and for other purposes, reported the same back to the House with a substitute, which they recommend do pass.

On motion, the House took up the Senate bill entitled an act to carry into effect so much of the first clause of the 6th section of the second article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia as provides that the General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the manner in which the power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, other than banking, insurance, railroad, plankroad, navigation, mining, express, lumber and telegraph companies, shall be exercised by the courts, and for other purposes, which had been vetoed by the Governor, and passed over the Governor's veto by the Senate, was taken up and put upon its passage, and a vote of two-thirds being neces-

sary to its passage, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 51 and nays 54.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Greene,	Peterson,
Atkinson,	Gross,	Pitts,
Bacon,	Harper,	Roberts,
Banning,	Haygood,	Rushin,
Barbour,	Heard of Miller,	Schley,
Barnes,	Hester,	Smith, of Ogle-
Bird,	Hines,	thorpe,
Brawner,	Hutchings,	Smith of Towns,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Early,	Stewart,
Candler,	Jones of Harris,	Tatum,
Cameron,	Key,	Thrasher,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lec,	Walden,
Cochran of Wil-	McCamy,	Washington,
kinson,	McCord,	Whittle,
Culberson,	Moore,	Williams,
Eason,	Moss,	Wyley,
Ezell,	Nisbet,	Zachry.
Felton,	Overstreet,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Gibbs,	Norwood,
Beaty,	Giddens,	Oaks,
Beall of Paulding,	Griffin,	Owens,
Black,	Hawkins,	Patterson,
Blake,	Heard of Dawson,	Pittman,
Bloodworth,	Henderson, of	Powell,
Brown of Coweta,	Pierce,	Raiford,
Bryan,	Irwin,	Scott,
Butt,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith of Hall,
Cantrell,	Johnson,	Stephens of Han-
Cook,	Kirby,	cock,
Dill,	Lott,	Strickland,
DuBose,	Lowe,	Thomas,
Ellington,	McAfee,	Tomlinson,
Fain,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Trammell,
Favor,	Mizell,	Tye,
Fleming,	Monk,	Underwood,
Findley,	Mullens,	Walton of Stewart.
Gay,	Neal,	

Ayes 51; nays 54. So the bill was lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Beasley, of Bulloch, and Beaty, of Webster, for the balance of the session, after Wednesday next.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill to be entitled an act to legalize the election of James Castlebury, Ordinary of Chattahoochee county, and concurred in the same.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Lumpkin and White, and to add a part of Lumpkin to White.

Mr. Wyley offered the following amendment :

And be it further enacted, That the third section of an act entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Macon and Sumter, so as to add M. R. Smith, of the county of Sumter, to the county of Macon ; also, to change the lines between the counties of Habersham and White, and Schley and Marion counties, assented to December the 13th, 1858, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The bill to be entitled an act to change the lines between the counties of Muscogee and Chattahoochee was taken up.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Moore, from a select committee, made the following report :

Mr. Speaker:—The special committee appointed to ascertain from John H. Seals, publisher of the Code of Georgia, the number of the copies of the work furnished members of the House, &c., have discharged the duty required, and submit the following report :

On the 18th day of last month, the committee addressed Mr. Seals a letter, enclosing a copy of the resolution creating their appointment, to which he immediately replied satisfactorily, and which reply is herewith submitted as a part of this report. The committee also report, that those members who have not received copies of the work, under the resolution of the last session of the General Assembly, will be supplied by calling on Mr. Seals, at the Milledgeville Hotel, to-day.

As to the suggestion in Mr. Seals' communication relative to the price of the Code, the committee, after examining the statute upon the subject, are of the opinion that the publisher can sell the work to book merchants at the price of three dollars, and should they sell at an advance upon that

price, it would be no violation of the contract by Mr. Seals, so long as he keeps a sufficient number of copies of the work on hand to supply, and will supply, such citizens of this State as may apply to him for the work at the price of three dollars.

(Signed)

B. B. MOORE, Ch'mn.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20th, 1862.

Hons. B. B. Moore, A. B. Culberson, Milton A. Candler, Committee :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., conveying to me the action and resolution of the House relative to the delivery of the Code to the members, and requesting me to report the names of those to whom it has been forwarded, &c. I respond immediately to the requisitions of your resolutions, and herein transmit a full statement :

In consequence of considerable delay in getting paper and preparing the index and preface of the Code, the work was not completed till the last of May. The delay I presume was unavoidable on the part of the commissioners. In June, July and August, I forwarded by express, by mail, and private individuals, copies to all the members whom I could reach in either of these ways—sending by mail to those only who ordered me to send it that way. I forwarded mainly by express.

But there are a number of points or places named on the list as residences of distinguished members, which the express lines do not reach, and I doubt very much whether a conscript officer can find some of them, and if any of them are so unfortunate as to be “scaport towns,” it will puzzle Lincoln’s fleet to find them this winter. I subjoin the names of a few of these places, viz : Bull Creek, Buck Eye, Hog Mountain, Black Sheep, Cow Creek, Birds Mills, Draketown, Mt. Yonal, Santaluche, Canoochee, Suwanoochee, &c., &c. With the view of reaching these out of the way places, I published on the 4th of July, in our city papers, the following notice, headed :

“ *To the Members of the Georgia Legislature :*

“In compliance with an act of the last session of the Legislature, the subscriber, by order of his Excellency Governor Brown, is furnishing each of the members of the present General Assembly with a copy of the Code of Georgia. Those who have not yet received a copy, are hereby notified that it is subject to their order. Apply to John H. Seals, publisher, Atlanta, Georgia.

“N. B.—Any member ordering his copy sent by mail, must enclose \$1.30, the amount necessary to pre-pay postage.”

But hearing nothing from them, I did not know whether the mails and newspapers ever reached these points or not, and hence you see the reasons for my not having furnished the Code to some of the members.

The book weighs 4 lbs., making the postage amount to \$1.30 per copy, 2 cents per oz. As shipping or distributing the copies was gratuitous labor on my part, I did not feel justified in taxing myself with so much postage, and hence only sent by mail to those members ordering in that way and enclosing the postage.

To shorten the report, I hand you the names of those members to whom copies have not been sent. To those whose names are not mentioned in this list, the Code has been forwarded, and I have receipts to that effect; and any member who has failed to receive the copy sent, can either get the receipt from me and collect the price of it from the Express Company, or I can furnish him with another copy, and hold the company responsible to me.

Names in the Senate—C. J. Fletcher, J. M. King, John McRae, J. H. Patrick, J. B. Wright.

Names in the House—B. Baron, W. G. Butt, D. Beasley, A. W. Brawner, O. H. Cook, J. M. Dill, E. C. Ellington, A. D. Eason, E. Fain, H. Gay, J. Griffin, H. C. Giddens, E. B. Gross, J. W. C. Horne, J. S. Heard, D. Henderson, T. D. Hudson, B. Henderson, W. A. Jones, J. S. Johnson, A. Kelly, E. Lott, D. Lawhon, J. Lindsay, J. Lowe, J. W. McCord, R. McCamy, W. J. Mitchell, B. N. Mitchell, J. J. Moore, O. K. Mizell, J. M. Owens, J. Overstreet, J. Patterson, A. Peterson, J. W. Roberts, R. Robison, H. J. Royall, O. L. Smith, R. T. Speight, J. E. Strickland, J. J. Swearingen, P. M. Stevens, J. W. Snell, R. R. Slappy, W. J. Stewart, A. P. Surrency, L. N. Trammell, W. S. Tomlinson, W. H. Vanbrackel, D. F. White, W. D. Williams, A. B. Whitehead.

The list embraces 60 names, or nearly 60, and I will either carry or send down copies to them next week, and will ascertain the names of all others who have failed to get copies, and furnish them also at the same time.

To those whose names are not mentioned, as I have already stated, copies have been sent, and in addition to them I have furnished the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and forwarded several hundred copies to the Executive Department.

In your favor you speak of the copyright and price of the book. Allow me a word upon both these points. The copy right, I presume, belongs to me, until the State desires or proposes to publish another edition, which will then be a new Code, or, in other words, a "revised Code." I presume it will not be questioned that the copyright belongs to me until that time. If it were otherwise, it would be an easy matter for any one to publish detached portions of

the Code in pamphlet form; as for example the Penal Code, or that portion upon Administrators; or a citizen of Savannah might extract the laws of that city from it in pamphlet form, and thereby destroy the sale of the Code in that city. Since the laws of that city have been incorporated in the Code, the citizens should purchase a copy of the book, when they wish a copy of the city statutes. Thus you see the sale of the work might be materially injured, and the State has no copies to sell, I should be the sufferer. As to the price of the book, there is a hard statute limiting me to three dollars per copy (*no extortion in that price*), and I do not object to the limitation on account of the amount, yet it is operating greatly to my injury in a manner little expected. Since I cannot of course afford to pay booksellers their commissions for selling out of the \$3, they of course will not sell them for me, and they will not purchase a work upon which the State has fixed a price, and since I cannot very well peddle it through the country in a "Jersey whickadiddle," the prospects are that I shall have 3,500 copies of the Code left on my hands as *my only compensation* for publishing it.

Since the great liberality of the General Assembly towards me last winter, I *could not* nor *would not* ask them to remove the restriction on the price of the Code, but I would be glad if a clause could be inserted in the act limiting the price, allowing book merchants to sell the work at such a price as would warrant them in buying it, and remunerate them for their trouble in selling, shipping, &c.

Most respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN H. SEALS.

Mr. Culberson, from a select committee, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed to report resolutions upon the death of Hons. Allen Kelly, Homer M. Key, David D. Dumas and Thomas Hudson, submit the following report:

This body has received intelligence of the death of Hons. Allen Kelly, of the county of Glasscock, Homer M. Key, of the county of Dooly, David D. Dumas, of the county of Chattooga, and Thomas Hudson, of the county of Gwinnett, members of the House at their death.

The two former died in the military service of the Confederate States. Allen Kelly was a Captain in the 48th Reg't Ga. volunteers, and while nobly discharging his duty, fell mortally wounded at the last battle of Manassas, on the 30th of August, 1862, from which wound he died the next day.

Homer M. Key was first Lieutenant in company C, 45th Reg't Ga. volunteers, and died of disease contracted while in the discharge of his duty. His commanding officer bears

willing testimony that in his character were blended all those noble traits which constitute the good citizen and brave soldier. Both of these died in the vigor of manhood and prime of life.

D. D. Dumas died at his own home in Chattooga county, in the midst of family and friends, honored and respected. He was an upright citizen, a safe and prudent legislator, and an honest man.

Thomas Hudson died in Gwinnett county, since the convening of the House. He had lived to an advanced age, and had spent his life in the bestowment of those private and public charities which are so commendable, and to which his surviving friends recur with unfeigned pleasure. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the deaths of the Hons. Allen Kelly, Homer M. Key, David D. Dumas and Thomas Hudson, this house has been deprived of four of its members, the State of the same number of her faithful citizens, of those who in the various positions to which they had been called, had served her with honor to themselves and benefit to the State.

Resolved, That we offer to the families of our deceased friends our respectful sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of our respect to the memory of our deceased friends, this House do adjourn until Monday next.

(Signed)

A. B. CULBERSON,
L. A. McAFEE,
RICHARD WALDEN,
R. H. HUTCHINGS,
Committee.

On motion said report was taken up and adopted, and in pursuance thereof, the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning next.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen, viz :

Messrs. Jackson, of Heard, Lawson, of Putnam, on account of sickness; and to Mr. Duke, of Carroll, on account of sickness, for the balance of the session.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, moved to reconsider so much of

the Journal of Saturday as relates to the action of the House on the bill to be entitled an act to carry into effect so much of the first clause of the sixth section of the second Article of the Constitution as provides that the General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe the manner in which the power to grant corporate powers and privileges to private companies, other than banking, insurance, railroad, canal, plank-road, navigation, mining, express, lumber, and telegraph companies, shall be exercised by the courts, and for other purposes.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Black, of Floyd, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of Saturday as relates to the action of the House on the bill for the support of indigent families of soldiers, &c.

On which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 67 and nays 69.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Findley,	Oaks,
Barker,	Giddens,	Overstreet,
Barnes,	Glenn,	Patterson,
Beall of Randolph,	Greene,	Pittman,
Black,	Hawkins,	Powell,
Blake,	Heard of Dawson,	Raiford,
Bleckley,	Henderson of Pierce	Royal,
Bloodworth,	Hook,	Sheats,
Bird,	Jones of Early,	Slappey,
Brawner,	Lemond,	Smith, of Hall,
Briscoe,	Lott,	Smith of Towns,
Brown of Clay,	Love,	Snell,
Brown of Coweta,	Lowe,	Strickland,
Burke,	Mann,	Surrency,
Burney,	McAfee,	Tatum,
Butt,	McCamy,	Taylor,
Candler,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Thomas,
Cochran, of Wil-	Mizell,	Trammell,
kinson,	Monk,	Underwood,
Cook,	Moss,	Vanbrackel,
Culberson,	Mulkey,	Whitehead,
Fain,	Mullens,	Wyley.
Favor,	Nesbit,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Beaty,	Cantrell,
Atkinson,	Beall of Paulding,	Carlton,
Bacon,	Bryan,	Dickinson,
Banning,	Cabaniss,	Dill,
Barbour,	Cameron,	DuBose,

Dumas,	Jernigan.	Rushin,
Eason,	Johnson,	Schley,
Ellington,	Jones of Lee,	Smith of Brooks,
Ezell,	Jones of Harris,	Smith of Ogle-
Felton,	Kirby,	thorpe,
Gay,	Key,	Stephens of Han-
Gibbs,	Lawhon,	cock,
Gibson,	Lazenby,	Stewart,
Gresham,	Lee,	Thrasher,
Griffin,	Martin,	Tomlinson,
Gross,	Matthews,	Tye,
Hargett,	McCord,	Walden,
Harper,	Moore,	Walton, of Stewart,
Haygood,	Norwood,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Heard of Miller,	Owens,	Washington,
Hester,	Peterson,	Whittle,
Hines,	Reese,	Williams,
Horne,	Render,	Zachry.
Hutchings,	Roberts,	

Ayes 67 ; nays 69. So the motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Washington moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of Saturday as relates to the action of the House on the bill to change the county line between the counties of Lumpkin and White, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Tatum, from the committee appointed to examine into the business of the General Assembly, with a view of extending the session, made the following report, to-wit :

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to whom was referred the joint resolution instructing an examination into the amount of business still on hand, and to make a report of the same, beg leave to make the following report :

They find, upon examination, that there are still pending in the House of Representatives the following bills, to-wit :

Bills read the first time, 41 ; bills read the second time, 151 ; resolutions not acted on, 37 ; Senate bills read first time, 26 ; Senate bills read second time, 25 ; Senate bills not read, 3 ; Senate resolutions not acted on, 14 ; bills on the table for the present, 15. Total in the House, 311.

In Senate—Senate bills, 26 ; House bills, 29 ; Senate resolutions, 6 ; House resolutions, 4. Total 65. Aggregate, 376.

Many of these bills, in the opinion of your committee, affect deeply the interest of the people of Georgia, and require the action of the Legislature. Quite a number are local bills ; though not of general importance, yet they are but the expression of the feelings of the citizens of Georgia.

to the law-making power, to whom they have the right, under the Constitution, to appeal; and they are entitled to have the same maturely considered and acted upon by the General Assembly. In view of these facts, your committee are impressed with the importance of recommending an extra session of the time beyond the period fixed by the Constitution for the regular session. It occurs to them, first, that the unsettled state of the country may require legislation which has not yet occurred to the mind of any member of the General Assembly—leaving out of view the fact that events in the future may or may not transpire demanding such legislation.

Second. The Confederate Congress, which meets in January, will doubtless levy a war tax, which would require legislative action in order to relieve the people of Georgia.

Third. There are pending investigations before important committees of the two Houses, which, we are informed by said committees, cannot now be made, and which require additional time for full investigation in order to do justice to the great interests of the State, and the character of the individuals involved.

Fourth. The closing year requires the attention of all business men to be at home to attend to the ordinary business of life; but the peculiar state of our country, growing out of the unprecedented design of our enemy, calls upon every citizen of Georgia to see to it that the coming Christmas holidays should be followed up with strict police regulations on every plantation in Georgia. It is prudent to be watchful.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia, That both Houses will take a recess from Thursday next, 10 o'clock, P. M., until the second Wednesday in February next at 10 o'clock, P. M.

2. That a joint committee be appointed, to consist of three from the House and two from the Senate, whose duty it shall be to select such bills pending before the General Assembly as require immediate action, and report in order the same to be acted on before recess.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said report taken up.

Mr. Bloodworth offered the following as a substitute for the original resolutions:

Resolved, That it is improper and impolitic for the General Assembly of this State to take a recess, or to extend the session beyond our constitutional limit.

Resolved, That there shall be a committee of three members from the House, to join a committee of two on the

part of the Senate, to select such bills and resolutions as are of primary importance at this time, and that only such bills and resolutions as are reported to this House by said committee, shall be acted upon until they are disposed of.

Resolved, That hereafter no member of this House shall be allowed to speak more than once upon any subject before the House, nor longer than five minutes at a time.

Upon which Mr. Bloodworth called for the yeas and nays.

The House refused to sustain the call for the yeas and nays, and the substitute was lost.

Mr. Love moved to strike out of the first section "second Monday in February next," which motion was lost.

Mr. Moore moved to strike out of first resolution "Thursday next, 10 o'clock, P. M.," and insert "Saturday next, 5 o'clock, P. M."

Mr. Stephens moved to strike out of said amendment "Saturday," and insert "Monday," which was accepted by Mr. Moore.

The question made by Mr. Moore's amendment was divided, and the vote was first taken upon striking out "Thursday next," and insert "Monday," which was lost.

The vote was then taken upon striking out "10 o'clock, P. M.," and inserting "5 o'clock, P. M.," and carried.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the report of the committee, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 85 and nays 51.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Ellington,	Jones, of Harris,
Bacon,	Ezell,	Key,
Banning,	Fain,	Lawhon,
Barbour,	Felton,	Lee,
Barker,	Gibbs,	Lemond,
Barnes,	Gibson,	Love,
Beaty,	Greene,	Mann,
Black,	Gresham,	Matthews,
Bird,	Hargett,	McCord,
Brawner,	Harper,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,
Briscoe,	Haygood,	Monk,
Brown of Clay,	Heard, of Dawson,	Moss,
Burke,	Heard of Miller,	Mulkey,
Butt,	Henderson, of	Nesbit,
Cabaniss,	Pierce,	Norwood,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Hines,	Overstreet,
Cook,	Horne,	Owens,
Dever,	Hutchings,	Pittman,
Dill,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Pitts,
Dumas,	Jernigan,	Powell,
Eason,	Jones, of Early,	Raiford,

Reese,	Smith, of Ogle-	Underwood,
Render,	thorpe,	Walton, of Stewart,
Reynolds,	Stewart,	Walton of Wilkes.
Royall,	Surrency,	Washington,
Rushin,	Tatum,	Whitehead.
Schley,	Taylor,	Whittle,
Sheats,	Thomas,	Wyley,
Slappey,	Thrasher,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Glenn,	Roberts,
Atkinson,	Griffin,	Smith, of Brooks,
Beall, of Paulding,	Gross,	Smith, of Hall,
Beall of Randolph	Hawkins,	Smith, of Towns,
Blake,	Hester,	Snell,
Bleckley,	Johnson,	Stephens, of Han-
Bloodworth,	Jones, of Lee,	cock,
Brown, of Coweta,	Kirby,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Bryan,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Burney,	Lowe,	Strickland,
Candler,	Mallard,	Tomlinson,
Cameron,	Martin,	Trammell,
Cantrell,	McAfee,	Tye,
Carlton,	McCamy,	Vanbrackel,
Culberson,	Mizell,	Walden,
DuBose,	Moore,	Williams.
Findley,	Mullens,	
Gay,	Oaks,	
Giddens,	Peterson,	

Ayes 85 ; nays 51. So the report was agreed to and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts and resolutions, to-wit :

An act to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and to add a portion of the county of Paulding to the county of Haralson.

An act to incorporate the Coosa Bank, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow, in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell, and act for herself, and be liable for her own contracts, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

An act to repeal the first section of an act to alter and amend the charters of the cities of Columbus and Albany,

assented to December 6, 1858, and to revive the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of an act to amend the several acts of the Legislature of this State, incorporating the city of Columbus in the county of Muscogee, and to lay off said city into wards, and to point out the mode of electing the Mayor and Aldermen thereof, assented to December 25, 1837.

An act to alter the county lines between Johnson and Emanuel counties.

An act to provide compensation for stills seized by the Governor of this State.

An act to secure the State against loss by defaulting Tax Collectors.

Also, a resolution raising a joint committee to examine a new work on Arithmetic.

Also, an act for the relief of executors, administrators and guardians.

Also, an act to vest in the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus the power and authority to elect all city officers, to prescribe their salaries, and to consolidate any two of said offices in one person.

Also, an act to incorporate the Ellijay Gold and Iron Mining Company, and for other purposes.

Also, an act to prevent soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, or the State of Georgia, from being double taxed, and for the relief of such soldiers as have been double taxed.

Also, an act to appropriate money to reimburse to the Treasurer of the Western & Atlantic Railroad such money as he has heretofore advanced to enable the Governor to carry out his contract for the manufacture of salt in Virginia, for distribution amongst the families of soldiers and others, in Georgia.

Mr. Trammell, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, also reported the following Senate resolution as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A resolution to appoint a joint committee to report on the propriety of purchasing the right to Clements Patent Hand-Loom, for the benefit of the people of Georgia.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

A bill to change the line between the counties of Schley and Macon.

Also, a bill to alter the 6th section of an act to amend the Patrol Laws of this State, approved February 20th, 1854.

Also, a bill to point out the mode of ascertaining the relief and support of widows and orphans, &c., approved February 19th, 1856, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to provide for the support of the Georgia Academy for the Blind.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Athens, Georgia, Insurance Company.

Also, a bill to require the incorporated cotton and wool factories in this State to publish lists of stockholders.

Also, a bill to repeal so much of an act, assented to 22d January, 1852, as includes lot of land No. 53 in 15th district of Sumter county, in the county of Lee.

Also, a bill to amend the Patrol Laws of this State.

Also, a bill to authorize and instruct the Governor to pay the freight on salt in the cases therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to authorize Jane Miller, a free person of color, to sell herself into perpetual slavery.

Also, a bill to incorporate the town of Trion, in Chattooga county.

The Senate has concurred in the following resolutions of the House of Representatives :

A resolution to appropriate the school funds of Gilmer and Scriven counties.

A resolution to consolidate the standing committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the Lunatic Asylum.

A resolution to provide ambulance cars for sick and wounded soldiers on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Also, a resolution "to allow additional time to the Tax Collectors of the county of Glynn, McIntosh and Fulton to collect the taxes of the same;" with an amendment extending it to the counties of Camden and Quitman, in which amendment they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives,

The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to amend an act entitled "an act to settle and fix the hours of labor by all persons under twenty-one years of age, in all cotton, woolen, and other manufacturing establishments in this State, &c.," approved February 20th, 1854.

Also, a bill to prevent the sale of ardent spirits within the corporate limits of the town of Jasper, Pickens county, Georgia, in less quantities than one gallon, and to punish the same.

The Senate has adopted a resolution requesting the Central Railroad, and the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, to transport certain salt to its destination; in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill of the Senate to be entitled

an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Planters' Insurance, Trust and Loan Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, approved December 12, 1861.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has adopted a "Resolution requesting the Secretary of War to investigate the conduct of Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeons, their assistants and ward-masters, and agents of the Government, and to prevent their abuses and the speculations of Government officers, by partnerships or otherwise; which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate refuses to recede from their amendment to the bill of the House of Representatives, to be entitled an act for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who have died or been killed in the service of this State, or the Confederate States, and for other purposes therein mentioned; and I am instructed to communicate the action of the Senate to the House of Representatives immediately, and respectfully insist that the House concur in said amendment.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the House took up the reconsidered bill of the House to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Lumpkin and White.

On motion, the third section was stricken out, and the caption amended to conform to the body of the act.

Mr. Wyley, of Habersham, moved that the bill be laid on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to change and fix the time of holding the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Houston, and for other purposes; which was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The rule was further suspended, and the bill of the Senate to increase the number of directors of the Southwestern Railroad Company, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill to be entitled an act to compel owners of Bank and Railroad stock to pay taxes on the same in the several counties in this State, and concurred in the same.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the poisoning of fish in certain counties, and concurred in the same.

The House took up the Senate amendment to a resolution allowing time to the Tax Collectors of the counties of Glynn, McIntosh, and Fulton, to collect the taxes of the same, and concurred in the same.

Mr. Cabaniss, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following report :

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to revise and amend the militia laws of this State, and adapt the same to its present condition and military necessities, have had the same under consideration, and report a substitute for first and second sections, and recommend that the bill as thus amended do pass.

(Signed,)

E. G. CABANISS, Chairman.

The committee to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the better defense of the city of Savannah, by the removal of the non-combatants therefrom, made the following report :

The special committee to whom this bill was referred have had the same under consideration, and report it back with a substitute, which they recommend do pass.

Mr. Briscoe, Chairman of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum, submitted the following report :

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives on the State Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report as follows :

They have visited the Institution, and are gratified to report to the General Assembly their unqualified commendation of its condition and management. It is truly a grand establishment, not only in point of architectural design, but in its practical adaptation to the accommodation and convenience of its unfortunate inmates. No pains have been spared in the procurement and introduction of every modern improvement which might contribute to the safety, health, comfort and restoration of this most pitiable class of our afflicted people. The perfect cleanliness of every department and room cannot fail to arrest the attention of the most casual observer, which condition of affairs, we are well assured, is not gotten up for this annual occasion of inspection, but is uniform from year to year and day to day. The admirable arrangements for lighting up, heating and ventilating the whole establishment, deserve special notice—as also the useful contrivance to prevent the spread of accidental fire. System and economy are marked characteristics in the management of the Institution. Your

committee were surprised and gratified to find several of the female patients engaged in the manufacture of cloth and other articles, which must prove not only a pleasant diversion of mind, but of considerable importance on the score of utility. Viewed in any and every aspect, the Lunatic Asylum is a prominent and noble monument to the philanthropy of our State, and of its tender solicitude for the welfare of all its citizens. The beneficent and useful purposes of such an Institution, on a scale so comprehensive as this, are strikingly illustrated by the great good subserved in the present condition of our national affairs. During the prevailing scarcity of provisions, occasioned by the war, many of this unfortunate class, if dependent on families and friends, would be reduced to abject misery and want, whilst as to others more fortunate as to means, their relations would otherwise have had them as a burden on their hands, and thus have been compelled to remain at home for home protection, instead of enlisting in our military service. As matters stand, here is a safe refuge and retreat for these children of misfortune. Science has done its utmost to make them a comfortable home. Art has contributed sources of amusement and scenes of agreeable diversion; whilst the tenderest care, the most vigilant attention and experienced medical skill are co-operating to clothe them in their right minds.

The Code of Georgia, now under consideration by the General Assembly, makes it obligatory on the Superintendent of the Asylum to receive and accommodate the insane negroes of the State. Your committee are well satisfied that such a plan is utterly impracticable, as the building is now arranged. Policy and propriety alike dictate that the department for insane slaves should be separate and distinct from that of whites. It would require considerable work and expense to make a suitable adjustment of the Institution for the end proposed; but in more prosperous times your committee would not hesitate to recommend an appropriation for a purpose so meritorious in itself. In the present condition of affairs, they are constrained to recommend a suspension of so much of the Code, if adopted at all, as relates to the obligation of the Superintendent to receive this class of persons.

The usual appropriation of \$12,000, for salaries of Trustees and pay of attendants and servants, is asked by the Superintendent. This of course will be granted. The only increase on last year's appropriation suggested by the Superintendent is that of \$10,000 for the support of pauper patients, which will raise this item to \$30,000, and to this recommendation your committee give their unqualified approbation. Indeed, they deem it somewhat remarkable that a proper support could have been afforded during the

past year by the appropriation made therefor. It must be recollected that this Institution is intended as a great public charity, and not for gain. The money derived from pay patients is expended almost exclusively for their benefit. Hence, by the present appropriation, about \$75 only is the annual allowance for each pauper patient for subsistence, clothing, medicine and attention—which is about 20 cents per day. This is too small, in all conscience, at the present prices of the necessaries of life.

Your committee congratulate the General Assembly that Dr. T. F. Green still continues to superintend this noble Institution. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on this gentleman for his earnest devotion to its every interest, and his intelligent supervision of all its details. Georgia cannot dispense with his invaluable services, and under no circumstances should his salary be decreased. It is proper to add that he is greatly assisted in his arduous and annoying duties by the active and intelligent co-operation of his estimable wife. Both are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the General Assembly and the State.

J. B. KENDALL

Chairman Senate Committee.

L. H. BRISCOE,

Chairman House Committee.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to carry into effect the sixth section of the second Article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

Also, a bill to authorize the executors of Elkanah Talley to execute titles to John J. Talley for lot of land No. 87 in the 4th district of Troup county, Georgia.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to appropriate money for the manufacture of wool and cotton cards, and card-clothing for factories, and to provide for the raising and disbursement of the same.

Also, an act to suspend temporarily the computation of compound interest against executors, administrators, guardians, and other trustees.

Also, an act to legalize and make valid an order passed by the Inferior Court of Echols county, levying an extra tax upon the citizens thereof, for the support of the indigent women and children for the year 1862.

. Also an act to relieve the banking corporations of this

State from any penalty for and on account of the manner in which the change bills now issued, or which may hereafter be issued by them by authority of an act of the General Assembly, assented to 30th November, 1861, are signed, and to legalize the same.

Also, a resolution to authorize the impressment of free negroes as well as slaves.

The House took up the Senate resolution requesting the Governor to have prepared a book in which shall be placed the name, company, regiment and residence of each soldier from this State who has died or been killed in the service of his country during the present war.

Pending the consideration thereof the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the Senate resolution under consideration when the House adjourned the morning session, and, on motion, the same was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the Senate resolution relieving the slaves of certain citizens from impressment, and concurred in the same, and, on motion, said resolution was ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker.:—I am instructed to inform the House immediately, that the Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, assented to 22d November, 1862, with an amendment thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

The House took up the Senate resolution construing the second section of the resolutions passed by this General Assembly, authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in Confederate service.

For which Mr. Candler offered the following as a substitute :

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to order to be paid to such private persons as have sold or shall sell goods, under the resolutions

above referred to, to the proper authorities, or whose goods have been or shall be seized under said resolution, ten per cent. added to the amount paid by said parties for said goods; and that all bills rendered against the State under the authority of said resolution, be accompanied with an oath taken before some magistrate of this State, or other person authorized by law to administer an oath, that the goods cost the amount charged, and giving at the same time the names, if known, of the parties from whom the same were purchased.

2. That all goods taken from manufacturing establishments be paid for at the rate of 25 per cent. added to the prime cost of manufacturing said articles, said bills to be rendered under oath by the agents or principal managers of said manufacturing establishments.

3. That no contracts made with the Confederate Government shall interfere with the execution of said resolution as amended, except such as were made and reduced to writing previous to the passage of the resolution referred to, unless the Governor or his agents, exercising their sound discretion may conclude that the public welfare will be promoted by allowing such contracts to stand.

Mr. Cabaniss offered the following as a substitute for said substitute :

Resolved, That so much of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, approved November 25th, 1862, authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service, as authorizes his Excellency to seize factories, tanneries, and manufactured articles, and articles made, raised, imported into or manufactured in this State, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

To which substitute Mr. Trammell offered the following amendment :

And be it further resolved, That all resolutions which have heretofore been passed by the General Assembly, authorizing the Governor to impress negroes for the purposes of blockading the rivers and making other public defenses, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Sheats, of Bartow, offered the following amendment to Mr. Cabaniss' substitute, to-wit :

And that the Governor be directed to go into the market and purchase such articles as the soldiers may need, on the best terms he can.

Mr. Hook, of Washington, offered the following amendment:

The said resolutions shall cease their operation from and after the 25th day of December, 1862.

On motion, the said resolution and amendments were referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Hook, Cabaniss, Stephens, of Hancock, Black and Render.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when Mr. Washington introduced the following bill, which was read the first time, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax for the political year 1863.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, DEC. 9th, 1862. }
9 o'clock, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Bigham, of Troup, moved that the rule be suspended and the report of the Committee on the State of the Republic taken up and made the special order for to-morrow, to-wit : that portion which has reference to the special message of the Governor on the conscript act, upon which motion Mr. Barnes called the previous question, which was sustained.

The vote was then taken upon the question of suspending the rule upon which Mr. Love called the yeas and nays, which call was sustained and resulted in yeas 11 and nays 95.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Cook,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,
Barker,	Dill,	Mullens,
Beall of Paulding,	DuBosc,	Owens,
Beall of Randolph,	Fain,	Schley,
Bleckley,	Favor,	Sheats,
Bloodworth,	Giddens,	Smith of Hall,
Bigham,	Hargett,	Stephens of Hancock,
Brown of Coweta,	Hawkins,	
Bryan,	Heard of Dawson,	Strickland,
Burney,	Johnson,	Tatum,
Carswell,	Kirby,	Trammell,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lemond,	Underwood,
Cochran of Wilkinson,	Lowe,	Walton of Wilkes,
	Matthews,	Whitehead,

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gross,	Peterson,
Atkinson,	Harper,	Pittman,
Bacon,	Haygood,	Pitts,
Banning,	Heard, of Miller,	Powell,
Barbour,	Henderson of	Reese,
Barnes,	Pierce,	Reynolds,
Beaty,	Hester,	Roberts,
Black,	Hines,	Robison,
Blake,	Horne,	Royall,
Bird,	Hutchins,	Rushin,
Brawner,	Jackson of Clarke,	Scott,
Briscoe,	Jernigan,	Slappey,
Brown of Clay,	Jones, of Early,	Smith, of Brooks,
Burk,	Key,	Smith of Ogle-
Butt,	Lawhon,	thorpe,
Cabaniss,	Lazenby,	Smith of Towns,
Candler,	Lee,	Snell,
Cameron,	Lott,	Spain,
Cantrell,	Love,	Stevens of Ogle-
Carlton,	Mallard,	thorpe,
Culbertson,	Martin,	Stewart,
Dever,	McAtee,	Surrency,
Dickinson,	McCamy,	Swearingen,
Dumas,	McCord,	Thomas,
Eason,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Thrasher,
Ellington,	Mizell,	Tomlinson,
Findley,	Moore,	Tye,
Gay,	Monk,	Vanbrackel,
Gibbs,	Moss,	Walden,
Gibson,	Mulkey,	Walton, of Stewart,
Glenn,	Nesbit,	White,
Greene,	Norwood,	Whittle,
Gresham,	Oaks,	Williams,
Griffin,	Overstreet,	Wyley,

Ayes 41 ; nays 95. So the motion to suspend the rule was lost.

Mr. Trammell, chairman of the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate the following act and resolutions, to-wit :

An act for the support of the Georgia Academy for the Blind.

An act to amend the patrol laws of this State.

An act to authorize and instruct the Governor to pay the freight on Salt in the cases therein mentioned.

An act to alter the sixth section of an act to amend the patrol laws of this State approved February 26th, 1854.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to point out the mode of ascertaining the relief and support to which widows and orphans are entitled out of the estates of their deceased husbands and parents, where letters testamentary or of administration shall have been granted and for other purposes, approved 19th February, 1856.

An act to incorporate the Athens Georgia Insurance Company.

An act to legalize the election of James Castleberry, Ordinary of Chattahoochee county and for other purposes.

An act to change the line between the counties of Schley and Macon.

An act to incorporate the town of Trion in Chattooga county, and for other purposes.

An act to require the incorporated cotton and wool factories within this State to publish lists of stockholders.

An act to prevent the poisoning of fish in any of the counties of this State, and to provide certain penalties against the same.

An act to repeal so much of an act assented to 22d January, 1852, as includes lot of land No. 53 in the 15th district of Sumter county in the county of Lee.

An act to authorize Jane Miller a free person of color to sell herself into perpetual slavery.

An act to compel owners of Railroad and Bank stock to pay taxes on the same in the several counties in this State.

A resolution to appropriate the school funds of Gilmer and Scriven counties.

A resolution to provide ambulance cars for sick and wounded soldiers on the Western and Atlantic Rail Road.

A resolution to consolidate the standing committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the Lunatic Asylum.

A resolution to allow additional time to Tax Collectors of the counties of Glynn, McIntosh, Camden, Quitman and Fulton to collect the taxes for the same.

Also, the following Senate resolution as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution relieving the slaves of certain citizens from impressment.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bill of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to prevent the spread of small pox in this State ;

with amendments in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

On motion the rule was suspended and the general appropriation bill taken up; the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Gibson in the chair, to consider the same, and spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House immediately that the Senate has adopted a substitute for the original resolutions of the House, in reference to adjournment and recess; in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the rule was suspended, and the substitute from the Senate to the House resolution in reference to adjournment and recess was taken up.

Mr. Cabaniss moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment and called the previous question thereon, the House sustained the call for the previous question.

On the question of concurring in the Senate amendment the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 63 and nays 70.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gresham,	Pittman.
Bacon,	Gross,	Powell,
Barbour,	Hargett,	Reese,
Barnes,	Haygood,	Render,
Black,	Heard of Dawson,	Reynolds,
Briscoe,	Heard of Miller,	Roberts,
Brown, of Clay,	Henderson of	Rushin,
Bryan,	Pierce,	Schley,
Butt,	Hines,	Scott,
Cabaniss,	Horne,	Slappey,
Cameron,	Hutchings,	Smith of Ogle-
Cantrell,	Jackson, of Clarke,	thorpe,
Carswell,	Jernigan,	Spain,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Kirby,	Stewart,
Cochran, of Wilkin-	Lawhon,	Strickland,
son,	Lee,	Surrency,
Dever,	Love,	Swearingen,
Dickinson,	Mann,	Taylor,
Dill,	Martin,	Thrasher,
Dumas,	Monk,	Walton of Wilkes,
Ellington,	Mulkey,	White,
Gibson,	Norwood,	Wyley.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Giddens,	Mullens,
Atkinson,	Glenn,	Nesbit,
Beaty,	Greene,	Oaks,
Beall of Paulding,	Griffin,	Overstreet,
Beall of Randolph,	Harper,	Peterson,
Blake,	Hawkins,	Smith, of Brooks,
Blockley,	Hester,	Smith, of Hall,
Bloodworth,	Hook,	Smith, of Towns,
Bigham,	Johnson,	Snell,
Bird,	Jones of Early,	Stephens of Hancock,
Brawner,	Key,	Stevens, of Oglethorpe,
Burke,	Lazenby,	Thomas,
Burney,	Lemond,	Tomlinson,
Candler,	Lott,	Trammell,
Carlton,	Lowe,	Tye,
Cook,	Mallard,	Underwood,
Culberson,	Matthews,	Vanbrackel,
Dubose,	McAfee,	Walden,
Eason,	McCord,	Walton of Stewart,
Fain,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Whitehead,
Favor,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Whittle,
Findley,	Mizell,	Williams,
Gay,	Moore,	
Gibbs,	Moss,	

Ayes 63 ; nays 70. So the motion to concur was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted the following resolution, which I am instructed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives for their concurrence, to-wit :

A resolution relative to the impressment of private property in Walker county of this State, by marauding bands professing to be Confederate soldiers.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill, and having spent sometime therein the committee arose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Stewart, after Thursday next, to Mr. Patterson, of Fannin, for balance of the session, and to Mr. Washington to attend to his sick family, and to Mr. Wyley for balance of the session after Thursday next.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Culberson, the resolution calling the attention of the commanding General of the Confederate army, commanding in that district, to certain depredations committed by marauding parties calling themselves Confederate soldiers, in the county of Walker, was taken up.

Mr. Gross, of Scriven, moved to lay said resolution on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

Mr. Thomas moved that said resolutions be referred to a special committee of three, which motion prevailed, and the committee appointed to whom the same was referred are Messrs. Thomas, Culberson and Whittle.

On motion, the rule was suspended and the bill to levy and collect a tax for the political year 1863, &c., was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

Mr. Hook, chairman of the special committee to whom the Senate resolutions construing the resolutions of the General Assembly heretofore adopted, authorizing the Governor to furnish soldiers with clothing, shoes, &c., reported the same back to the House with a substitute which they recommend be adopted.

On motion, the rule was suspended and said report taken up. Mr. Cabaniss offered the same substitute offered by him, on yesterday for the Senate resolution, as a substitute for the report of the committee, upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 45 and nays 92.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Henderson of Pierce	Schley,
Bacon,	Horne,	Scott,
Banning,	Hutchings,	Sheats,
Barbour,	Jackson of Clarke,	Slappey,
Barnes,	Jones of Lee,	Smith of Brooks,
Black,	Jones of Harris,	Snell,
Bloodworth,	Lazenby,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Lee,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Love,	Stewart,
Dumas,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Swearingen,
Eason,	Moore,	Thomas,
Felton,	Mulkey,	Thrasher,
Gibson,	Norwood,	Walden,
Glenn,	Pittman,	Williams,
Gresham,	Pitts,	Wyley.
Harper,	Rushin,	
Heard, of Miller,		

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Findley,	Moss,
Atkinson,	Gay,	Mullens,
Barker,	Gibbs,	Nesbit,
Beaty,	Giddens,	Oaks,
Beall of Paulding,	Greene,	Overstreet,
Beall of Randolph,	Griffin,	Owens,
Blake,	Gross,	Peterson,
Bleckley,	Hargett,	Powell,
Bird,	Hawkins,	Roberts,
Browner,	Haygood,	Royall,
Briscoe,	Heard of Dawson,	Smith of Hall,
Brown, of Clay,	Hester,	Smith of Ogle-
Brown of Coweta,	Hines,	thorpe,
Bryan,	Hook,	Smith of Towns,
Burney,	Jernigan,	Spain,
Butt,	Johnson,	Stephens of Han-
Candler,	Kirby,	cock,
Cameron,	Key,	Strickland,
Carswell,	Lawhon,	Surrency,
Carlton,	Lemond,	Taylor,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lott,	Tomlinson,
Cochran of Wil-	Lowe,	Trammell,
kinson,	Mallard,	Tye,
Cook,	Mann,	Underwood,
Culberson,	Martin,	Vanbrackel,
Dever,	McAfee,	Walton of Stewart,
Dickinson,	McCamy,	White,
Dill,	McCord,	Whitehead,
DuBose,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Whittle,
Fain,	Mizell,	
Favor,	Monk,	

Ayes 45 ; nays 92. So the substitute was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, and the substitute reported by them adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

On motion, the rule was suspended, when the House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax on cotton, &c.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, offered as a substitute for said bill, a bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating in the State of Georgia over a certain quantity of land in cotton, during the war with the *Abolitionists*.

On motion of Mr. Bigham, the original and substitute were postponed for the present and made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has passed the following act by a constitutional vote over the veto of His Excellency, the Governor, to-wit :

An act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has adopted "a resolution authorizing owners to furnish substitutes for slaves when impressed," which I am directed to transmit immediately to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Heard, of Miller, and Scott, of Stewart, for the balance of the session after Saturday next.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to prevent soldiers in the service of the Confederate States, or the State of Georgia, from being double taxed, and for the relief of such soldiers as have been double taxed.

Also, an act to change the line between the counties of Paulding and Haralson, and to add a portion of the county of Paulding to the county of Haralson, and for other purposes.

Also, an act to secure the State against loss by defaulting Tax Collectors.

Also, an act to appropriate money to reimburse to the Treasurer of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road, such money as he has heretofore advanced, to enable the Governor to carry out his contract for the manufacture of Salt in Virginia for distribution amongst the families of soldiers, and others in Georgia.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bill to-wit :

A bill to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating, in the State of Georgia, over a certain quantity of land in cotton, during the war with the Abolitionists, and I am directed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Bloodworth in the chair, on the general appropriation bill, and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bloodworth in the chair, to consider the general appropriation bill and having spent some time therein the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with amendments.

On motion, the report was taken up and made the special order for 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion, the rule was suspended when the House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivation in the State of Georgia, over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the war with the Abolitionists, which was read the first time.

The rule was further suspended when the House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the relief of soldiers' families &c., and insisted on its disagreement thereto.

On motion, a committee of conference was appointed to confer with a like committee of the Senate on said amendment, consisting of Messrs. Bigham, Underwood, Dever, Gibson and Hester.

On motion, the rule was further suspended and the bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support of the State Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, and for other purposes, read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Empire State Iron and Coal Mining Company, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon, which had been vetoed by the Governor and passed by the Senate over said veto, and a vote of two thirds being necessary for its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 38 and nays 14.

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Beall of Randolph,	Bawner,
Alred,	Black,	Briscoe,
Bacon,	Blake,	Brown of Clay,
Banning,	Bleckley,	Bryan,
Barbour,	Bloodworth,	Burke,
Barnes,	Bigham,	Burney,

Cabaniss,	Jackson of Clark,	Roberts,
Candler,	Jernigan,	Royall,
Cameron,	Jones of Lee,	Rushin,
Cantrell,	Jones of Harris,	Schley,
Carswell,	Key,	Slappey,
Carlton,	Lawhon,	Smith of Brooks,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lazenby,	Smith of Ogle-
Cochran of Wil-	Lee,	thorpe,
kinson,	Lemond,	Smith, of Towns,
Culberson,	Lott,	Snell,
Dickinson,	Love,	Stevens of Ogle-
DuBose,	Lowe,	thorpe,
Dumas,	Mann,	Stewart,
Eason,	Martin,	Surrency,
Fain,	McAfee,	Swearingen,
Felton,	McCamy,	Tatum,
Gay,	McCord,	Thomas,
Gibbs,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Thrasher,
Gibson,	Mizell,	Tomlinson,
Giddens,	Moore,	Vanbrackel,
Glenn,	Monk,	Walden,
Greene,	Nesbit,	Walton of Stewart,
Gresham,	Norwood,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Griffin,	Oaks,	Washington,
Gross,	Overstreet,	White,
Haygood,	Peterson,	Whittle,
Henderson of	Pittman,	Williams,
Pierce,	Pitts,	Wyley
Hester,	Powell,	
Hutchings,	Reese,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Barker,	Findley,	Mullens,
Beall of Paulding,	Hawkins,	Strickland,
Brown of Coweta,	Heard of Dawson,	Taylor,
Cook,	Johnson,	Whitehead,
Favor,	Kirby,	

Ayes 88; nays 14. So the bill was passed by a constitutional majority.

The House took up the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Georgia request persons holding claims against persons in the military service of the State or Confederate States, to withhold suing said claims during the present war, which was read and adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Ezell, of Houston, on account of sickness.

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1862. }
 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Lee, of Muscogee, moved to reconsider so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the Senate amendment to the House resolution in reference to adjournment and recess, which motion prevailed.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and said resolution taken up, and on concurring to Senate amendment, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 94 and nays 49.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Gross,	Owens,
Bacon,	Hargett,	Pittman,
Banning,	Harper,	Pitts,
Barbour,	Haygood,	Powell,
Barker,	Heard, of Dawson,	Reese,
Barnes,	Heard of Miller,	Render,
Black,	Henderson of Pierce	Reynolds,
Bird,	Henderson of	Rice,
Browner,	Worth,	Roberts,
Briscoe,	Hines,	Royall,
Brown of Clay,	Horne,	Rushin,
Bryan,	Hutchings,	Schley,
Butt,	Jackson of Clarke,	Scott,
Cabaniss,	Jernigan,	Sheats,
Cantrell,	Johnson,	Slappey,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jones of Harris,	Smith, of Ogle-
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	thorpe,
kinson,	Lee,	Stewart,
Dever,	Love,	Strickland,
Dickinson,	Mann,	Surrency,
Dill,	Martin,	Swearingen,
Eason,	Matthews,	Taylor,
Ellington,	McAfee,	Thrasher,
Favor,	McCamy,	Tomlinson,
Felton,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Walton, of Stewart,
Gibbs,	Mizell,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Gibson,	Monk,	Washington,
Giddens,	Mulkey,	White,
Glenn,	Nesbit,	Whittle,
Greene,	Norwood,	Wyley,
Gresham,	Overstreet,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Dumas,	Mullens,
Atkinson,	Fain,	Neal,
Beaty,	Findley,	Oaks,
Beall of Paulding, Gay,		Peterson,
Beall, of Randolph, Griffin,		Smith of Brooks,
Blake,	Hester,	Smith, of Towns,
Bleckley,	Jackson, of Heard,	Snell,
Bloodworth,	Jones, of Lee,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Bigham,	Kirby,	thorpe,
Brown, of Coweta, Key,		Thomas,
Burke,	Lazenby,	Tye,
Burney,	Lemond,	Underwood,
Cameron,	Lott,	Vanbrackel,
Carswell,	Lowe,	Walden,
Carlton,	McCord,	Whitehead,
Cook,	Moore,	Williams.
DuBose,	Moss,	

Ayes 94; nays 49. So the amendment of Senate was concurred in. And which resolution as adopted is as follows :

Resolved by the General Assembly, That from and after Saturday next (13th inst.) the General Assembly adjourn to the fourth Wednesday in April, 1863.

On motion of Mr. Thrasher, of Fulton, the rule was suspended, and the bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the retail of distilled spirituous intoxicating liquors in this State, and to repeal all laws authorizing the granting of license to sell by retail intoxicating liquors, and to punish persons for its violation, was taken up.

Mr. Thrasher moved to strike of the 2d section the words "except upon the written certificate of some practicing physician, that such intoxicating liquors are indispensably necessary for medicinal purposes," which motion prevailed.

Mr. Adams moved to amend by confining the operations of the provisions of the bill to the county of Fulton, which motion was lost.

Mr. Dubose offered as a substitute for said bill, a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the sale and retail of spirituous liquors in this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Adams moved that the bill and amendments be referred to a special committee of three, which motion was lost.

Mr. Adams moved that the House adjourn until a quarter before 11 o'clock, which motion was lost.

The previous question was called and sustained.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the substitute in lieu of the original bill, and the yeas and nays

were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 52, and nays 86.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Gay,	Reynolds,
Barbour,	Harper,	Rice,
Barker,	Hester,	Rushin,
Beall, of Paulding,	Hook,	Sheats,
Beall of Randolph,	Jernigan,	Smith of Towns,
Black,	Jones of Lee,	Stephens of Hancock,
Bigham,	Key,	Stewart,
Briscoe,	Lawhon,	Swearingen,
Brown of Coweta,	Lazenby,	Thomas,
Burke,	Love,	Tye,
Burney,	Martin,	Underwood,
Candler,	McAfee,	Vanbrackel,
Carswell,	McCord,	Walden,
Carlton,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Walton of Wilkes,
Cochran of Glynn,	Moore,	Williams.
Cochran, of Wilkinson,	Mulkey,	
Dickinson,	Neal,	
DuBose,	Nesbit,	
	Powell,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs:

Adams,	Fain,	Lawson,
Alred,	Favor,	Lee,
Atkinson,	Findley,	Lemond,
Banning,	Gibbs,	Lott,
Barnes,	Gibson,	Mann,
Beaty,	Giddens,	Matthews,
Blake,	Greene,	McCamy,
Bleckley,	Gresham,	Mizell,
Bloodworth,	Griffin,	Monk,
Bird,	Gross,	Moss,
Brawner,	Hawkins,	Norwood,
Brown, of Clay,	Haygood,	Oaks,
Bryan,	Heard of Dawson,	Overstreet,
Butt,	Heard, of Miller,	Owens,
Cabaniss,	Henderson of	Peterson,
Cameron,	Pierce,	Pittman,
Cantrell,	Hines,	Pitts,
Cook,	Horne,	Render,
Culberson,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Roberts,
Dever,	Jackson of Heard,	Royall,
Dill,	Johnson,	Schley,
Dumas,	Jones of Early,	Scott,
Eason,	Jones of Harris,	Slappey,
Ellington,	Kirby,	Smith of Brooks,

Smith of Hall,	Surrency,	Whitehead,
Smith, of Ogle-	Taylor,	Whittle,
thorpe,	Thrasher,	Wyley,
Snell,	Tomlinson,	Zachry,
Spain,	Walton of Stewart,	
Stevens of Ogle-	Washington,	
thorpe,	White,	

Ayes 52 ; nays 86. So the substitute was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and on its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 65, and nays 77.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Hines,	Scott,
Bacon,	Jackson, of Heard,	Slappey,
Beaty,	Jones of Lee,	Smith, of Brooks,
Beall, of Paulding,	Jones, of Early,	Smith of Ogle-
Cabaniss,	Kirby,	thorpe,
Candler,	Key,	Smith, of Towns,
Cantrell,	Lawson,	Spain,
Carswell,	Lee,	Stewart,
Carlton,	Lemond,	Swearingen,
Cook,	Love,	Thomas,
Culberson,	Martin,	Thrasher,
Dever,	McCamy,	Vanbrackel,
Fain,	McCord,	Walton, of Stewart,
Gay,	Mulkey,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Giddens,	Neal,	Washington,
Greene,	Nesbit,	White,
Gresham,	Owens,	Whitehead,
Gross,	Pitts,	Whittle,
Hargett,	Powell,	Wyley,
Harper,	Render,	Zachry.
Hawkins,	Reynolds,	
Heard of Miller,	Rice,	
Henderson, of	Roberts,	
Pierce,		

Those voting in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Black,	Brown, of Clay,
Alred,	Blake,	Brown, of Coweta,
Banning,	Bleckley,	Bryan,
Barbour,	Bloodworth,	Burke,
Barker,	Bird,	Burney,
Barnes,	Brawner,	Butt,
Beall, of Randolph,	Briscoe,	Cameron,

Cochran, of Glynn,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Oaks,
Cochran of Wil-	Jernigan,	Overstreet,
kinson,	Johnson,	Peterson,
Dickinson,	Jones, of Harris,	Pittman,
Dill,	Lawhou,	Royall,
DuBose,	Lazenby,	Rushin,
Dumas,	Lott,	Schley,
Eason,	Lowe,	Sheats,
Ellington,	Mallard,	Smith, of Hall,
Favor,	Mann,	Stephens of Han-
Findley,	Matthews,	cock,
Gibbs,	McAfee,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Gibson,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	thorpe,
Griffin,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Strickland,
Haygood,	Mizell,	Surrency,
Heard, of Dawson,	Moore,	Taylor,
Hester,	Monk,	Tomlinson,
Hook,	Moss,	Tye,
Horne,	Mullens,	Walden,
Hutchings,	Norwood,	Williams.

Ayes 65 ; nays 77. So the bill was lost.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to repeal the 1st section of an act to alter and amend the charters of the cities of Columbus and Albany, assented to December 6th, 1858, and to revive the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th sections of an act to amend the several acts of the legislature of this State, incorporating the city of Columbus in the county of Muscogee, and for other purposes. Also,

An act for the relief of executors, administrators and guardians. Also,

An act to vest in the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus the power and authority to elect all city officers, to prescribe their salaries, and to consolidate any two of said offices in one person. Also,

A resolution raising a joint committee to examine a new work on arithmetic.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has accepted their proposition for a committee of conference on the dis-

agreement of the Senate and the House on the bill of the House for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who have died or been killed in the service of this State or the Confederate States, &c., and has appointed on said committee of conference on the part of the Senate, Messrs. J. R. Brown, Vason and Harris.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills, to-wit :

A bill to exempt from the performance of military duty certain State and municipal officers. Also,

A bill to make penal the furnishing of persons confined in the common jails of this State with spirituous liquors. Also,

A bill to consolidate the offices of Clerk of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Inferior Court and Ordinary of Camden county, so that all of said offices shall be held by one person. Also,

A bill to extend and continue an act to incorporate the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company. Also,

A bill to allow the Comptroller General a clerk, and to provide for the compensation of the same, and to allow the State Treasurer compensation for clerk hire, with amendments thereto, in which they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, the bill for the confiscation of real estate of alien enemies in Georgia, was postponed, and made the special order for the first Friday after the fourth Wednesday in April next.

Mr. Barnes, from a special committee, made the following report :

The committee to whom were referred the resolution of the Senate authorizing the Governor to call out two regiments of militia for guarding railroad bridges, &c., an act entitled an act to organize, equip, maintain and prescribe the duties of a police force in this State, an act to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State, have had the same under consideration, and report them back to the House with a recommendation that they do not pass.

They have also had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act more effectually to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State, by establishing a reserved militia throughout the State, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore granted to militia officers in this State, which they report back with a recom-

mendation that with certain amendments herewith submitted, it do pass.

(Signed)

P. E. LOVE, Ch'mn.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to extend and continue an act to incorporate the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, which was read the first time.

The House took up the resolution requesting the Confederate Congress to pass a law making Confederate Treasury notes a legal tender in the payment of debts, which was adopted, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House took up the bill for the relief of the soldiers of this State in the public service.

On a motion to lay said bill on the table for the present, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 74 and nays 55.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Griffin,	Mizell,
Alred,	Gross,	Mullens,
Atkinson,	Hawkins,	Neal,
Banning,	Haygood,	Nesbit,
Barbour,	Henderson of	Norwood,
Bleckley,	Pierce,	Peterson,
Brown of Coweta,	Hines,	Pittman,
Bryan,	Horne,	Render,
Butt,	Hutchings,	Reynolds,
Cabaniss,	Jackson of Clark,	Roberts,
Candler,	Jackson of Heard,	Rushin,
Carswell,	Johnson,	Schley,
Cochran of Wil-	Jones of Lee,	Scott,
kinson,	Jones of Harris,	Smith of Brooks,
Cook,	Kirby,	Smith of Hall,
Dumas,	Lawhorn,	Smith of Ogle-
Ellington,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Fain,	Lemond,	Surrency,
Favor,	Lott,	Swearingen,
Felton,	Mallard,	Thrasher,
Findley,	Mann,	Tomlinson,
Gibbs,	Martin,	Tye,
Gibson,	McAfee,	Walden,
Giddens,	McCamy,	Walton of Stewart
Glenn,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Washington,
Greene,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Whittle.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Beaty,	Black,	Bigham,
Beall, of Paulding,	Blake,	Bird,
Beall of Randolph,	Bloodworth,	Brawner,

Brown of Clay,	Heard of Miller,	Smith of Towns,
Burke,	Hester,	Spain,
Burney,	Hook,	Stephens of Han-
Cameron,	Jernigan,	cock,
Cantrell,	Lawson,	Stewart,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lee,	Strickland,
Culberson,	Lowe,	Taylor,
Dever,	Matthews,	Thomas,
Dickinson,	McCord,	Underwood,
Dill,	Moore,	Vanbrackel,
DuBose,	Monk,	White.
Eason,	Moss,	Whitehead,
Gay,	Mulkey,	Williams,
Hargett,	Oaks,	Wyley.
Harper,	Owens,	
Heard of Dawson,	Rice,	

Yeas 74; nays 55. So the motion prevailed.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Tatum of Dade, Black of Floyd, and Moss of Banks.

The House took up the Senate bill to prevent and punish the planting and cultivation of over a certain quantity of land in cotton, during the war with the abolitionists, which was read the 2d time, and committed for a third reading, and made the special order for 9½ o'clock to-morrow.

The House took up the Senate resolution relative to the spinning of cotton into yarn for home consumption, and adopted the same.

The committee appointed under the same are Messrs. Schley, Bigham, Bloodworth, Washington, and Beall of Randolph.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the bill of the House to provide for the reorganization of the Georgia Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, and to appoint trustees, to provide for their compensation, to appropriate money for the repairs and refurnishing the same, and to punish persons resisting this act, with an amendment, in which they ask the concurrence of the House; and I am instructed to transmit the same immediately to the House of Representatives.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill supplementary to an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, &c., and concurred in the same.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the

bill to prevent the spread of small pox, and disagreed to the same.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company, which was read a second time and committed for a third reading.

The House took up the amendment of the Senate to the bill to be entitled an act to allow the Comptroller General a clerk, and to provide for the compensation of the same, and to allow the State Treasurer compensation for clerk hire.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate striking out that part appropriating \$1000 to the State Treasurer for clerk hire, and disagreed to the amendment allowing the Comptroller General \$1500 for clerk hire.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act passed over the Governor's veto, 28th November, 1861, fixing the salaries and compensation of certain officers therein mentioned.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time, and, on its passage, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 55 and nays 76.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Greene,	Norwood,
Banning,	Gresham,	Pitts,
Barbour,	Gross,	Reynolds,
Barker,	Heard of Miller,	Royall,
Barnes,	Hester,	Rushin,
Bird,	Hines,	Schley,
Briscoe,	Hook,	Sheats,
Brown of Clay,	Jernigan,	Smith of Brooks,
Carswell,	Lawhon,	Smith of Towns,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lawson,	Spain,
Cochran of Wil-	Lee,	Stephens of Han-
kinson,	Love,	cock,
Dever,	Mallard,	Stewart,
Dickinson,	Martin,	Swearingen,
Dill,	McCamy,	Thrasher,
DuBose,	Moore,	Tye,
Ellington,	Monk,	Vanbrackel,
Gay,	Mulkey,	Whittle,
Gibson,	Neal,	Wyley.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Atkinson,	Beall of Paulding,
Alred,	Beaty,	Beall of Randolph,

Black,	Hawkins,	Pittman,
Blake,	Haygood,	Powell,
Bleckley,	Horne,	Render,
Bloodworth,	Jackson of Clarke,	Rice,
Brawner,	Jackson of Heard,	Roberts,
Brown of Coweta,	Johnson,	Scott,
Bryan,	Jones of Lee,	Smith of Hall,
Burke,	Jones of Harris,	Smith, of Ogle-
Burney,	Kirby,	thorpe,
Butt,	Key,	Snell,
Cabaniss,	Lazenby,	Stevens of Ogle-
Candler,	Lemond,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Lott,	Strickland,
Carlton,	Manu,	Surrency.
Cook,	Matthews,	Taylor,
Culberson,	McAfee,	Thomas,
Dumas,	McCord,	Tomlinson,
Eason,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Underwood,
Fain,	Mizell,	Walden,
Favor,	Moss,	Walton of Stewart,
Findley,	Mullens,	Washington,
Gibbs,	Nisbet,	White,
Giddens,	Oaks,	Whitehead.
Griffin,	Overstreet,	Zachry.
Harper,	Peterson,	

Ayes 55 ; nays 77. So the bill was lost.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill to provide for the reorganization of the Georgia Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, and to appoint trustees for the same, to provide for their compensation, to appropriate money for the repairs and furnishing the same, and to punish persons resisting this act, and concurred in the same.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Castle Rock Coal Mining Company of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend the revenue laws of this State, and to provide a penalty for its violation, for which the Committee on Finance had reported a substitute.

The substitute was taken up by sections. The 1st, 2nd and 3d sections were agreed to.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend by adding the 1st and 2nd sections of the original bill to the substitute, which was agreed to.

Mr. Norwood offered the following amendment :

Sec. That no person or persons, or corporations in this State shall be required to pay a double tax on any property or capital stock owned by them, except in cases when default of a return to the Receiver is made, as now required by law.

Pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the unfinished business of the morning session, which is the consideration of Mr. Norwood's amendment to the bill to amend the revenue laws of this State.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, offered the following as a substitute for said amendment :

No bank or other corporation shall be required to pay tax on any bonds, either of this State or of the Confederate States, in any case in which said bonds are already taxed as part of their capital stock, but shall pay on the whole of their capital stock, and on all such bonds held by such bank or other corporation, over and above their capital stock ;

Which was agreed to.

Mr. Moore, of Thomas, offered the following amendment :

Sec. Be it further enacted, That all lands from the possession of which the owners have been driven by the enemy or the order of the military authorities of the Confederacy, shall be exempt from taxation during the time he or they shall be so kept out of possession.

And upon said amendment the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 55 and nays 85.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cabaniss,	Gibson,
Barbour,	Cameron,	Greene,
Barnes,	Carswell,	Gresham,
Beall of Paulding,	Cochran of Glynn,	Henderson of Pierce
Beall of Randolph,	Cochran, of Wil-	Hook,
Briscoe,	kinson,	Jackson of Clarke,
Brown of Clay,	Culberson,	Jones of Lee,
Burney,	Fain,	Jones of Early,
Butt,	Felton,	Key,

Lawson,	Neal,	Smith of Towns,
Lee,	Nesbit,	Stephens of Han-
Lemond,	Norwood,	cock,
Lott,	Owens,	Stewart,
Love,	Pittman,	Surrency,
Mallard,	Pitts,	Swearingen,
Martin,	Powell,	Taylor,
McCord,	Reese,	Thrasher,
Mitchell, of Taylor,	Rice,	Vanbrackel.
Moore,	Schley,	
Monk,	Slappey,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Alred,	Gross,	Render,
Atkinson,	Hargett,	Roberts,
Bacon,	Harper,	Robison,
Banning,	Hawkins,	Rushin,
Blake,	Haygood,	Scott,
Bleckley,	Heard of Dawson,	Sheats,
Bloodworth,	Hester,	Smith of Brooks,
Bigham,	Hines,	Smith of Ogle-
Bird,	Horne,	thorpe,
Brawner,	Hutchings,	Snell,
Brown of Coweta,	Jackson of Heard,	Spain,
Bryan,	Jernigan,	Stevens of Ogle-
Burke,	Johnson,	thorpe,
Candler,	Jones of Harris,	Strickland,
Cantrell,	Kirby,	Thomas,
Carlton,	Lawhon,	Tomlinson,
Cook,	Lazenby,	Tye,
Dever,	Lowe,	Underwood,
Dickinson,	Mann,	Walden,
Dill,	McAfee,	Walton, of Stewart,
DuBose,	McCamy,	Walton, of Wilkes,
Eason,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Washington,
Ellington,	Mizell,	White,
Favor,	Moss,	Whitehead,
Findley,	Mulkey,	Whittle,
Gay,	Mullens,	Williams,
Gibbs,	Oaks,	Wyley,
Giddens,	Overstreet,	Zachry.
Griffin,	Peterson,	

Ayes 55; nays 85. So the amendment was lost.

The substitute as amended was then adopted. The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Leave of absence was granted to the following gentlemen for the balance of the session after to-day, to-wit:

Messrs. Lott, Lindsey, Heard of Dawson, Strickland, Bird, Brawner, and Mitchell of Pulaski.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the general appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. Candler moved to amend the 24th section by striking out \$100 and inserting \$60.00, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the 1st section by striking out \$3,500, as the salaries allowed the Judges of the Supreme Court, and insert \$2,000 in lieu thereof, and by striking out \$2,500, as the salary allowed the Judges of the Superior Courts, and inserting in lieu thereof \$1,500.

Pending the discussion thereon, the House adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Jones of Early, Smith of Hall, Mr. Barker of Gordon, Mr. Mann of Gordon, Gibbs of Wilcox, Owens of McIntosh, Bryan of Wayne, Alred of Pickens, and Sheats of Bartow, for the balance of the session on account of indisposition and special business.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Adams to the 1st section of the general appropriation bill.

Upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 66 and nays 55.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cook,	Heard, of Dawson,
Atkinson,	Culberson,	Henderson, of
Beall, of Paulding,	Dickinson,	Pierce,
Beall of Randolph	Dumas,	Hutchings,
Blake,	Eason,	Jackson, of Clarke,
Bleckley,	Ellington,	Jernigan,
Bloodworth,	Fain,	Johnson,
Brown of Clay,	Findley,	Jones, of Harris,
Brown, of Coweta,	Gibbs,	Kirby,
Bryan,	Griffin,	Key,
Burke,	Hargett,	Lazenby,
Burney,	Harper,	Lott,
Cabaniss,	Hawkins,	Mann,
Candler,	Haygood,	Matthews,

McAfee,	Rice,	Thomas,
McCord,	Roberts,	Tomlinson,
Mitchell, of Taylor,	Smith, of Brooks,	Underwood,
Mizell,	Smith, of Towns,	Walden,
Mullens,	Snell,	Walton, of Stewart,
Nesbit,	Stevens, of Ogle-	White,
Oaks,	thorpe,	Whitehead.
Overstreet,	Strickland,	Zachry.
Owens,	Surrency,	
Powell,	Taylor,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Giddens,	Peterson,
Banning,	Greene,	Pittman,
Barbour,	Gross,	Pitts,
Barnes,	Hester,	Reese,
Bigham,	Hines,	Schley,
Brawner,	Hook,	Smith, of Ogle-
Briscoe,	Jones, of Lee,	thorpe,
Cantrell,	Lee,	Stephens, of Han-
Garswell,	Lemond,	cock,
Carlton,	Love,	Stewart,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Mallard,	Swearingen,
Cochran of Wil-	Martin,	Thrasher,
kinson,	McCaney,	Tye,
Dever,	Mitchell, of Pulaski,	Vanbrackel,
Dill,	Moore,	Washington,
DuBose,	Monk,	Whittle,
Felton,	Mulkey,	Williams,
Gay,	Neal,	Wyley.
Gibson,	Norwood,	

Yeas 66 ; nays 55. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, moved to amend the 19th section by striking out two millions as a military fund and inserting five hundred thousand dollars.

The question was divided, and the vote was taken on striking out, and carried.

Mr. Bigham moved to fill the blank with one and a half millions, which motion was lost.

Mr. Mulkey moved to insert one million.

Upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 62 and nays 57.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Beall of Paulding,	Bleckley,
Atkinson,	Beall of Randolph,	Bloodworth,
Barnes,	Blake,	Bigham,

Briscoe,	Griffin,	Monk,
Brown, of Clay,	Gross,	Mulkey,
Brown of Coweta,	Harper,	Oaks,
Bryan,	Hawkins,	Overstreet,
Burney,	Hester,	Owens,
Cantrell,	Hook,	Pitts,
Carswell,	Jernigan,	Rice,
Cochran of Glynn,	Johnson,	Smith of Towns,
Culberson,	Kirby,	Stephens of Hancock,
Dickinson,	Key,	Strickland,
DuBose,	Lemond,	Swearingen,
Ellington	Mallard,	Taylor,
Fain,	Mann,	Tye,
Findley,	Martin,	Underwood,
Gay,	McAfee,	Vanbrackel,
Gibbs,	McCord	Walton of Stewart,
Giddens,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Whittle.
Greene,	Moore,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Hutchings,	Rushin,
Bacon,	Jackson of Clarke,	Smith of Brooks,
Banning,	Jones of Lee,	Smith of Ogle-
Barbour,	Jones of Harris,	thorpe,
Brawner,	Lazenby,	Snell,
Cabaniss,	Lee,	Stevens of Ogle-
Candler,	Lott,	thorpe,
Carlton,	Love,	Stewart,
Cook,	Matthews,	Surrency,
Dever,	McCamy,	Thomas,
Dill,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Thrasher,
Dumas,	Mizell,	Tomlinson,
Eason,	Neal,	Walden,
Felton,	Nesbit,	Washington,
Gibson,	Norwood,	White,
Gresham,	Peterson,	Whitehead,
Haygood,	Pittman,	Williams,
Heard of Dawson,	Powell,	Wyley,
Henderson of Pierce,	Reese,	Zachry.
Hines,	Roberts,	

Ayes 62 ; nays 57. So the motion to insert one million prevailed.

Mr. Washington moved to strike out the 23d section, which motion prevailed.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Lee in the chair, on the bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money for the support of the State Lunatic Asylum, and having spent some time therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House without amendment.

The report of the committee was taken up and agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has concurred in the substitute of the House for the original resolutions of the Senate, construing the 2d resolution of a series of resolutions, adopted by this General Assembly, authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in Confederate service.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit :

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, assented to 22d of November, 1862. Also,

An act to provide for the reorganization of the Georgia Asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, to appoint trustees for the same, to provide for their compensation, to appropriate money for the repairs, refurnishing and support of the same, to punish persons who resist the provisions of of this act, and for other purposes.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to levy and collect a tax for the political year 1863, and for other purposes.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, moved to amend by inserting after the words "taxable property," the words "including bonds of the State of Georgia and Confederate States," which amendment prevailed.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Senate.

The Committee on Public Printing, through their chairman, Mr. Hester, made the following report :

The Committee on Public Printing, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and increase the pay of the Public Printer, have had the same under consideration and recommend that fifty per cent. be struck out

and thirty-three and one-third per cent. be inserted, and that an additional section, to-wit :

Be it enacted, That this act shall only continue in force till the commencement of the first session after the close of the present war.

And with these amendments they recommend the bill do pass.

(Signed)

ROBERT HESTER,
Chairman.

Mr. Smith, of Brooks, chairman of the Committee on the Military Institute, made the following report :

The Committee on the Georgia Military Institute respectfully report, that they find from the facts referred to them, the present wooden dormitories for the cadets, are wholly insufficient for the accommodation of the corps, and are also in a dilapidated condition ; that the increased patronage of the Institute demands largely increased accommodations.

They further find that there are no buildings upon the Institute grounds for the residence of the Superintendent and Commandant of the cadets, both of whom should reside upon the campus, for the effectual enforcement of discipline.

They further find that a lot of land comprising eight acres, lying immediately south of the campus and running up to the buildings of the Institute, is important to the Institute, first as a garden for the production of vegetables for the use of the corps ; secondly, for the erection of kitchens and other necessary out-houses, and lastly for the removal therefrom of individuals whose proximate positions to the corps has given trouble in their management.

They recommend that, to erect suitable brick barracks for the accommodation of two hundred and fifty cadets, for the erection of dwellings for the Superintendent and Commandant, and for the purchase of said eight acres of land, the sum of fifty thousand dollars be appropriated to be used by the Board of Inspectors for said purposes only, on such terms as his Excellency the Governor may direct.

(Signed)

O. L. SMITH, Ch'mn.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, moved that the House take up the bill to postpone the operation of the revised code of laws, on which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 37 and nays 66.

Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs.

Barnes,
Bloodworth,
Bigham,
Briscoe,

Brown of Clay,	Cochran of Glynn,
Brown of Coweta,	DuBose,
Burney,	Eason,
Carswell,	Gay,

Gibbs,	Matthews,	Stephens of Han-
Gibson,	McCord,	cock,
Giddens,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Surrency,
Griffin,	Moore.	Taylor,
Harper,	Norwood,	Tye,
Hook,	Owens,	Walden,
Kirby,	Peterson,	Washington,
Key,	Smith, of Towns,	Whittle.
Lee,	Strickland,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Heard of Dawson,	Pittman,
Alred,	Henderson of	Pitts,
Atkinson,	Pierce,	Reese,
Bacon,	Hester,	Rice,
Barbour,	Hines,	Roberts,
Beall of Paulding,	Hutchings,	Rushin,
Blake,	Jackson of Clark,	Smith of Brooks.
Bleckley,	Jernigan,	Smith of Ogle-
Bryan,	Johnson,	thorpe,
Cabaniss,	Jones of Lee,	Snell,
Candler,	Jones of Harris,	Stevens of Ogle-
Cantrell,	Lazenby,	thorpe,
Carlton,	Lemond,	Stewart,
Cook,	Lott,	Swearingen,
Culberson,	Mann,	Thomas,
Dever,	Martin,	Thrasher,
Dickinson,	McAfee,	Underwood,
Dumas,	McCamy,	Walton of Stewart,
Ellington,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	White,
Felton,	Mizell,	Whitehead,
Findley,	Mullens,	Williams,
Greene,	Neal,	Zachry.
Gross,	Nesbit,	
Hawkins,	Oaks,	

Ayes 37 ; nays 66. So the motion was lost.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Jesse Fitts, John Huff, and James W Burnside, of Lumpkin county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1862. }
 9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

On motion of Mr. Thrasher, so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in this State, &c., and a substitute for the same, was reconsidered.

The House reconsidered so much of the Journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the bill to repeal an act passed over the Governor's veto the 28th November, 1861, fixing the salaries and compensation of certain officers therein mentioned.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Underwood, of Whitfield, for balance of the session before recess, to enable him to accompany Mr. Clements home, on account of sickness; and to Mr. Royall, of Camden, for the same time, on account of a sick child.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the rule was suspended when he introduced the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That all bills passed this day shall be transmitted forthwith to the Senate, unless otherwise directed at the time.

On motion of Mr. Cabaniss the rule was suspended, when he introduced the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That the courtesies of this House be extended to the Hon. B. H. Hill, Senator in the Confederate Congress from this State, and that he be invited to a seat in this House.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the use of the Hall was tendered to the Hon. B. H. Hill, to deliver an address to-night at 6½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the rule was suspended when the House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of Executors, Administrators, and Guardians of minors.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Moore from the Committee on Enrollment reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House, the following resolutions, to-wit :

Resolutions supplementary amendatory and explanatory of resolutions (already passed) authorizing the Governor to provide clothing and shoes for the destitute Georgia troops in the Confederate service.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to incorporate the Athens Georgia Insurance Company.

An act to compel owners of Rail Road and Bank stock to pay county taxes on the same, in the several counties in this State.

An act to amend the Patrol Laws of this State.

An act to legalize the election of James Castleberry, Ordinary of Chattahoochee county and for other purposes.

An act to require the incorporated cotton and wool Factories in this State to publish lists of stockholders.

An act to alter the sixth section of an act to amend the Patrol Laws of this State, approved February 20th, 1854.

An act to provide compensation for Stills seized by the Governor of this State.

An act to authorize and instruct the Governor, to pay the freight on Salt in the cases therein mentioned.

An act to prevent the poisoning of fish in any of the counties of this State, and to provide certain penalties against the same.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to point out the mode of ascertaining the relief and support to which widows and orphans are entitled out of the estates of their deceased husbands and parents, where letters testamentary or of administration shall have been granted, and for other purposes, approved 19th February, 1856.

An act to repeal so much of an act assented to 22d January, 1852, as includes lot of land No. 53, in the 13th district of Sumter, in the county of Lee.

An act to alter the county lines between Johnson and Emanuel counties, and between the counties of Schley and Taylor.

An act for the support of the Georgia Academy for the Blind.

An act to change the line between the counties of Schley and Macon.

An act to authorize Jane Miller, a free person of color to sell herself into perpetual slavery.

An act to incorporate the town of Trion in Chattooga county, and for other purposes.

Also, a resolution to allow additional time to Tax Collectors of the counties of Glynn, McIntosh, Camden, Quitman and Fulton, to collect the taxes of the same.

Also, a resolution to consolidate the standing committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the Lunatic Asylum.

A resolution to provide ambulance cars for sick and wounded soldiers, on the Western and Atlantic Rail Road.

A resolution to appropriate the school funds of Gilmer and Screven counties.

I am also directed to return to the House of Representatives in which they originated the following bills not approved and signed by His Excellency, with a communication in writing accompanying each, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Anderson, wife of Oliver D. Anderson, of the county of Bartow in this State, and to authorize her to buy and sell, and to act for herself, and be liable for her own contracts in all respects, as if she were an unmarried woman.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Ellijay Gold and Iron Mining Company, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Coosa Bank and for other purposes therein mentioned.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has receded from its amendments to the bill of the House of Representatives, to allow the Comptroller General a clerk, and to provide for the compensation of the same, and to allow the State Treasurer compensation for clerk hire, and I am directed to communicate said action of the Senate forthwith to the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following House bills, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of John R. Anderson, Sheriff of Catoosa county.

Also, a bill for the relief of Henry J. Nichols, executor of Henry G. Gignilliat, deceased.

Also, a bill for the relief of James and Lucinda Jordan.

Also, a bill to authorize the Governor to increase the salaries and daily or monthly wages of the several officers and employes of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road of this State.

Also, a bill to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus and the Justices of the Inferior Court of Muscogee county, to appoint Trustees for the male and female academies in the city of Columbus.

Also, a bill to authorize the Deputy Sheriff of Walton county to make titles to land sold by him as Deputy Sheriff of said county, with an amendment thereto making the bill general.

Also, a bill to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch, with an amendment ; in which amend-

ments they ask the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

Also, a bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in the city of Macon.

Also, a bill to make legal and valid sales made by Sheriffs and their Deputies in certain cases therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to secure the tax upon certain articles of merchandize in this State.

Also, a bill to compensate clerks and Sheriffs in the State for services therein mentioned.

Also, a bill to appropriate a sum of money therein named, and for other purposes.

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating of over a certain number of acres of land in cotton, during the war with the Abolitionists.

Mr. Bacon, of Mitchell, offered the following amendment :

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted That should the present war, between the United States and the Confederate States of America cease, or the blockade be raised at any time before the 15th day of May next, then the provisions of this act shall be of no force, which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Gibson, moved to amend by striking out three acres and inserting one.

Mr. Glenn moved to amend Mr. Gibson's amendment by inserting two in the place of one, which was accepted by Mr. Gibson.

The vote being taken on said amendment the same was lost.

Mr. Love moved to disagree to that portion of the report which adopts an additional section as Sec. 6, which motion prevailed.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion, the rule was suspended when the House took up the following resolution to-wit :

Resolved, That the Messenger of this House be instructed to furnish immediately to each member of the Senate a copy of the report of the Western and Atlantic Rail Road investigating committee, which was read and adopted.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Cobb county Salt Mining Company was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank, and to confer certain powers and privileges thereon.

Mr. Adams moved to postpone the consideration of said bill until after recess, which motion was lost.

Mr. Norwood offered the following amendment, *Provided* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to repeal the 9th section of the act incorporating said bank, which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee as amended was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase the number of Directors of the South Western Rail Road Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the Senate resolutions relative to certain trophies, captured by the 15th Georgia regiment, which said resolution was read and adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Whitte in the chair, on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the better defense of the city of Savannah by the removal of the indigent non combatants theretrom, and having spent sometime therein, the committee arose and reported the same back to the House with a substitute therefor, the report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to abolish the office of County Treasurer in the county of Stewart and for other purposes.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Effingham Salt Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Gross, of Scriven moved to strike out the caption and insert the following which was agreed to :

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Effingham and Scriven Salt Mining Companies.

Mr. Gross offered the following amendment which was agreed to: and that the provisions of this act be granted to E. B. Gross, E. Gross, Jr., William J. Gross and other persons that they may associate with them of Scriven county, under the title of the Scriven Mining Company, which amendment was agreed to.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Superior and Inferior Courts of the counties of Houston, Gilmer and Fannin and for other purposes.

Mr. Fain, of Gilmer, offered the following amendment:

And be it further enacted, That the Superior Courts of the county of Gilmer be so changed as to be held on the

second Monday in May and October, and in the county of Fannin on the Thursday after the second Monday in May and October, which amendment was agreed to; the report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Henry Burt, and for other purposes, for which the committee had reported as a substitute a bill to exonerate sureties or recognizances, &c.

Mr. Bigham moved to amend the substitute by making its provisions apply to all offences, which motion was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act more effectually to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of the State of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State by establishing a reserve militia throughout the State, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore issued to militia officers in this State, for which the committee had reported as a substitute, a bill to be entitled an act more effectually to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection within the limits of this State, of Georgia, and to aid in repelling invasion of the State, and in the enforcement of the laws by establishing a State guard throughout the State, and to abrogate all commissions heretofore granted to militia officers in this State.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend by inserting after the words, "Confederate army" the words, "including all who have or may hereafter have substitutes in the Confederate service."

Mr. Dumas moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, which motion was lost.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Whittle's amendment and said amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DuBose moved to strike out 16 and 18 and insert 21, which motion was lost.

Mr. Jernigan moved to amend by striking out 16 and inserting 18, and pending the discussion thereon the House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Zachary, chairman of the Committee on the Penitentiary made the following report :

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the joint resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, calling for an investigation of an alleged fraud committed by Mr. A. P. Bell, in the purchase of a lot of army shoes from

the Georgia Penitentiary, beg leave to submit the following report :

The Committee organized and commenced said investigation, in the city of Milledgeville, at as early a time as practicable, by the examination of witnesses upon oath in the presence of the accused and his counsel. The Committee, finding the investigation could not be completed, repaired to Atlanta and there proceeded to complete the same with as much dispatch as practicable ; and upon fully weighing the testimony thus taken, a copy of which herewith accompanies this report, your Committee have unanimously come to the following conclusions :

That the conduct of the said A. P. Bell, to say the least of it, is highly reprehensible and improper in the premises. The evidence, amongst other things, developes, in the opinion of your Committee, these facts : That Mr. Bell, at his own suggestion, procured a written authority from Captain William Bacon, Confederate States Q. M., at Atlanta, to purchase shoes for the army anywhere in the Confederate States, informing Capt. Bacon at the time that he thought he could purchase shoes in Milledgeville, and for his services it does not appear that any consideration was to be paid. Under this authority Mr. Bell repaired to the Penitentiary about the 1st July last, and made a contract with that institution for 1,000 pair of shoes for the army at \$3.50 per pair, subsequently increasing it to 2,000. If it had not been distinctly understood that these shoes were for the use of the Confederate army, he could not have purchased them at all.

Though bought for Capt. Bacon, \$39 pair, as soon as they could be made, were shipped in two lots (707 in one and 132 in the other) marked to "A. P. Bell, agent." On the arrival of the shoes in the Macon & Western Depot at Atlanta, Mr. Bell went to Capt. Bacon and informed him of the fact, and that there was a portion of the shoes under No. 7s. Capt. Bacon told him, that being the case he did not want them. At the request of Mr. Bell, Mr. Gaskill was sent to examine the shoes, who did so, and informed Mr. Bell that they were a *hard lot of shoes*. All the other witnesses think the shoes a good or fair lot of army shoes. Mr. Gaskill was deputed, as testified by himself, to sell the shoes, with an understanding with Bell that he was to have for selling the shoes all that he could sell them for over \$6 per pair. He sold 707 pair for \$6.70, and 132 pair for \$7.50, to Huson & Anderson. Sometime thereafter Huson & Anderson sold the entire lot to Major B. F. Jones, Quartermaster of Confederate army, for the use of Gen. Bragg's army, for \$8.50 per pair. These shoes were bought for the army for \$2,932.50, and sold afterwards on private account for \$5,726.90, thereby realizing a profit to the sellers of

\$2,794.40, or a loss to the public service of that amount. The sale was afterwards made to Jones, Q. M. for the Confederate army, at \$8.50, making the cost to the Confederate Government \$7,072.00 for the same article which the Government had in the first instance bought of the Penitentiary by its agent, Bell, for \$2,932.50, thereby producing a loss to the Government of \$4,139.50. It is true that a portion of these enormous profits went into the pockets of Huson & Anderson, who are not pretended to be implicated in the transaction, but who bought the shoes from Gaskill in fair *market overt*.

In the history of this transaction there is a train of circumstances and facts which, to the minds of your Committee, could not have happened by accident, when it is remembered that at the time of the transaction Mr. Bell was a clerk in the Quartermaster's department, and Mr. Gaskill an Assistant Quartermaster, both in the service of the State at Atlanta, Ga. It seems that when the shoes were refused by Capt. Bacon there was no offer to return back to the Penitentiary, nor has there been any offer since to refund the profits made on the transaction, nor does Capt. Bacon appear to be dissatisfied. Capt. Bacon's connection with this transaction is not satisfactory to your Committee. Why he should establish a rule to buy no shoes under No. 7s, send an agent out to buy and give no instructions as to that rule, unless he presumed the agent understood the rule, and if that agent did understand the rule and bought in violation of the rule, it is but an additional evidence of his unfaithfulness. But it does not appear that this rule is acted upon by any other Confederate Quartermaster, as Maj. Jones bought the same lot of shoes which this rule rejected, and no complaint has been heard. To say the least of it, it has been an unfortunate rule to the Government in this instance. And further, after these shoes had been shipped to Atlanta and rejected by Captain Bacon on account of containing improper numbers, (when it is not pretended, in the contract for 2,000 pair, there was any such a provision as that there should be no numbers under 7s,) why he should afterwards write to the Penitentiary, urging the immediate forwarding of the balance of the lot contracted for, and in that letter make no mention of the lot rejected, nor of the rule under which he rejected them, is a matter which your Committee cannot explain.

PENITENTIARY, }
Milledgeville, Ga., 13th Oct., 1862. }

The Committee on the Penitentiary beg leave to submit the following special report:

It appears from information derived from the books of the Penitentiary, and from Mr. Windsor, the Book-keeper, and from a letter which has fallen into the hands of your

Committee, written by a Mr. A. P. Bell, of Atlanta, that in the month of September last the said Bell applied to the Georgia Penitentiary, under an authority of Capt. Bacon, who assigns his name as A. Q. M., C. S. A., to purchase a large quantity of shoes for the use of the Confederate army; that in consideration of the use for which the shoes were designed, the Penitentiary sold to said Bell about eighteen hundred pairs of shoes at the price of \$3.00 per pair. The shoes were shipped to Atlanta, which shoes, your Committee are informed, would at that time command in the market at Atlanta from \$7 to \$8 per pair. Your Committee is also informed, from authority deemed reliable, that said shoes have never been applied to the use of the Confederate army, as was pretended that they should be, but on the contrary have been sold on private account at the rate of from seven to eight dollars per pair. Your Committee not being fully aware of their powers and duties in this matter, have deemed it their duty to report the facts, as they learn them, to the Senate, that the Senate may take such other and further action in the premises as their sense of propriety may indicate.

The connection of Capt. V. A. Gaskill with this transaction is not of that satisfactory character that would authorize your Committee to say that he is not without blame.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAML. F. ALEXANDER,
D. R. MITCHELL,
Senate Committee.
LEWIS ZACHRY,
ROBERT HESTER,
MILTON A. CANDLER,
House Committee.

Gentlemen of the Committee :

If you see fit to say anything derogatory to the character of Capt. Gaskill in your report, I desire you to append to your statements about Capt. Gaskill the following affidavit :

I do solemnly swear that Capt. Gaskill is innocent of any wrong in this shoe matter, and if any wrong has been committed in the premises, I assume that wrong; and I affirm the same in reference to Capt. Wm. Bacon.

A. P. BELL.

December 9th, 1862.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the above date.
SAML. F. ALEXANDER, Chairman.

Your Committee submit the following resolutions :

1st. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly, A. P. Bell has in his possession the profits accruing to

him from this shoe transaction, which, in good conscience, he ought not to retain.

2d. *Resolved*, That, as an officer or agent of the State, he ought to be dismissed.

3d. That the Penitentiary is under no obligation, legal or moral, to fulfil the balance of the contract.

4th. That a copy of this report, these resolutions, and the testimony herewith accompanying, be forwarded by His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of War of the Confederate States.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., }
Atlanta, Ga., July 1st, 1862. }

I hereby authorize and empower A. P. Bell as agent to make contracts and purchase shoes to the best advantage for the use of the army of the Confederate States—purchases to be made anywhere in the Confederate States.

(Signed)

WM. BACON,
Ass't Quartermaster C. S. A.

EVIDENCE OF COL. JAS. A. GREEN.

About the first of July last, Mr. A. P. Bell applied to witness, as Principal Keeper of the Ga. Penitentiary, to buy a lot of shoes, stating that the shoes were wanted for the Confederate army. Witness refused to make a contract with him to furnish him any shoes without some evidence that they were for the army. Mr. Bell produced a written authority from Wm. Bacon, Quartermaster C. S. A., a copy of which was filed in the office of the Penitentiary, contracting with Mr. Bell, as agent under this written instrument. Witness agreed to furnish him one thousand pairs of shoes at \$3.00 per pair for russett shoes, and \$3.50 for blacked shoes, and the sizes to be such as would suit the army. After this and before any of the shoes were forwarded to Mr. Bell, the contract was changed so as to furnish fifteen hundred or two thousand pairs, as Mr. Bell should wish. The full number of shoes engaged to Mr. Bell were not sent to him, because witness had heard that the shoes were not being used for the Confederate army.

The shoes of the Penitentiary had not been sold up to the date of this contract at as high price by fifty cents as that agreed upon with Mr. Bell. Witness makes contracts in the purchase of articles used by the Penitentiary, and sale of goods manufactured in the institution, and has the legal right to do so. About seventy pairs of the shoes sent Mr. Bell were russett shoes, blacked after making, the material of them being as good as that of the shoes made of blacked leather, and charged to Mr. Bell at the price of blacked shoes, \$3.50. Shoes thus made and blacked after-

wards would not present as neat an appearance as shoes made of blacked leather. Some of the shoes had mould upon them when they were packed for shipment.

Sometime in the month of October last, after witness had determined to furnish no more shoes under the contract, for the reason already given, he saw Mr. Bell in Milledgeville, and he urged him to furnish the balance of the shoes, and that none of them should be less than the size of seven.

The cost of blacking the russett shoes after making was about five cents per pair. Shoes, at the date of this contract, were selling in Milledgeville at prices higher than those paid by Mr. Bell.

When goods are manufactured at the Georgia Penitentiary, they are priced and turned over to the Book Keeper, who is responsible for that price, if sold, and no articles are taken back after being once sold. This has been the practice of the Penitentiary during the administration of witness. Had the shoes sold and shipped to Mr. Bell been tendered back to the Penitentiary, the tender would have been refused. The shoes were never tendered back to the Penitentiary by Mr. Bell, nor was Mr. Bell ever informed of the practice of the Penitentiary as to refusing to receive back articles once sold. The shoes shipped to Mr. Bell were an averaged lot as to size, except the fives in the boxes, and he believes were in accordance with the contract made with Mr. Bell. When the shoes were being packed for shipment, he suggested that perhaps the fives put up were rather small for army purposes, but Mr. Windsor, or other person present, calling his attention to the fact that there were boys in the army who would wear such sizes, he consented that the fives should be packed and shipped.

EVIDENCE OF MR. THOS. T. WINDSOR BOOK KEEPER GEORGIA PENITENTIARY.

In the early part of July last, a contract was made by Mr. Green, as Principal Keeper of the Georgia Penitentiary, with Mr. A. P. Bell, as agent for Wm. Bacon, Assistant Quartermaster C. S. A., to furnish him (Mr. Bell) one thousand pairs of army shoes, which was afterwards extended to two thousand pairs, to be delivered at as early a period as they could be manufactured, at the price of \$3.50 per pair. Upon this contract Mr. Bell paid one thousand dollars in advance. Under this contract, seven hundred and seven pairs of shoes were shipped to Mr. Bell, agent at Atlanta, August 22d, 1862, numbered as follows :

25	pairs numbers 4 and 5.
108	" number 6.
151	" " 7.
118	" " 8.

142 pairs number	9
117 " "	10.
40 " "	11.
6 " "	12.

The second shipment, made as the first shipment, was one hundred and thirty-two pairs, the sizes running as the first, September the 5th, 1862.

Previous to the date of the first shipment of shoes, Mr. Bell, in urging the early fulfilment of the contract, informed me that the shoes were for the soldiers of Gen. Bragg's army, and that they were very much needed. At that time Mr. Bell resided in Milledgeville. At the time of making this contract with Mr. Bell, no shoes made at the Penitentiary, of the same quality of those sold Mr. Bell, had been sold at more than three dollars per pair, which was less than the market price of like shoes in Milledgeville. Witness is the Book Keeper and regular salesman of the institution, though Col. Green, as Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, had occasionally made contracts for the sale of goods manufactured in the institution, and regulated the prices at which the same were to be sold. Col. Green learned that the shoes shipped had not been used for the purpose of shoeing the soldiers belonging to the army of Gen. Bragg, ordered no more to be shipped under the aforesaid contract, after the second shipment. The written authority under which Mr. Bell acted in making the purchase, except the signature, "Wm. Bacon," is in the handwriting of Mr. Bell. The shoes shipped were a good lot of shoes. About one hundred pairs of them were russett shoes, and blacked after making. The balance were plain shoes, made of blacked leather, and all double soled, and, he believes, pegged with only one row of pegs. In the contract made there was no specification as to the size the shoes should be, that he ever heard of—may possibly have been such specification—though Col. Green was present when they were packed for shipping, and nothing was said by him as to the size to be sent. The balance due for the amount to be paid for the shoes has been paid by Mr. Bell. The payment for the first lot sent was made about the first of September last, and for the second lot about the first of October. No proposition was ever made by Mr. Bell to rescind the contract and return the shoes.

TESTIMONY OF V. A. GASKILL.

Sometime in August last, several boxes shoes came to the Macon & Western depot in Atlanta, and marked, such as I examined, to A. P. Bell, agent. Mr. Bell being notified of that fact, and being engaged as well as I recollect, on my report to the Quartermaster General, with Mr. Dermot,

asked me to go down to the depot and look after the boxes. I went down and examined one or two of the boxes. I thought they were a sorry lot and run in small numbers, many of them too small for army shoes. Returned and remarked to Mr. Bell, in substance, that he had a hard lot of shoes, and as I thought quite a number under size. Mr. Bell said he would see Capt. Bacon. Subsequently said to me he saw him and asked him to go and see for himself, and that he told him what I had said, and that Capt. Bacon declined to go, and threw them on his hands, and as I was better acquainted in Atlanta than himself, and his absence would hinder the progress on my report, Mr. Bell desired me to sell them for him. I did so. I sold the shoes to Mr. James Anderson and Mark Huson. I think 707 pairs for six dollars and seventy cents a pair, and one hundred and thirty-two pairs at seven 50-100 dollars a pair.

Cross-examined.—I am a resident of Atlanta. Mr. Bell, as I learn from him, is a citizen of Forsyth county, Ga. Mr. Bell informed me that he, as agent for Capt. William Bacon, Quartermaster C. S. A., bought the shoes of the Georgia Penitentiary. I think Mr. Bell told me he gave for the shoes three 50-100 dollars per pair. To the best of my memory, Mr. Bell told me he had contracted for about fifteen hundred or two thousand pairs. I examined no box entire. I suppose I examined about fifty pairs shoes. They appeared to me to run small numbers, running say from 5's to 11's. I took the money from Anderson & Huson and paid it to him. I know of no person interested with Mr. Bell in the shoe contract, directly or indirectly, nor do I know of any person interested with Mr. Bell. I acted as a commission merchant for Mr. Bell. To the best of my recollection, he gave me what I got of over six dollars a pair for the shoes sold at six 70-100 dollars, and I think I gave him back half of what I got over seven dollars, for the shoes sold at seven 50-100 dollars. I think I sold the shoes in a few days after their arrival. I don't know how many, not having any record with me for a guide. All the shoes sold at six 70-100 dollars per pair, were delivered at the M. & W. depot, and those at seven 50-100 dollars per pair at my storeroom.

I held the office at the time of Assistant Quartermaster of the State, and was located at Atlanta.

Mr. Bell was a clerk in Quartermaster General Foster's office.

Re-examined.—The State was not buying shoes for army purposes at the time I sold those for Mr. Bell, so far as I know.

Before I sold first lot of said shoes, I offered them to Maj. Cunningham for six dollars. He declined, stating that he

expected to furnish the army with shoes at from \$2.50 to \$3.00, as well as I recollect.

I had no knowledge of the written agency between Mr. William Bacon and Mr. Bell before the shoes were sold. After the sale, and some noise had been made over it, I asked Mr. Bell how he purchased the shoes, and he said under an agency from Capt. Bacon, and showed me his letter of agency. I at once told him under that agency he should have the balance of the lot marked directly to Capt. Bacon, and not in his own name. Has no recollection of informing Mr. Bell, previous to the sale of the shoes to Huson & Anderson, that he was negotiating with them in reference to the sale.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. WILLIAM BACON.

Witness is a Quartermaster of the Confederate Army, with the rank of Captain. The written agency to Mr. A. P. Bell to purchase shoes "for the use of the Confederate Army," dated "July 1st, 1862," is in the handwriting of Mr. A. P. Bell, and signed by witness as Assistant Quartermaster C. S. A.

The letter exhibited, addressed to Col. Green and signed by William Bacon, A. Q. M. C. S. A., is the original letter sent by witness to Col. Green. When giving the written agency to purchase shoes to Mr. Bell, witness did so upon being told by Mr. Bell that he could purchase shoes at Milledgeville. Sometime after giving Mr. Bell the written authority to purchase shoes, Mr. Bell informed witness that he had made a contract with the Georgia Penitentiary to furnish a lot of shoes. When the shoes purchased at the Penitentiary arrived in Atlanta, Mr. Bell came to witness, reported their arrival, and stated that a number of the shoes were under the size of seven. Upon this statement witness rejected the shoes without making any examination of them. Witness does not recollect that he told Mr. Bell, when giving him the agency to purchase shoes, that he would receive none outside the numbers seven and ten; but Mr. Bell had been his Quartermaster Sergeant and was acquainted with the sizes of shoes formerly distributed by witness to his regiment at Richmond, Va. The rule adopted by witness as Post Quartermaster at Atlanta was not to purchase or receive from his agents any shoes of sizes less than seven or over ten. Does not know that Mr. Bell knew of the adoption of this rule by witness. Never furnished Mr. Bell with any money to make the purchase of the shoes. Never furnished any of his agents money to make purchases. The money is never paid except upon receiving the railroad receipt for the articles purchased.

When writing the letter to Col. Green, urging him to fill the order for the shoes purchased by Mr. Bell, he did not

know what disposition had been made of the shoes rejected by him, and he wrote the letter alone upon the information he had from Mr. Bell that the contract had been made, and his (witness') desire that he should have the shoes at the earliest possible time, and was not written upon the suggestion of Mr. Bell.

The usual rule is for all articles purchased by agents of witness to be marked and shipped directly to witness; and when any articles do not come up to the requirements previously prescribed, he rejects the articles purchased. The articles being always shipped directly to witness, they are examined upon their arrival by witness or his subordinates.

When witness was acting as Regimental Quartermaster his Regiment numbered about eight hundred men, and he never in his distribution of shoes gave out more than five or six pairs of shoes of as small a size as six. He acted as Regimental Quartermaster from August, 1861, to March, 1862.

Never has as Quartermaster distributed a shoe numbered five, nor as Post Quartermaster purchased a shoe less than seven.

Has been acting as Post Quartermaster since March the 20th, 1862.

EXAMINED BY COUNSEL FOR MR. BELL.

Does not remember that there was any unusual delay by Mr. Bell in reporting to him the making of the contract, or in the arrival of the shoes.

If witness had personally examined the shoes purchased by Mr. Bell, and found them to be the sizes as testified to by Mr. Windsor, he would have rejected them. The sizes mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Windsor corresponds substantially with the representation made by Mr. Bell, as to the sizes they were. The shoes were rejected by witness because of the small numbers. The sizes numbered 11 and 12 would not have caused him to reject them.

At the time the shoes were said to have arrived at Atlanta Mr. Bell's location was in Atlanta.

Where the agent resides in Atlanta. Witness does not know there is any general rule as to the marking of goods shipped; they however arrive marked usually to witness. Does not know that he has had any other agent than Mr. Bell, who was a resident of Atlanta, to whom articles purchased have been consigned. After the arrival of the first lot of shoes reported to witness by Mr. Bell, at the instance of Mr. Bell witness went with Mr. Bell to the Macon & Western R. R. Depot in Atlanta, to examine a lot of shoes supposed to be of the shoes purchased from the Penitentiary, and of the prescribed kind to be turned over by Mr. Bell to witness. The shoes at the depot were not marked to

Mr. A. P. Bell, but to another Bell, and no examination was made. Mr. Bell had the Railroad freight bill of this lot of shoes shipped. Mr. Bell never reported the arrival of but one lot of shoes besides the lot which we supposed to be for him, though at the time of the reported arrival of shoes, which were rejected, both lots of shoes sent by the Penitentiary may have been in the depot.

Witness has never given any notice to the Penitentiary that the shoes consigned to Mr. Bell had been rejected by him.

EVIDENCE OF MARK A. HUSON.

Witness purchased from Mr. V. A. Gaskill, August 30th, 1862, 707 pairs of shoes at \$6.70 per pair; the 12th of September, 1862, 132 pairs at \$7.50 per pair.

The first lot of shoes when purchased were in the Macon and Western Rail Road depot in Atlanta, the second lot were in Mr. Gaskill's storehouse. Mr. Gaskill represented the shoes, to be shoes manufactured at the Georgia Penitentiary, and that he was selling them as Agent for another person, about twenty pairs of the shoes were fives, the remainder running from 6 to 11 or 12.

When making the sale of the second lot of shoes Mr. Gaskill said he was acting in the sale as Agent of Mr. A. P. Bell.

When Mr. Gaskill proposed to sell him the shoes, he had a sample of the shoes which were medium sizes, blacked shoes, and a good article. The samples exhibited were of the first lot of shoes purchased, the second lot were represented by Mr. Gaskill to be shoes of the same character of the first purchase; does not remember that samples of the second lot were shown him. The boxes containing the shoes of the first lot and perhaps the second lot, witness thinks were marked A. P. Bell, agent, with the numbers of the shoes running from five to 11 or 12, marked upon the ends of the boxes. From what saw of the shoes, thinks they were not a sorry lot of shoes, nor a very excellent, but what might be termed a fair lot of shoes. More than a month after the purchase from Mr. Gaskill, the shoes were sold by witness and his partners to Mr. Jones, Quartermaster of Confederate army, under a telegraphic order from Mr. Jones, at \$8.50 per pair.

The shoes had been examined previous to this sale by Mr. Jones, and when purchased by him, ordered to be shipped to Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

The price paid by witness for the shoes, was about the price such shoes were selling at in Atlanta at that time, afterwards such shoes would command a higher price, then declined, and at the time the shoes were sold to Mr. Jones,

they were sold for as much as they could then have been sold for in the Atlanta market.

Examined by counsel for Mr. Bell, witness says, the shoes, as to sizes, except those numbered five, were numbered about as shoes are usually put up for sale. The examination made by Maj. Jones was, (as witness thinks) made by sample, four or five pairs being shown him. The purchase made from Mr. Gaskill, was made on account of Mr. Anderson and the firm of Woodruff & Huson, the funds used in the purchase being their private funds.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES T. ANDERSON.

Witness purchased for himself and Messrs. Woodruff & Huson, the bill being made to Anderson & Huson, August 30th, 1862, of Mr. V. A. Gaskill, eleven cases of shoes containing seven hundred and seven pairs, paying for them six dollars and seventy cents per pair. The shoes, when purchased, were in the Macon and Western depot in Atlanta, the boxes marked "A. P. Bell, Agent," with the number of pairs and the number as to sizes of the shoes marked upon the boxes. The sale, when made, was by sample, the samples being small sizes say sixes and seven.

Mr. Gaskill informed him that he was selling the shoes as agent for some other person.

Sept. 12th, 1862, Mr. M. A. Huson purchased on account of the same parties, the bill being made to Mark Huson & Anderson, of Mr. V. A. Gaskill ten more boxes of shoes containing one hundred and thirty-two pairs at seven dollars and fifty cents per pair. The shoes of both lots were sold five or six weeks after the purchase from Mr. Gaskill, to Major Jones, a Quartermaster of the Confederate army, at eight dollars and fifty cents per pair and shipped by his order to Capt. G. G. Patton, at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

The amount paid for the shoes by witness was paid over to Mr. V. A. Gaskill from whom he received, bill receipted in name of Mr. Gaskill.

The price paid to Mr. Gaskill for the shoes was about the market price, at the date of sale, in Atlanta.

EXAMINED BY COUNSEL FOR MR. BELL.

Maj. Jones, when in office of witness, previous to the purchase (which was made under telegraphic order from him) saw only two pairs of the shoes which were out of the boxes, as samples, number eight and eleven; does not know that Maj. Jones noticed on the boxes the marks showing the sizes of the shoes, at that time saying that the army was supplied and he did not wish to purchase the shoes; the boxes were all nailed up. The boxes containing the shoes were piled one upon the other, the marks indicating

the sizes on the tops of the boxes so that Maj. Jones could not have seen the marks. The shoes were a fair lot of shoes.

After the purchase from Mr. Gaskill, of the shoes, he learned from him that the shoes were manufactured at the Georgia Penitentiary. Of the whole number of shoes purchased, witness, at the time he was making the purchase thought there was twenty-five per cent of the shoes under the size of *eight*.

LETTER OF A. P. BELL.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 27, 1862.

T. T. Windsor, Esq., Milledgeville, Ga.,

SIR.—The last shipment of shoes came duly to hand and the money could have been forwarded upon their receipt, but you remarked to me when in Milledgeville, that owing to the disturbance on the currency, you would prefer the money when you had shipped the first thousand pair, or rather had completed the first thousand. I understand that my authority for the contract has been disputed and that I have been accused of making the contract for my own special benefit, and furthermore that you one of the accusing parties, and that you are willing to *pay* something to find out. Now if you had just applied to me, I could have informed you, free of charge. Now it is strange that you should make such accusation, when Col. Green has in his possession a *verbatim* copy of my authority from Captain Bacon, A. Q. M. I suppose that this all grew out of the fact, that Capt. Bacon declined to take some of the first shipment of shoes, because the numbers did not run as he wished them, they were thrown on my hands, and sold in this market, but not by me. I have no interest in the contract, further than to see it carried out. Capt. Bacon informs me that he has written to Col. Green urging him to finish up the contract; when the shoes arrives he will receive them and I will see that the money is paid. I hope you will correct the impression that has gone out falsely in regard to the matter. I made the contract in good faith and expect to carry it out on my part, and I would advise all men to pick the “beam” out of their own eyes and perhaps they can discover more clearly the “mote” that is in their brother’s. Hoping that you will do me justice in the matter I remain,

Yours truly,
A. P. BELL.

LETTER OF WILLIAM BACON, A. Q. M., C. S. A.

ATLANTA, Sept. 27, 1862.

Col. Green.—Mr. A. P. Bell contracted some time since with you for soldiers’ shoes for me, I will be under obliga-

tions to you to fill the order with as little delay as possible, as I have the most urgent calls from Tennessee for the shoes.

Yours most Respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM BACON, A. Q. M., C. S. A.

LETTER OF T. T WINDSOR.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Sept. 29, 1862.

Mr. A. P. Bell,

SIR.—Yours of the 27th is just at hand, and in reply, I can only state what has occurred in reference to the shoes.

I deny emphatically the charge that you had no authority to make the contract, or that I have accused you of using it for your special benefit. The Penitentiary had been accused in this community with selling shoes to parties in Atlanta for speculation. Mr. Huson, I was told, had bought the shoes, other parties told me they saw the shoes for sale in Atlanta. I never approached any one that I know of to say a word about the transaction, parties invariably came to me, the Penitentiary was blamed—the Governor was slandered, what I did then, I should do again, that was to state the whole transaction as it occurred, that you had an order from Bacon to buy the shoes for the Confederate Government. You stated to me the shoes were going direct to the army of General Bragg, and asked to hurry them on as the men were barefooted, and needed the shoes. They were shipped in good faith, and that if they were sold in Atlanta, the parties who contracted for them were responsible, and I even said, I would give something out of my own pocket to ferret it out, if it were so. This is about the sum and substance of what I did say. The shoes were put up with great care, nicely assorted as my books will show, for I kept a copy of each package. If they were rejected by the principal, they never should have been turned over to the agent, as in law a principal and agent are one, they should have been turned back to the Penitentiary, or sold for their account, and now in reference to the insinuation you are pleased to make in closing the letter in the advice you give me. I hold my character, Sir, to be above suspicion, and if you have ought to bring against me, I beg you not to deal in such language, as pulling the beam out of my eye, but state clearly what is your charge, that I may fairly meet it.

Very Respectfully,
THOMAS T. WINDSOR.

I have sent the account up by Mr. W. G. Robinson, which you will please pay.

Mr. Zachry offered the following resolution, which was taken up, read and adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That two hundred copies of the testimony taken

y the special committee appointed to investigate the shoe and, be printed for the use of the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning session, to-wit:

The motion of Mr. Jernigan to strike out 16 and insert 3 in the 1st section of the bill under consideration when the House adjourned.

Mr. Burke called the previous question, which was sustained, and upon the motion to amend, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 79, and nays 47

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alfred,	Harper,	Moss,
Bacon,	Hawkins,	Mulkey,
Beall of Paulding,	Haygood,	Mullens,
Beall of Randolph,	Heard of Dawson,	Neal,
Black,	Henderson of	Nesbit,
Blake,	Pierce,	Oaks,
Blackley,	Hutchings,	Peterson,
Bird,	Irwin,	Pittman,
Brawner,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Reese,
Burney,	Jernigan,	Roberts,
Butt,	Johnson,	Slappey,
Candler,	Jones of Lee,	Smith, of Brooks,
Carlton,	Jones, of Harris,	Smith of Ogle-
Chochran, of Glynn,	Key,	thorpe,
Chochran, of Wilkin-	Lawhon,	Stephens of Han-
son,	Lawson,	cock,
Culberson,	Lazenby,	Strickland,
Dickinson,	Lemond,	Surrency,
Dill,	Lott,	Swearingen,
Dubose,	Mallard,	Taylor,
Dumas,	Mann,	Thomas,
Eason,	Martin,	Vanbrackel,
Favor,	Matthews,	Walden,
Felton,	McAfee,	Washington,
Findley,	McCamy,	White,
Fibbs,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Whitehead,
Fresham,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Zachry,
Giffin,	Mizell,	
Largett,	Monk,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Bloodworth,	Bryan,
Atkinson,	Briscoe,	Burke,
Banning,	Brown, of Clay,	Cabaniss,
Barbour,	Brown of Coweta,	Cameron,

Cantrell,	Horne,	Scott,
Carswell,	Jackson of Heard,	Smith, of Towns,
Cook,	Kirby,	Spain,
Dever,	Lee,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Ellington,	McCord,	thorpe,
Fain,	Moore,	Stewart,
Gay,	Norwood,	Thrasher,
Gibson,	Overstreet,	Tomlinson,
Giddens,	Owens,	Tye,
Glenn,	Pitts,	Walton of Stewart
Greene,	Render,	Whittle,
Gross,	Rice,	Wyley.
Hester,	Rushin,	
Hines,	Schley,	

Yeas 79 ; nays 47. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. Dever moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required to be recorded and resulted in yeas 55 and nays 67.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Alred,	Hargett,	Mullens,
Beall of Randolph,	Hawkins,	Oaks,
Blake,	Haygood,	Owens,
Briscoe,	Heard, of Dawson,	Peterson,
Bryan,	Henderson of Pierce,	Pittman,
Butt,	Hines,	Rice,
Cameron,	Irwin,	Roberts,
Cantrell,	Johnson,	Rushin,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jones of Harris,	Scott,
Cochran of Wil-	Kirby,	Slappey,
kinson,	Lazenby,	Smith, of Ogle-
Dill,	Lemond,	thorpe,
Dumas,	Lott,	Surrency,
Ellington,	Mallard,	Thomas,
Favor,	Mann,	Tomlinson,
Findley,	Matthews,	Tye,
Gibbs,	McAfee,	Underwood,
Glenn,	McCamy,	Walden,
Gresham,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Whitehead,
Griffin,	Mizell,	Wyley.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Banning,	Bleckley,
Atkinson,	Barbour,	Bloodworth,
Bacon,	Beall of Paulding,	Brawner,

Brown of Clay,	Hutchings,	Pitts,
Brown of Coweta,	Jackson of Clarke,	Reese,
Burney,	Jackson, of Heard,	Render,
Cabaniss,	Jones, of Lee,	Schley,
Carlton,	Key,	Smith, of Brooks,
Culberson,	Lawhon,	Smith, of Towns,
Dever,	Lawson,	Stephens of Hancock,
Dickinson,	Lee,	Stevens of Ogle-
DuBose,	Love,	thorpe,
Eason,	Martin,	Strickland,
Fain,	McCord,	Swearingen,
Felton,	Mitchell of Pulaski,	Taylor,
Gay,	Moore,	Thomas,
Gibson,	Monk,	Vanbrackel,
Giddens,	Mulkey,	Washington,
Greene,	Neal,	White,
Gross,	Nesbit,	Whittle.
Harper,	Norwood,	
Hook,	Overstreet,	
Horne,		

Yeas 55 ; nays 67. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Mullens moved to amend by striking out all between the ages of 50 and 60, which was lost.

Mr. Washington offered the following amendment to the 1st section :

After the words " State of Georgia," insert Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Justices of the Inferior Courts, Ordinaries, and such other persons.

Mr. Eason, of Tatnall, moved to amend said amendment by striking out Justices of the Inferior Courts, which motion was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stephens, of Hancock, moved to strike out the words " those who do not owe military service to the Confederate States, and insert " those who are now or hereafter may be exempt from conscription, under the conscription acts of the Confederate Congress," which amendment was agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate adheres to its amendments to the bill of the House to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, and amends said amendments, and most respectfully insists that the House do concur.

The Senate has adopted a resolution relative to a treatise

on vaccination, which I am directed to transmit forthwith to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the bills of the House to appropriate funds to the uses of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association, with amendments, and I am directed to transmit said bill immediately to the House of Representatives.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith, that the Senate has concurred in their amendment to the bill of the Senate, to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank of Georgia, and to confer certain powers and privileges upon said corporation, with an amendment to said amendment.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill of the Senate to change and fix the time of holding the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Houston, and for other purposes.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reports as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following bills, to-wit:

An Act to appropriate a sum of money therein named to certain persons therein named, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbus and the Justices of the Inferior Court of Muscogee county to appoint trustees for the male and female academies in the city of Columbus.

An act to secure the tax upon certain articles of merchandise in this State.

An act to authorize the Governor to increase the salaries and daily or monthly wages of the several officers and employees of the Western & Atlantic Railroad of this State.

An act to compensate clerks and sheriffs in this State for services therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of James and Lucinda Jordan.

An act to make legal and valid sales made by Sheriffs and their deputies, in certain cases therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of John R. Anderson, Sheriff of Catoosa county.

An act for the relief of Henry J. Nicols, executor of Henry G. Gignilliat, deceased.

An act to allow the Comptroller General a clerk, and to provide for the compensation of the same.

Also, the following acts as signed by the President of the Senate, and now ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives :

An act to prevent and punish the planting and cultivating in the State of Georgia, over a certain quantity of land in cotton during the war with the abolitionists.

An act for the benefit of guardians, administrators, executors and minors.

An act to increase the number of directors of the South-western Railroad Company.

An act to abolish the office of County Treasurer in the county of Stewart, and for other purposes.

The following message was received from his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—The Governor has approved and signed the following acts, to-wit :

An act to appropriate a sum of money therein named to certain persons therein named. and for other purposes.

An act to authorize and require the Ordinary of Scriven county to grant letters of administration on the estate of P. S. S. Ogilvie, to his widow, Luviney Ogilvie, without bond and security. And to authorize the Ordinary of Warren county, to grant letters of administration to Mary A. Hinton on the estate of Jasper N. Hinton, deceased, of said county, without requiring bond and security therefor ; and to grant an order to keep said estate together in certain cases.

Also, an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to prevent the unnecessary consumption of grain by distillers and manufacturers of spirituous liquors, assented to 22nd day of November, 1862.

On motion, the House took recess to listen to the address of the Hon. B. H. Hill.

After which the House resumed the consideration of the bill under consideration when it took recess.

On motion of Mr. Washington, said bill was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the bills of the Senate, following, which were read the 1st time, to-wit :

A bill to make penal the furnishing of persons confined in the common jails of this State with spirituous liquors. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the sale of ardent spirits within the corporate limits of the town of Jasper, Pickens county, Georgia, in less quantities than one gallon, and to punish the same. Also,

A bill to incorporate the Augusta and Dahlonega mining company. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Hall and Banks; also to change the line between the counties of Jackson and Banks, &c. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to consolidate the offices of Clerk of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Inferior Court and Ordinary of Camden county, so that all of said offices shall be held by one person. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate and define the number of deputy Sheriffs and Ordinaries in this State, and define their illegibility, and to regulate deputy Ordinaries. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Griffin Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Griffin, Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to increase Jailors' fees in this State. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of William Slate and John Farmer, of Gilmer county, Georgia. Also,

A bill to exempt from the performance of military duty certain State and municipal officers. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to carry into effect the sixth section of the 2d article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the executors of Elkench Talley to execute titles to John J. Talley, for lot of land No. 87 in the 4th district of Troup county, Georgia. Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to settle and fix the hours of labor by all white persons under twenty-one years of age in all cotton, woolen and other manufacturing establishments in this State, &c., approved Feb. 20th, 1854.

On motion, leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Slappey and Monk, on special business.

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mosely.

On motion of Mr. Candler, the rule was suspended and the amendments of the Senate to the following bills concurred in, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate funds to the uses of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank of Georgia, and to confer certain powers and privileges upon said corporation.

Mr. Moore, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit :

An act to incorporate an Insurance Company in the city of Macon, to be called the Central Georgia Insurance Company.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

A bill to repeal an act, and the acts of which it is amendatory, entitled an act to provide for the indigent deaf and dumb citizens of this State, &c., approved January 13th, 1852.

Also, a bill to alter and amend the several judiciary acts now of force in this State, so far as relates to Justices' Courts, approved December 14, 1861.

The Senate has also concurred in the following resolutions of the House, to-wit :

Resolutions concerning the collection of dues to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and to the State of Georgia.

Also, resolutions relative to soldiers in the military service.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State.

On motion, said bill and amendments were laid on the table for the present.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the resolution from the Senate authorizing owners of slaves impressed to furnish substitutes, &c., taken up.

Mr. Hester, of Elbert, offered the following amendment, to-wit :

Resolved, That whenever the owners of any slave or slaves shall have a less number than five between the ages of 16 and 60 years liable to impressment, either under five or between five and ten, or ten and fifteen, or fifteen and twenty, and so on, he shall be required to pay his proportionable share of the fractional part of such negro labor in money, or the personal service of his slaves, as the said owner may prefer.

On motion, said amendment was lost.

The resolution was then read and adopted.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the bill to be entitled an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch.

Also, the amendment of the Senate to the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Deputy Sheriffs of Walton county to make titles to land sold by him as Deputy Sheriff of Walton county, and concurred in the same.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the House took up the bill to be entitled an act "to incorporate the Ellijay Gold and Iron Manufacturing Company, and for other purposes," which had been vetoed by the Governor.

The veto message was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Ga., December 11th, 1862. }

To the House of Representatives :

I feel constrained by the obligation which I have taken to support the Constitution of this State, to return, without my sanction, a bill to be entitled "an act to incorporate the Ellijay Gold and Iron Mining Company, and for other purposes."

While I cordially approve of the objects of the bill, I am of opinion that it violates three provisions of the Constitution, and should not pass on that account.

The title of the bill is, to incorporate a "Mining Company." The body of it declares the object of the Company, to be mining, smelting, refining and working iron, gold and copper, and other ores and minerals. The Legislature has power to incorporate a mining company, but it has not power, under an act embracing within its title only a mining company, to incorporate a manufacturing company also. As I have shown in a previous communication, mining is the act or employment of procuring metals or other mineral substances from mines. When this is done, the business of the miner ceases, and it is the business of the manufacturer to work and refine these metals and other mineral substances, and prepare them for use. This bill proposes to incorporate a mining and a manufacturing company,

and therefore violates the Constitution, for the reason that it expressly denies to the Legislature the power to incorporate a manufacturing company.

Again, it incorporates a manufacturing company, when there is nothing expressed in the title of the bill about a manufacturing company. This violates that provision of the Constitution which declares that no law shall pass which contains matter "different from what is expressed in the title thereof." And again, the bill refers to the business of mining, smelting, working and refining iron, gold, copper, and other ores and minerals. These different branches of business are different subjects matter, and the Constitution forbids the passage of any law "which refers to more than one subject matter."

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and a two-thirds vote being necessary to its passage, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 112 and nays 5.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Dill,	Kirby,
Atkinson,	DuBose,	Key,
Bacon.	Dumas,	Lawhon,
Banning,	Eason,	Lawson,
Barbour,	Ellington,	Lazenby,
Barnes,	Fain,	Lee,
Beall of Paulding,	Felton,	Lemond,
Beall of Randolph,	Findley,	Lott,
Blake,	Gay,	Love,
Bleckley,	Gibson,	Mann,
Bloodworth,	Glenn,	Martin,
Bigham,	Greene,	Matthews,
Briscoe,	Gresham,	McAtee,
Brown of Clay,	Gross,	McCamy,
Burney,	Hargett,	McCord,
Butt,	Harper,	Mizell,
Cabaniss,	Hawkins,	Moore,
Candler,	Haygood,	Mulkey,
Cameron,	Henderson of	Mullens,
Cantrell,	Pierce,	Neal,
Carswell,	Hester,	Nesbit,
Carlton,	Horne,	Norwood,
Cochran of Glynn,	Hutchings,	Oaks,
Cochran of Wil-	Irwin,	Overstreet,
kinson,	Jackson of Clarke,	Peterson,
Culberson,	Jernigan,	Pittman,
Déver,	Jones, of Lee.	Pitts,
Dickinson,	Jones of Harris,	Reese,

Render,	Snell,	Tomlinson,
Reynolds,	Spain,	Tye,
Roberts,	Speight,	Vanbrackel,
Rushin,	Stephens of Han-	Walden,
Schley,	cock,	Walton, of Stewart,
Scott,	Stevens of Ogle-	Walton of Wilkes,
Slappey,	thorpe,	Washington,
Smith, of Brooks,	Surrency,	White,
Smith of Ogle-	Swearingen,	Whittle,
thorpe,	Taylor,	Williams,
Smith of Towns,	Thomas,	Zachry.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Brown of Coweta,	Giddens,	Johnson,
Cook,	Griffin,	

Yeas 112; nays 5. The bill was passed by a constitutional majority.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Joseph Slate, of Gilmer county, Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on resolutions in honor of George N. Lester, which was read and adopted, and is as follows:

The select committee, to whom were referred the resolutions introduced into the House complimentary of G. N. Lester, Esq., with an amendment to include the name of Col. A. J. Lane, report a substitute for the original resolutions, and recommend its adoption.

CABANISS,

MULKEY,

COCHRAN, of Glynn,
Committee.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the absence of two gentlemen who were members of this House, and with us during the preceding session—G. N. Lester and A. J. Lane, Esqs. The former, in command of a company, and the latter, as Colonel of the 49th Georgia Regiment, have been in battle and have been severely wounded, and thereby their valuable services in the House the present session have been lost to the State.

Resolved, That they acquired merited distinction and influence amongst their fellow legislators by their gentlemanly bearing and deportment towards all with whom they held intercourse—by their assiduous attention to business, and by the ability with which they discharged the duties

committed into their hands ; and laying down their civic robes and entering the military service of their country, they have acquired no less distinction by their courage and gallantry on the battle field.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of them by the Clerk of this House.

The following resolution was taken up and adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized to pay the school fund due the county of Butts for the year 1862, to the order of Asa Buttrill, Deputy Ordinary, upon said Deputy giving bond, in lieu of the Ordinary.

Mr. Bigham, from the conference committee on the bill to be entitled an act for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who have died or been killed in the service of this State, or the Confederate States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, reported the same back to the House with two additional sections, which they recommend be adopted and added to said bill.

They also recommend that the amount to be appropriated be \$2,500,000, and that therefore \$2,500,000 be inserted in the first section of the bill, in lieu of \$2,000,000 proposed by the House, and \$3,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

On motion, said report was taken up, and on agreeing to the same the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 95 and nays 21.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Atkinson,	Carlton,	Haygood,
Bacon,	Cochran of Glynn,	Henderson of Pierce
Banning,	Cochran of Wil-	Hester,
Barnes,	kinson,	Hook,
Beall of Paulding,	Culberson,	Hutchings,
Beall of Randolph,	Dever,	Jackson, of Heard,
Blake,	Dill,	Jernigan,
Bleckley,	DuBose,	Johnson,
Bloodworth,	Fain,	Jones of Harris,
Bigham,	Favor,	Kirby,
Briscoe,	Findley,	Key,
Brown, of Clay,	Gay,	Lawhon,
Brown of Coweta,	Gibson,	Lawson,
Burk,	Giddens,	Lemond,
Burney,	Glenn,	Lott,
Butt,	Greene,	Martin,
Cabaniss,	Griffin,	McAfee,
Candler,	Gross,	McCamy,
Cameron,	Harper,	McCord
Carswell,	Hawkins,	Mizell,

Moore,	Scott,	Thrasher,
Mulkey,	Slaphey,	Tomlinson,
Mullens,	Smith of Ogle-	Tye,
Nesbit,	thorpe,	Vanbrackel,
Norwood,	Smith of Towns,	Walton of Stewart
Oaks,	Snell,	White,
Overstreet,	Speight,	Whitehead,
Peterson,	Stephens of Han-	Whittle,
Pittman,	cock,	Williams,
Pitts,	Surrency,	Zachry.
Reynolds,	Swearingen,	
Rushin,	Taylor,	
Schley,	Thomas,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Jones of Lee,	Roberts,
Barbour,	Lazenby,	Smith of Brooks,
Dickinson,	Lee,	Stevens of Ogle-
Dumas,	Matthews,	thorpe,
Eason,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Walden,
Ellington	Reese,	Washington,
Gresham,	Rice,	

Yeas 95 ; nays 21. So the report of the committee was agreed to.

The House took up the bill to prevent the spread of small pox. The House adhered to its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The House took up the bill the more effectually to provide for the suppression of domestic insurrection, &c., and aid in repelling invasion, &c., by establishing a Home Guard, &c.

The first section was agreed to as amended.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend the second section by adding after the word "companies," the words "to be approved by the Governor;" which amendment was agreed to, and the second section as amended agreed to.

Mr. Whittle moved to amend the third section by adding at the end of said section the following :

And in districts where the Adjutant General may determine there are not persons sufficient to form effective organizations, he may consolidate together in one company, or other organizations, two or more militia districts.

Which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, offered the following amendment:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the assembling and drilling of such organ-

ized State Guard until after they shall be actually called out.

Which amendment was agreed to.

The section as amended was then agreed to.

The fourth section was then agreed to.

Mr. Bloodworth moved to re-commit the third section in order to strike out the amendment offered by Mr. Cochran, of Glynn, and agreed to.

Which motion prevailed, and the amendment was stricken out.

Mr. Mitchell, of Taylor, offered the following amendment to the fifth section :

Provided, the Governor of this State furnish arms with which to muster.

Which amendment was lost.

Mr. Mulkey moved to amend the fifth section by striking out *one month* and inserting *three months*, which amendment was lost.

The fifth section was then adopted.

The sixth and seventh sections were adopted.

The eighth and ninth sections were read and adopted.

Mr. Lawson, of Putnam, offered the following additional section :

Sec. —. And be it further enacted, That no person engaged in the cultivation of the soil shall be ordered into active service, except for the suppression of an insurrection or revolt of slaves. Lost.

Mr. Dever offered the following amendment :

S^c. —. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful to call out this reserved militia, unless there is an insurrection, actual invasion, or to execute the laws, or in cases of imminent danger thereof.

Which amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Washington offered a substitute for the whole bill, which was lost.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has passed the following bill of the House, to-wit :

A bill to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and appropriate money for the support of the government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations therein named ; with certain amendments, in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

The Senate has adopted a resolution authorizing Hon. Mr. Bleckley to draw the school fund for Rabun county; which I am instructed to transmit immediately to the House for concurrence.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has agreed to the report of the conference committee on the "bill of the House for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who have died or been killed in the service of this State, or the Confederate States, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

And has refused to recede from its amendments to the bill of the House "to prevent the spread of small pox in this State," and asks a committee of conference, and has appointed on that committee, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hansell and Beasley.

The Senate has adopted the resolution, recommended by the joint committee, for forwarding the efforts of the Cotton Spinners' Association, and the Cotton Planters' Convention of this State.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to prevent the spread of small pox, &c.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Reese, Mulkey, and Cochran, of Wilkinson, were appointed to confer with a like committee appointed on the part of the Senate, on the Senate amendment to said bill.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed, over the veto of his Excellency the Governor, the following act of the House of Representatives, to-wit:

An act to incorporate the Ellijay Gold and Iron Mining Company, and for other purposes; and I am directed to transmit the same to the House immediately.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Briscoe, the rule was suspended, and the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to call into service two regiments, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Hook, of Washington, offered a substitute for said resolutions.

Mr. Adams moved that the resolution and substitute both be laid on the table for the present.

Upon which motion the ayes and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in ayes 37 and nays 72.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Jackson, of Clarke,	Smith, of Ogle-
Blake,	Johnson,	thorpe,
Butt,	Lee,	Snell,
Cabaniss,	Matthews,	Stevens, of Ogle-
Cook,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	thorpe,
Dever,	Mizell,	Surrency,
Dumas,	Neal,	Thomas,
Eason,	Norwood,	Thrasher,
Gibson,	Overstreet,	Tomlinson,
Giddens,	Peterson,	Vanbrackel,
Gross,	Pitts,	Walden,
Henderson, of	Scott,	White,
Pierce,	Smith, of Brooks,	Zachry.
Hines,		

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Favor,	McCamy,
Banning,	Findley,	McCord,
Barbour,	Gay,	Moore,
Barnes,	Greene,	Mulkey,
Beall, of Paulding,	Hargett,	Mullens,
Beall of Randolph	Harper,	Nesbit,
Bleckley,	Hawkins,	Oaks,
Bloodworth,	Haygood,	Pittman,
Briscoe,	Hester,	Reese,
Brown of Clay, .	Hook,	Rice,
Brown, of Coweta,	Horne,	Roberts,
Burke,	Hutchings,	Rushin,
Burney,	Irwin,	Schley,
Candler,	Jackson, of Heard,	Slappey,
Cantrell,	Jones, of Harris,	Smith, of Towns,
Carswell,	Kirby,	Speight,
Cochran, of Glynn,	Key,	Stephens, of Han-
Cochran of Wil-	Lawhon,	cock,
kinson,	Lazenby,	Swearingen,
Culberson,	Lemond,	Taylor,
Dickinson,	Mallard,	Tye,
Dill,	Mann,	Washington,
DuBose,	Martin,	Whitehead,
Ellington,	McAfee,	Whittle.
Fain,		

Ayes 37 ; nays 72. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Thrasher offered the following amendment, to-wit:

And be it further enacted, That said regiments, when raised, shall be kept at Milledgeville as their headquarters, and shall be ordered thence, by companies or regiments, to such points as may need their assistance. Which was lost.

Mr. Lee offered the following amendment:

That the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad be instructed to call out such a guard as he may deem efficient to guard the Railroad bridges, and to pay such guard out of the proceeds of said road. Which amendment was lost.

The vote was then taken upon the substitute offered by Mr. Hook, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 61 and nays 53.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Ellington,	Lemond,
Barbour,	Fain,	Mallard,
Barnes,	Favor,	Mann,
Beall of Paulding,	Findley,	McAfee,
Beall of Randolph,	Gay,	McCord,
Bleckley,	Greene,	Mizell,
Bloodworth,	Hargett,	Mullens,
Bigham,	Hawkins,	Oaks,
Briscoe,	Haygood,	Pittman,
Brown of Clay,	Hester,	Reese,
Brown of Coweta,	Hook,	Rice,
Burney,	Horne,	Roberts,
Cantrell,	Irwin,	Schley,
Carswell,	Jackson of Heard,	Speight,
Cochran of Glynn,	Jernigan,	Stephens of Han-
Cochran, of Wil-	Johnson,	cock,
kinson,	Jones of Harris,	Taylor,
Cook,	Kirby,	Tye,
Culbertson,	Key,	Washington,
Dill,	Lawhon,	Whitehead,
DuBose,	Lazenby,	Whittle.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Dever,	Gross,
Banning,	Dumas,	Harper,
Blake,	Eason,	Henderson of Pierce
Burke,	Felton,	Hines,
Butt,	Gibson,	Hutchings,
Cabaniss,	Giddens,	Jackson of Clarke,
Gandler,	Glenn,	Jones of Lee,
Cameron,	Gresham,	Lawson,

Lee,	Peterson,	Stevens of Ogle-
Martin,	Pitts,	thorpe,
Matthews,	Render,	Surrency,
McCamy,	Rushin,	Thomas,
Mitchell, of Taylor,	Scott,	Thrasher,
Moore,	Slappey,	Tomlinson,
Mulkey,	Smith of Brooks,	Vanbrackel,
Neal,	Smith of Ogle-	Walden,
Nesbit,	thorpe,	Walton, of Stewart,
Norwood,	Smith of Towns,	White,
Overstreet,	Snell,	Zachry.

Yeas 61; nays 53. So the substitute was received in lieu of the original.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution as amended, and upon which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 66 and nays 49.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Ellington,	Mann,
Barbour,	Fain,	Matthews,
Barnes,	Favor,	McAfee,
Beall of Paulding,	Findley,	McCamy,
Beall of Randolph,	Gay,	McCord,
Bleckley,	Greene,	Mizell,
Bloodworth,	Hargett,	Moore,
Bigham,	Harper,	Mulkey,
Briscoe,	Hawkins,	Mullens,
Brown of Clay,	Haygood,	Oaks,
Brown of Coweta,	Hester,	Pittman,
Burke,	Hook,	Rice,
Burney,	Horne,	Roberts,
Butt,	Irwin,	Schley,
Cameron,	Jackson of Heard,	Speight,
Cantrell,	Jernigan,	Stephens of Han-
Carswell,	Jones of Harris,	cock,
Cochran of Glynn,	Kirby,	Taylor,
Cochran of Wil-	Key,	Tye,
kinson,	Lawhon,	Washington,
Culberson,	Lazenby,	Whitehead,
Dill,	Lemond,	Whittle.
DuBose,	Mallard,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Blake,	Candler,
Banning,	Cabaniss,	Cook,

Dever,	Lee,	Smith of Towns,
Dumas,	Martin,	Snell,
Eason,	Mitchell of Taylor,	Stevens of Ogle-
Felton,	Neal,	thorpe,
Gibson,	Nisbet,	Surrency,
Giddens,	Norwood,	Swearingen,
Glenn,	Overstreet,	Thomas,
Gresham,	Peterson,	Thrasher,
Gross,	Pitts,	Tomlinson,
Henderson, of	Reese,	Vanbrackel,
Pierce,	Rushin,	Walden,
Hines,	Scott,	Walton of Stewart,
Hutchings,	Slappey,	Walton of Wilkes.
Jackson of Clarke,	Smith of Brooks,	White,
Johnson,	Smith, of Ogle-	Zachry.
Jones of Lee,	thorpe,	

Yeas 66 ; nays 50. So the resolution was adopted.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker :—The Senate has passed the following bills of the House, to-wit:

A bill to incorporate the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia.

A bill to appropriate money for the support of the State Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, and for other purposes.

A bill to change the line between the counties of Lumpkin and White, so as to add a part of the county of Lumpkin to the county of White.

A bill to levy and collect a tax for the political year 1863, &c.

The Senate has agreed to the report of the conference committee on the bill of the House "to prevent the spread of small pox in this State."

All of which I am directed to transmit to the House immediately.

The Senate has also concurred in the resolution of the House authorizing the payment of the school fund of Butts county to the Deputy Ordinary of said county.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell, his Secretary, to-wit:

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to lay before the General Assembly a communication in writing, in response to a resolution calling upon him for information upon the subject of the manufacture of pikes and knives.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives forthwith, that the Senate has adopted the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution relative to the distribution of the Code of Georgia ; in which they ask the concurrence of the House.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reports as duly enrolled the following acts and resolution, and duly signed by the President of the Senate and now ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

An act to change and fix the time of holding the Superior and Inferior Courts of the county of Houston, and to change the time of holding the Superior Courts in the counties of Gilmer and Fannin, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Joseph Slate, of Gilmer county, Georgia.

An act to alter and amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cotton Planters' Bank of Georgia, and to confer certain powers and privileges upon said corporation.

Also, a resolution authorizing owners to furnish substitutes for slaves when impressed.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reports as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, the following acts and resolutions, to-wit :

An act to repeal an act, and the acts of which it is amendatory, entitled an act to provide for the indigent deaf and dumb citizens of this State, and also to provide for the appointment of a commissioner, to regulate his duties, affix his salary, and appropriate money therefor, by increasing the annual appropriation, and for other purposes, approved January 13th, 1852.

Also, an act to alter and amend the first section of an act entitled an act to alter and amend the several judiciary acts now in force in this State, so far as relates to Justices' Courts, approved December 14, 1811.

Also, an act to change the line between the counties of Coffee and Clinch, and to change the line between the counties of Macon and Taylor.

Also, an act to appropriate funds to the uses of the Georgia Relief and Hospital Association.

Also, the following resolutions, to-wit :

Resolutions relative to soldiers in the military service.

Also, resolutions concerning the collection of dues to the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and to the State of Georgia.

Also, an act to authorize the Deputy Sheriffs of this State to make titles to land and other property sold by them in certain cases.

Also, an act for the support of indigent widows and orphans of soldiers who have died or been killed in the service of this State, or of the Confederate States ; for the support of indigent families of soldiers who may be in the public service, and for the support of indigent soldiers who may be disabled by wounds or disease in the service of this State, or of the Confederate States, for and during the year 1863 ; to provide for raising funds to carry into effect said appropriation, and to provide for the application of the same to the purposes aforesaid.

Mr. Reese, from a conference committee, made the following report :

The conference committee on the bill to prevent the spread of small pox in this State, having had the same under consideration, leg leave to report :

That in lieu of the amendments of the Senate, said bill be amended by adding an additional section, as follows :

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required to procure the necessary quantity of genuine vaccine matter, either by purchase or manufacture, at such reasonable compensation as he may contract for, and have the same transmitted to the Justices of the Inferior Court of each county in this State, for immediate use.

On motion, said report was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit :

An act to levy and collect a tax for the political year 1863.

An act to appropriate money for the support of the State Lunatic Asylum for the year 1863, and for other purposes.

An act to change the line between the counties of Lumpkin and White, so as to add a part of the county of Lumpkin to the county of White.

An act to incorporate the Castle Rock Coal Company of Georgia.

Also, a resolution authorizing the payment of the school fund of Butts county to be paid to the Deputy Ordinary of said county.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the House adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, the message from his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of pikes and knives, was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Milledgeville, Ga., December , 1862. }

To the General Assembly :

It affords me pleasure, in response to your call for information upon the subject of the manufacture of Pikes and Knives, to transmit copies of the statement of Major L. H. McIntosh, Chief of Ordnance, who has had this matter under his control, as it pertained properly to his Department.

The accompanying document marked A, is the letter of Major McIntosh in reply to my call on him for the information desired. The inclosure marked B is the usual form of proposal, which, when accepted by the party, becomes the contract, and contains, as I am informed by Major McIntosh, the prices paid respectively for Pikes and Knives. C contains the names of the persons from whom Knives were purchased at the prices contained in B, with the number received from each. D contains the names of persons by whom Pikes were furnished, with the number received from each, at the prices mentioned. There were occasionally lots or parts of lots tendered and rejected, because they were not made according to contract, or not delivered within the time agreed upon. All pikes and knives were inspected by Mr. Peter Jones, our Master Armorer, before they were received.

By way of exception to the general rule laid down in my last remark, it is proper that I state that Major Brown, of the county of Habersham, at a time when we were quite scarce of arms to arm troops to defend Savannah, proposed to me that he would raise a battalion of troops to be armed with pikes, and would undertake to have them made if I would pay the actual cost of making them. To this I agreed. He attempted to raise his battalion and failed ; but one brave company was raised, who, under this agreement, armed themselves with pikes and went from the mountains to the defense of the coast, and were the favorites of the gallant Walker, in whose brigade they were placed.

These pikes were, I think, mostly made by Mr. E. P. Williams, a citizen of high character. He had, I think, taken a contract for enough to arm the battalion, and when it failed, payment was made for the number which he had completed, or on the way to completion. These pikes were

of a different pattern from that afterwards adopted by the Adjutant and Inspector General, and the Chief of Ordnance, and as they were inferior to them did not cost quite as much.

I issued my address to the mechanics, inviting them to make pikes and knives, soon after the fall of Fort Donelson, when our prospects were gloomy, and when serious alarm existed on account of the short supply of arms in the Confederacy. We could not make guns in this State at the time, and I felt it my duty to do all in my power to provide for our defense with the best weapon we could make. If I am not misinformed, other States, and the Ordnance Department of the Confederate States Government, commenced the manufacture of pikes about the same time.

By the mercy of a kind Providence, and the valor of our troops, we have since procured a much better supply of fire arms, and but little use has been made of the pike.

At the request of President Davis, I sent to his Quartermaster at Chattanooga, for the Western troops, 829 pikes and 321 knives, and have since issued to Col. William Phillips and Col. Jack Brown 960 knives, for the use of the brave troops under their command in Confederate service.

Col. Griffin, in command at Augusta, has also been furnished with 400 pikes, for the use of the militia under his command.

The fact that President Davis, at a time when other arms were scarce, accepted pikes and knives from Georgia, showed his appreciation of them as military weapons.

And it may not be amiss in this connection to state, that the pike was in constant use as a military weapon prior to the invention of the bayonet, and that it has been used with fearful effect during the present century. By reference to Williams's life and campaigns of the Duke of Wellington, it will be seen that during the Spanish war of independence against Napoleon, England in 1808 and 1809 sent 79,000 pikes, among other munitions of war, to Spain.

Those conversant with the history of that struggle, have been struck with the terrible slaughter of the French troops by the Spanish mountaineers, who used pikes as their weapons.

In our last war with Great Britain, the lamented General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, whose name and gallant death are embalmed in our national history, was a great advocate for the pike, and introduced it into his command. For the *charge* he regarded it superior to the bayonet, and to resist cavalry, much more reliable.

Still later, in 1832, Mitchell, in his *Thoughts on Tactics*, a work of great merit and high authority, advocated strongly the retention of the pike, and its partial distribution

among infantry battalions. He argues thus: What is the musket and bayonet, after all, but a "crooked pike," and an unwieldy one at that? And is not a straight, handy pike, light and readily wielded, a more effective weapon?

If Spaniards in 1808 and 1809 could rout the troops of the Great Napoleon with pikes, and one of our most gallant Generals in the war of 1812 could use them with great effect against the enemy, why may not the gallant sons of Georgia take them in hand and strike for their homes and their liberties, when no better weapon is at their command?

In case of servile insurrection, as the insurgents would not probably have fire arms, our militia might make the pike and knife a most destructive weapon. Those not distributed as above stated, remain in the Arsenal of the State, subject to the direction of the General Assembly.

The number on hand is stated in the accompanying documents.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

A.

[COPY.]

STATE OF GEORGIA,
Adj. & Ins. Gen's Office, Ordnance Bureau, }
Milledgeville, December 8, 1862.

To his Excellency Joseph E. Brown,

Governor of Georgia:

SIR:—In obedience to your order I have the honor to report, under the resolution of the General Assembly requesting certain information from you as to pikes and knives, that the only agent employed to make contracts for their manufacture was myself, under your authority, and that my compensation is that attached to my rank as Major and Ordnance Officer. All the contracts were made under your general instructions to me upon the subject. I enclose herewith the terms of the contracts, with a list of the contractors, and the number furnished by each. If any other pikes or knives were purchased than those herewith reported, I have no cognizance of the contracts or purchases.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

(Signed,)

LACHLAN H. McINTOSH,
Chief of Ordnance State of Georgia.

B.

[COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO PROPOSED CONTRACTORS.]

MARCH 12, 1862.

SIR :—I send you a pattern knife, and will send you a pattern pike as soon as we can obtain them.

We will take as many of either, or both, as you can furnish within this month—March. The heads of the pikes to be of steel, well tempered ; the staff to be of ash, white oak, or hickory, well seasoned—to be of straight stuff, not cross-grained. For every pike that passes inspection, we will pay five dollars.

The knives, with scabbard tipped, belt and clasp, we will pay four dollars and sixty cents (\$4.60) for, upon their passing inspection.

The knives and pikes to be sent to this place to Captain T. M. Bradford, Military Storekeeper.

Be pleased to send me a receipt for the pattern.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LACHLAN H. McINTOSH,

Major and Chief of Ordnance.

C.

Statement of Knives received at the Arsenal.

DATE—1862.	NUMBER RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.
April 1,	84 knives.	N. Weed.
do 1,	4 do	John Baker.
do 1,	62 do	N. Weed.
do 2,	150 do	J. W. & L. L. Moore.
do 7,	50 do	John C. Smith.
do 8,	43 do	Cameron & Winn.
do 9,	14 do	J. C. Zimmerman & Co
do 12,	49 do	O. S. Haynes.
do 16,	15 do	James M. Hall.
do 16,	1294 do	R. J. Hughes.
do 16,	1103 belts,	do
do 16,	50 knives without belts.	N. Weed,
do 18,	91 do with belts,	J. C. Zimmerman.
do 23,	827 do do	J. W. & L. L. Moore.
do 24,	99 do do	— Christian.
do 30,	104 do do	J. C. Zimmerman.
May 9,	199 do do	J. W. & L. L. Moore.
do 9,	25 do do	H. Gilleland.
do 10,	175 do do	R. J. Hughes.
do 24,	196 do do	Cameron & Winn.
do 27,	283 do do	John D. Gray.
do 28,	296 do do	John Baker.
do 29,	1 do do	Wil. Berry.
do 29,	15 do do	H. Gilliland.
June 5,	136 do do	J. J. Ford.
do 13,	219 do do	Cameron & Winn.
do 13,	507 do do	J. W. & L. L. Moore.
do 21,	55 do do	John C. Smith.
do 30,	49 do do	F. M. Hail.
Aug. 5,	317 do do	J. D. Gray.
	4909	

T. M. BRADFORD, M. S. K.

KNIVES—1909

321 sent to the Confederate Q. M., Chattanooga.

60 sent to Col. Wm. Phillips, Hardeeville, S. C.

900 sent to Col. Jack Brown, Macon, Ga.

3628 knives now in Arsenal.

D.

Statement of Pikes received at the Arsenal.

DATE—1862.		NO. RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.
March	18,	116 pikes,	D. B. Woodruff.
do	27,	45 do	J. R. Dorsett.
do	28,	80 do	Grier & Masterson.
April	1,	52 do	Marshall & Rice.
do	1,	3 do	John Baker.
do	1,	15 do	N. Weed.
do	3,	16 do	Samuel Griswold.
do	4,	11 do	W. L. Rainey.
do	7,	48 do	Marshall & Rice.
do	8,	44 do	J. R. Dorsett.
do	9,	7 do	G. N. Wyman & Co.
do	9,	29 do	J. C. Zimmerman & Co.
do	9,	100 do	J. G. White.
do	10,	33 do	Grier & Masterson.
do	14,	90 do	Ford & Dumas.
do	14,	63 do	O. W. Massey.
do	15,	34 do	T. C. Nisbet.
do	15,	198 do	D. B. Woodruff.
do	15,	32 do	T. C. Nisbet.
do	15,	90 do	S. Griswold.
do	15,	17 do	James Hurt.
do	16,	6 do	James M. Hall.
do	16,	159 do	N. Weed.
do	16,	10 do	Marion Cleveland.
do	18,	45 do	J. C. Zimmerman.
do	19,	12 do	J. J. Martin.
do	19,	193 do	Lowry & Wilder.
do	19,	210 do	Wm. J. McElroy & Co.
do	19,	11 do	Turner & Webb.
do	21,	80 do	F. F. Hyer.
do	22,	100 do	Samuel Griswold.
do	24,	76 do	Humphrey Reid.
do	26,	46 do	J. J. Ford.
do	28,	98 do	J. G. White.
do	28,	19 do	William Berry.
do	29,	199 do	H. Stephens.
do	30,	78 do	J. C. Zimmerman & Co
do	30,	28 do	E. R. Hodgson & Bro.
May	1,	29 do	S. Dunlap.
do	3,	142 do	J. R. Dorsett.
do	9,	105 do	J. G. White.
do	10,	194 do	H. Stevens.
do	16,	104 do	James M. Higgins.
do	17,	83 do	Wm. Schley.
do	17,	300 do	Samuel Griswold.

Statement of Pikes received at the Arsenal—Continued.

DATE—1862.	NO. RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.
May 21,	10 pikes,	M. E. Mathews.
do 22,	5 do	Mark A. Cooper, Agt.
do 22,	50 do	W. H. Elder & D. H. Winn.
do 23,	87 do	James M. Higgins.
do 23,	12 do	William M. Watkins.
do 27,	18 do	William Berry.
do 27,	676 do	John D. Gray.
do 27,	97 do	Samuel Griswold.
do 27,	525 do	John Esper.
do 30,	215 do	H. Stevens.
June 2,	201 do	Samuel Griswold.
do 10,	290 do	John Esper.
do 12,	168 do	do
do 17,	126 do	J. C. Eve.
do 21,	33 do	Alfred Kent.
do 30,	18 do	B. B. Alfred.
July 10,	107 do	E. P. Williams.
August 5,	769 do	J. D. Gray.
Sept. 5,	55 do	F. F. Hyer.
Oct. 1,	47 do	H. Stevens.
Sept. 16,	140 do	E. P. Williams.
	7099	

*1229 issued to the Confederate Quartermaster,
Chattanooga, Tenn., and W. B. Griffin,
Augusta, Ga.

5870 now in the Arsenal.

State Arsenal, Milledgeville, December 6, 1862.

T. M. BRADFORD, M. S. K.

Received at Savannah, 156 pikes from Wm. J. McElroy.

*829 pikes sent to Confederate Quartermaster, Chattanooga, Tenn.
400 do sent to W. B. Griffin, Augusta, Georgia.

The following Senate bills were read the second time and committed for a third reading, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to allow the Receiver and Collector of Taxes for the county of Dooly until the 20th day of February, 1863, to make a final settlement with the Treasurer, &c.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to exempt from the performance of militia duty, certain State and municipal officers.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to extend and continue an act to incorporate the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to increase Jailors' fees in this State.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Ordinary of the county of Oglethorpe.

Mr. Culberson, from the special committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Senate relative to the impressment of property in Walker county, of this State, by marauding bands professing to be Confederate soldiers, reported a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the original.

On motion, the report of the committee was taken up and agreed to, and the preamble and resolutions adopted.

The House took up the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill.

The first amendment appropriating \$1,000 to P. Thweatt, the House agreed to said amendment, with an amendment striking out the words "Comptroller General."

The House agreed to the second amendment, changing the salary of Secretaries of the Executive Department from \$1200 to \$1500.

Upon the third amendment, increasing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 40 and nays 47.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Horne,	Pitts,
Banning,	Hutchings,	Reese,
Barbour,	Irwin,	Stephens of Han-
Barnes,	Johnson,	cock,
Beall of Paulding,	Jones, of Lee.	Swearingen,
Briscoe,	Lawson,	Thomas,
Carswell,	Lee,	Thrasher,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lemond,	Tomlinson,
DuBose,	Mallard,	Tye,
Felton,	Martin,	Vanbrackel,
Gibson,	McCamy,	Washington,
Glenn,	Moore,	Whittle,
Greene,	Mulkey,	Williams.
Gross,	Neal,	
Hester,	Norwood,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Burke,	Cook,
Atkinson,	Burney,	Culberson,
Blake,	Cabaniss,	Deyer,
Bleckley,	Candler,	Dickinson,
Bloodworth,	Cantrell,	Dill,
Brown of Coweta,	Carlton,	Dumas,

Eason.	Key,	Rice,
Fain,	Mann,	Smith, of Brooks.
Favor,	Matthews,	Snell,
Giddens,	McAtee,	Stevens of Ogle-
Hargett.	McCord,	thorpe,
Harper,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Taylor,
Hawkins,	Mizell,	Walden,
Haygood,	Mullens,	White,
Jackson of Clarke,	Nesbit,	Whitehead,
Jackson, of Heard,	Overstreet,	Zachry.
Jones of Harris,	Peterson,	

Yeas 40 ; nays 47. So the amendment was disagreed to.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts from \$1,500 to \$2,500 was disagreed to.

The fourth amendment, appropriating \$5.00 per day to Clerk of Judiciary and Military Committee in Senate, concurred in.

The fifth amendment, striking out two millions in the 13th section and inserting two and a half millions, was concurred in.

The sixth amendment, striking out of the 17th section \$2,000 and inserting \$2,500, was disagreed to.

The seventh amendment, appropriating \$300,000 for the removal of non-combatants to a place of safety, was concurred in.

The eighth amendment, which is an amendment to the 22d section, was disagreed to.

The ninth amendment, which was an amendment to the 23d section, was disagreed to.

The tenth amendment, appropriating a sum of money to Z. M. Winkler, was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating a sum of money to the representatives of the Hon. Francis S. Bartow, was agreed to.

The amendment allowing the Journalizing Clerk of the Senate \$200 for extra services, was concurred in.

The amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of barracks and other improvements of the Military Institute, was disagreed to.

The House took up the following Senate bills, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the estate of the Hon. Francis S. Bartow, late of Chatham county deceased.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the

bill to be entitled an act to enforce the payment of taxes due by free persons of color.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Savannah Gas Light Company, approved December 14th, 1849.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Z. M. Winkler, of the county of Chatham.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to incorporate the Cobb County Salt Mining Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the bill to be entitled an act to settle the conflicts between the Code of Georgia and the legislation of the General Assembly; which was read the second time and committed for a third reading.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, "an act to prevent the spread of small pox in this State."

The House adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

SATURDAY DEC. 13TH, 1862. }
9 O'CLOCK, A. M. }

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mosely.

Mr. Love moved to reconsider so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the Senate resolutions and substitute adopted in lieu thereof authorizing the Governor to call out two regiments, &c., which motion was lost.

Mr. Washington moved to reconsider so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the amendment of the Senate to the general appropriation bill, allowing the journalizing Clerk of the Senate \$200 for extra services, which motion prevailed, and the House took up said amendment and disagreed to the same.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—The Senate has adopted the following res-

olution, which I am directed to transmit forthwith to the House of Representatives for their concurrence, to-wit :

A resolution relative to planting cotton.

The following message was received from the Senate by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has passed the following bills of the House, to-wit :

A bill for the relief of Jesse Fitts, John Huff and James W. Burnside, of the county of Lumpkin.

A bill to provide for the better defense of the State by the removal and support of all indigent white non-combatants of this State in certain cases.

A bill to alter and amend the revenue laws of this State, and provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

A bill to incorporate the Effingham and Scriven Salt Mining Companies.

A bill to exonerate securities on recognizances in certain cases.

Mr. Adams moved to reconsider so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House on the Senate amendment to the general appropriation bill, increasing the salaries of the Secretaries of the Executive Department from \$1,200 to \$1,500, which motion prevailed, and the amendment was taken up and disagreed to.

Mr. Candler moved to reconsider so much of the journal of yesterday as relates to the action of the House, on the amendment of the Senate appropriating \$1,000 to P. Thweatt for certain services, which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Beall, of Randolph, the Senate resolution requesting the Secretary of war to have the conduct of Quartermasters, Surgeons and other officers therein mentioned investigated, was taken up and adopted.

The House took up the Senate resolution authorizing the Hon. Bleckley to draw the school fund for Rabun county which was read and adopted.

The House took up the resolution in reference to the exemption act, which on motion was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. DuBose from the joint committee to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the gallant conduct, and brilliant achievement of the 18th Georgia regiment, commanded by Col. W. T. Wofford, submitted the following report :

To the General Assembly :

The joint committee to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the gallant conduct and brilliant achievements of the 18th

Ga. regiment, commanded by Col. W. T. Wofford, and beg leave to submit the following :

It appears from the evidence submitted to us, that in the battles of Manassas on the 29th and 30th of August last, said regiment under command of their gallant Colonel, performed deeds of valor and heroism which contributed vastly to the defeat of our enemies ; and the achievement of one of the most glorious victories of this war.

There was captured by this regiment from the enemy a battery of four splendid brass pieces, and two stands of colors in this battle. The plain one belonging to the 26th New York regiment, was taken by D. H. Northcutt, of Captain Oneill's company, from Cobb county. The other belonging to the 10th New York Zouaves, was taken by William Key, of Captain Roger's company from the county of Bartow. These two stands of colors have been tendered to the State of Georgia by the Colonel of said regiment, in a letter dated 3rd September, 1862. and they are now in the possession of his Excellency the Governor. This gallant regiment until the 27th day of November last, was attached to the Brigade of the gallant J. B. Hood, of Texas, on which day it was transferred to Gen. T. R. R. Cobb. Intaking leave of said regiment, J. B. Hood commanding, issued an order which your committee believe should be preserved in the history of Georgia, to-wit :

HEAD QUARTERS HOOD'S DIVISION,
NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
NOVEMBER 27th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, }
No. 32. }

It is with unfeigned regret that the Major General commanding, announces to his command the departure of the 18th Ga. regiment ; they having been ordered to report to General Cobb. The 18th Ga. was one of the original members of the Texas Brigade, having served with that command for more than a year, and leaving it causes a void difficult to fill. In the battles of West Point, Seven Pines, Gaines' Farm, Malvern Hill, Freeman's Ford, Manassas No. 2, Boonsboro Gap and Sharpsburg, this regiment has shown itself unsurpassed for gallantry, and both officers and men have on all occasions exhibited the highest regard for discipline and unwavering devotion to duty. In parting with them the General commanding hopes their future may be as honorable to themselves and useful to their country as their past has been.

By command of

J. B. HOOD,

Major General commanding.

W. H. SELLERS, A. A. G.

We therefore beg leave to present resolutions in relation to certain trophies captured by the 18th Ga. regiment.

On motion, said report was taken up and agreed to, and the resolutions adopted and being joint, were sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lee, said committee was instructed to bring the flags in said report mentioned, into the Representative Hall for inspection of the members of this House, after which the colors were brought in, the members arose, and received them standing; Mr. DaBose presenting them with appropriate remarks, explanatory of the circumstances under which they were captured, which said remarks were responded to quite appropriately and eloquently by Mr. Washington.

Mr. Cabaniss, from the committee appointed to take into consideration the paper attached to the journal of the House of the session of 1861, and published therewith, and report thereon, &c., submitted the following report :

The committee appointed to take into consideration the paper attached to the journal of the House of the session of 1861, and published therewith as an appendix, and report such action as may be necessary to vindicate the independence, dignity and privilege of the House, find the following facts from an inspection of the paper itself :

It bears the signature of His Excellency J. E. Brown, and its date is posterior to the final adjournment of the Legislature, and it was therefore not in existence when the journal of the House was made up and placed in the hands of the public printer. It concludes with an order that it be entered upon the Minutes of the Executive Department, and published with the journal of the House, as an appendix, and that a note of reference thereto be entered on the page of the journal containing the conclusion of the report to which it was a reply.

The first question, which presents itself is by what authority did His Excellency order a production of his own, not officially communicated to the House to be printed and published in and with the journal? The journal is to all intents and purposes a record, and is intended to speak the truth—to show what the House does—and no extraneous matter unconnected with its action can rightfully be inserted in it. After it is made up and passed from the House, it is not open to alteration, no one has any right to change it, to take from it, or to add to it, not even the officer of the House, whose peculiar province it is to make up the record.

The official position of His Excellency, gives him no control over the contents of the journal—he is not invested with power to prescribe what it shall, or shall not contain. It is not the record of his acts; messages which he may transmit to the House in his official capacity are entered upon it, but not his private productions, and unofficial papers, and to order the latter of his own mere will to be

published with it, is an assumption of power; which ought not be permitted to go unrebuked.

The privilege of the House results from its duty; one duty prescribed by the Constitution is, that it shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same from time to time. The obvious intention is to give correct information of what the House does, and every member is deeply interested in having the proceedings correctly recorded and published as recorded. The duty of the House being thus to keep and publish its journal, its privilege is to have the journal to contain a precise and truthful account of what is done—nothing less and nothing more—and any one, who interpolates any thing into the journal—adds any paper, or document to it, as an appendix, or otherwise, invades the privilege of the House.

The conclusion then is immutable, that His Excellency the Governor, in ordering a private unofficial paper of his own to be attached to the journal, as an appendix, usurped a power which did not belong to him.

Another question connected with the publication of the appendix is, was the public printer bound to obey the Executive order, and print it with the journal? He holds his office by election of the General Assembly, and his duties are prescribed by law. If any prohibition is put upon him by statute, he is as much bound to observe it, as he is a positive requirement. There is a statute of the State, which prohibits the public printer from printing any documents with the acts and journals unless directed so to do by resolution of the General Assembly. In this case there was no order either of the House, or General Assembly for the publication of the paper in question. When therefore the public printer printed it as an appendix to the journal, he committed a palpable violation of law, for which there can be no excuse. It will not admit the plea of ignorance, for the presumption is that he knew his duties, and if he did not, he was grossly negligent in failing to inform himself of what was required of him; the statute is plain, and unmistakable, so plain that no one can mistake its meaning, and the public printer has no discretion to disregard it, and set it aside. Its violation ought not to be permitted to pass without reprehension.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor has no control over the contents of the journal of this House, no authority to append a note thereto, nor to direct the publication of any document therewith as an appendix, and therefore his order directing the publication of an unofficial paper with the journal, was an assumption of power which deserves condemnation.

Resolved, That the public printer in printing the paper aforesaid, violated the law, which is intended to prohibit him from printing any document with the acts and journals unless ordered to do so by the General Assembly, and for such unauthorized printing he is entitled to no compensation from the State—if such compensation has been paid he should be made to refund it—if not made, it should be withheld.

E. G. CABANISS,	} Com.
ROBT. HESTER,	
J. G. LAWSON,	
O. L. SMITH,	

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Campbell his Secretary, to-wit :

Mr. Speaker :—I am directed by his His Excellency the Governor to deliver to the House of Representatives a special message in writing.

The House took up the report of the committee on the following Senate bills. to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act to extend and continue an act to incorporate the South Georgia and Florida Railroad Company.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Also a bill to be entitled an act to settle the conflicts between the Code of Georgia and the legislation of this General Assembly.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding elections of members of Congress.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John Bellenger, Administrator of William S. Dobbs, deceased.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to allow the Receiver and Collector of taxes for the county of Dooly, until the 20th day of February, 1863, to make a final settlement with the State Treasurer, &c.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Culberson from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Sen-

ate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the following acts and resolutions, to-wit :

An act for the relief of the estate of Hon. Francis S. Bartow, late of Chatham county, deceased. Also,

An act for the relief of Z. M. Winkler, of the county of Chatham. Also,

An act to enforce the payment of taxes due by free persons of color. Also,

An act to incorporate the Cobb County Salt Mining Company. Also,

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Savannah Gas Light Company, approved Dec. 14th, 1849. Also,

Resolutions relative to certain trophies captured by the 18th Georgia regiment.

Also as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following act, to-wit :

An act to alter and amend the revenue laws of this State, and provide a penalty for the violation thereof.

The House took up the report of the committee on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

On motion, the House amended said bill by striking out "Southern" and inserting "Confederate."

Also by adding an additional section.

The report of the committee was then agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

The following resolutions from the Senate were taken up and adopted, to-wit :

A resolution relative to slaves employed on the defenses at Savannah. Also,

A resolution relative to the distribution of the Code of Georgia. Also,

A resolution relative to planting cotton.

The special message of the Governor was taken up and read, and is as follows :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., DEC. 12TH, 1862. }

To the General Assembly :

The complaint is frequently made to me by Georgia troops in the service of the Confederate States, that the right of electing their own officers to fill vacancies which happen in companies and regiments is denied them, by the Generals in command, in the execution of the conscription act, and that officers, who have not their confidence, and

are not of their choice for the positions to be filled, are assigned to them by promotion or otherwise, at the pleasure of the President.

The 16th paragraph of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the Confederate States gives Congress power "*To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the Confederate States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.*"

By this paragraph of the Constitution, the States reserve to themselves, in language strong and plain as could be used, the right to appoint the officers to command their militia, when *employed in the service* of the Confederate States. Each State is left to appoint its officers in such manner as it may select.

The old Constitution of this State, after providing that the general officers should be elected by the people subject to militia duty, declared that all other officers of the militia should be elected in such manner as the legislature might direct, and should be commissioned by the Governor.

The new Constitution of this State declares that "All militia and county officers shall be elected by the people in such manner as the General Assembly may by law direct."

The statutes of this State, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, provide for the election of all such officers by the citizens liable to bear arms; and that whenever any *vacancy* shall happen by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be filled by election by the citizens liable to bear arms, who shall become subject to the command of such officers when elected.

By the above reference to the Constitution and laws of this State, it will be seen that the policy fixed by her and incorporated into her fundamental law for the election of officers, is that it be done by election by those who are to be subject to the command of the officers to be appointed. The wisdom of this policy cannot, I think, be successfully questioned. If our troops have confidence in their officers, and are cheerful and contented, it is naturally to be expected that they will display more distinguished valor, and do better service, than they could do if discontented and unhappy under officers assigned to command them without their consent, who have not their confidence, and have no fellow feeling with them.

Under the above mentioned provisions of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and of this State, and of the statutes of this State, the right to elect officers to fill *vacancies* is as expressly guaranteed to the militia of this State, employed in the service of the Confederate States, as is the

right to select their officers by election at the organization of the regiment, battalion or company.

The President of the Confederate States has made frequent requisitions upon me for regiments of troops as part of the quota of Georgia. I have in every such case promptly and fully responded to such requisitions, and have sent militia of this State as *volunteers* organized, with officers, in accordance with her laws, into the service of the Confederate States.

These troops have generally been intelligent citizens of this State, and have entered the service with full knowledge of their constitutional rights, and with a guarantee that this State would protect them in the exercise of their right of electing those who are to command them.

This right is now expressly denied them by the conscription act, and in most of the regiments it is practically denied them by the orders of the Confederate Generals who command them. Officers are now put upon them by promotion, or by appointment of the President, who, in many instances, have not their confidence; when, if their constitutional right of election were not denied them, they would select those who, *in service*, have shown that they are much more competent, and who would have the full confidence of those by whom they might be chosen.

If Georgia's troops who have nobly responded to her call, and have entered the service of the Confederacy as organized by the laws of the State, are part of the militia, "employed in the service of the Confederate States," there can be no question that she has the right to appoint the officers, and that the troops, under her Constitution and laws, have the undoubted right to elect those who are to command them. Nor can it be questioned that it is an imperative duty which the representatives of the people of this State owe to our gallant troops, to see that that right is not taken from them. Are they part of the militia of this State now employed in the service of the Confederate States? If I am not misinformed, both branches of the General Assembly of this State, at its present session, have determined that they are, and have protected the rights of their members by the decision. If this be so, are not the rights of our glorious troops in the field as much entitled to protection, and shall it be denied them?

The 5th paragraph of the 1st section of the 2d article of the Constitution of this State declares, that "No person holding any *military commission* or other appointment, having any *emolument* or *compensation* annexed thereto, under this State or the Confederate States, or either of them (except Justices of the Inferior Court, Justices of the Peace, and *officers of the militia*), shall have a seat in either branch of the General Assembly."

Several members of each branch of the General Assembly now hold *commissions* in the Georgia Regiments in the Confederate service, having *emolument* or *compensation* annexed thereto. This clearly disqualifies them to have seats as members of the General Assembly, unless they fall within the exception *as officers of the militia*. They now have their seats under the decision of their respective houses in their favor.

The constitutional prohibition applies not simply to the time of the election or qualification of a member, but it extends through his term. The language is not, that a person holding a military commission having emolument or compensation annexed thereto (except an officer of the militia), shall not be eligible to election, or shall not *take* a seat in either branch of the General Assembly. But it is, that he shall not *have* a seat. The language applies to the present time—the time when he holds such commission. In other words, the language is, that no person “*holding*” such commission shall “*have*” a seat. He can therefore *have* the seat at no time while *holding* the commission. The same paragraph of the Constitution also declares that no person who is a defaulter for public money shall *have* a seat. I presume it would not be contended that a member who might become a defaulter for public moneys, after he had taken his seat, would, on that fact being made known to the branch of the General Assembly to which he belongs, be allowed to *have a seat* while he remained a defaulter. Doubtless, therefore, both branches of the General Assembly put the decision on the true ground, and now permit their members *holding* military commissions with compensation annexed to *have* their seats, because they are officers of the militia of this State, employed in the service of the Confederate States.

Admit the correctness of the decision of both branches of the General Assembly, and I do not question it, that these members are *officers of the militia* of this State, and it cannot be denied that the regiments, battalions and companies commanded by them are part of the *militia* of the State now in the Confederate service, and that the other officers in command in these regiments are also *officers of the militia* of this State, employed in the service of the Confederate States; and in case of vacancy, that it is the right of the State to appoint the officers to fill such vacancy, and that, according to the Constitution and laws, it is the right of the men who are to be commanded, to elect the officers to fill these vacancies, and have them commissioned by the Executive authority of this State. And if this be true, it must also be admitted, that the provision in the conscription act which denies to the State the right of appointment, and to the men the right of election, and gives the appointment to

the President by promotion or otherwise, is unconstitutional and void.

If it were necessary to sustain the decision of the General Assembly on this question, I need only refer to the opinions of President Davis and the Secretary of State, Mr. Benjamin.

In his letter to me of the 29th May last, the President says, "Congress then has the power to *provide* for organizing the arms-bearing people of the State into militia.— *Each State* has the power to *officer* and *train* them when organized." Again he says: "The term militia is a collective term meaning a body of men organized." Again, "The militia may be called forth in whole or in part into the Confederate service, but do not thereby become part of the 'armies raised by Congress', they remain militia, and go home militia, when the emergency which provoked their call has passed." And again: "During our whole past history as well as during our recent one year's experience as a new Confederacy, the militia 'have been called forth to repel invasion' in numerous instances, and never came otherwise than as *bodies organized by the States*, with their company, field and *General officers*, and when the emergency had passed they went home again."

So far as the *General officers* are concerned the President must be understood to refer to "our whole past history" and not to "our recent one year's experience", as I am aware of no instance in which he has permitted them to enter the service of the Confederacy with their *General officers*. This right was expressly denied to Georgia, in the case of Gen. Phillips' Brigade, but the Regiments, Battalions and companies were allowed to enter the Confederate service with their officers appointed by the State. This has been permitted so far as Regiments, Battalions and Companies are concerned in every case where a call was made on the State for "*organized bodies of troops*" or for organized bodies of her militia to be employed in the service of the Confederate States. But while the right to appoint the officers when these Regiments were organized was allowed to the State, the right to fill vacancies which occur in them is now denied to the State by the Conscription Act.

The testimony of Mr. Benjamin, who was at the time Secretary of War, is also to the point upon this question. In his letter to me of 16th February, 1862, referring to the twelve Regiments, for which requisition had been made, he says: "I will add that the officers of the Regiments called for from the State, under the recent act of Congress are, in my opinion, to be commissioned by the Governor of Georgia, as they are State troops tendered to the Confederate Government."

The right of the State to appoint the officers to command her militia now "employed in the service of the Confederate States" is therefore admitted by the President and Secretary of State, and has been decided by the General Assembly, and is too clear for doubt or cavil. Yet this right is denied by the Conscription Act, and our troops are deprived of its benefits.

This is a *practical* question of the utmost importance to the troops. They feel and know that they are deprived of an important right. They have no where to look for protection but to their own State. At present they can only be heard at Richmond through their State authorities. They have appealed to me as their Executive for the protection due them. I have demanded of the President its practical recognition, and have failed to receive it. You are the Representatives of the people, and probably each one of you represents a portion of those whose rights are disregarded. All must admit that the State owes it to her people, and especially to her brave troops, to see that their plain constitutional rights are respected.

I therefore submit the question for your calm consideration, and earnestly recommend that you take such action in the premises as will vindicate the dignity and sovereignty of the State, and protect those rights which are so vital to her citizens now under arms for the defense of all that is dear to a people.

It may not be inappropriate for me to remark in conclusion, that the abolition government at Washington, from which we seceded, on account of its disregard for, and violations of State Rights, has in this respect, shown itself more attached to the rights of the States, and more careful not to violate them, than our own government which had its very origin in this great doctrine; as will be seen by reference to paragraph 1648 of the Regulations of the War Department at Washington, edition of 1861, which is in the following words: "Vacancies occurring among the commissioned officers in Volunteer Regiments, will be filled by the Governors of the respective States by which the Regiments were furnished. Information of such appointments will, in all cases, be furnished to the Adjutant General of the Army." Thus it will be seen that the Lincoln Government does not dare to violate the rights of the remaining States of the old Union, by taking from them the appointment of the officers to command their Volunteer Militia when employed in the service of the United States; and yet we say that Government is fast tending to military despotism. A very recent decision of our own War Department, under the Conscription Act, upon a case carried before it from the 47th Regiment Georgia Volunteers, which is one of the Regiments furnished by this

State under the call made upon the State last Spring, for twelve Regiments, has, I am informed, expressly denied this right to the Georgia troops in the service of the Confederate States. In the whirl of revolution, whither are we drifting?

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the terms of citizenship and residence in certain cases, and for other purposes, was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to be entitled an act to add an additional section to the third division of the Penal Code, was indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to exempt from their professional tax all physicians, lawyers, and all other persons liable to pay a professional tax now enlisted in the armies of the Confederate States or the State of Georgia.

The report of the committee was agreed to, this bill was read the third time and passed.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to increase jailors' fees in this State.

The report of the committee was agreed to, the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Moore, chairman of the committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following acts, to-wit:

An act to incorporate the Effingham and Scriven Salt Mining Company.

An act for the relief of Jesse Fitts, John Huff and James W. Burnside, of the county of Lumpkin.

An act to provide for the better defense of the State by the removal and support of all indigent white non-combatants of this State in certain cases.

Mr. Moore, chairman of the committee on Enrollment, also reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker House of Representatives:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Savannah Gas Light Company, and Augusta Gas Light Company, approved Dec. 14, 1849.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate concurs in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate

to the bill of the House, to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, &c.,

And adheres to its second amendment raising the Governor's Secretaries' salaries to \$1,500 ;

And recedes from its third amendment, relating to salaries of Judges ;

And adheres to its sixth amendment increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Ga. Military Institute ;

And adheres to its eighth amendment relating to Treasury notes ;

And recedes from its ninth amendment striking out sixty and inserting forty ;

And adheres to its eleventh amendment giving \$200 to the journalizing Clerk of the Senate ;

And adheres to its twelfth amendment appropriating money for the Georgia Military Institute ;

And most respectfully urges the House to concur in the amendments which have not agreed to.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to grant relief to the people of this State, was laid on the table for the present.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Bigham and Walden for the balance of the session.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to incorporate an insurance company, to be called the "Home Insurance Company," was postponed till the first day after recess.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the general appropriation bill, which the House had disagreed to, and the Senate had refused to recede therefrom.

The House refused to recede from its disagreement to the amendment changing the amount of salaries of the Secretaries of the Executive Department.

The House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Military Institute.

On motion, the House adjourned until 2½ o'clock, P. M.

2½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House took up the unfinished business of the morning session, to-wit: the consideration of the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill.

The House refused to recede from their disagreement to the 8th Senate amendment.

The House refused to recede from its disagreement to the

11th Senate amendment, allowing \$200 to the Journalizing Clerk of the Senate, as extra pay.

The House refused to recede from its disagreement to the 12th amendment, appropriating \$50,000 to the Military Institute.

Mr. Washington offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate be appointed to confer upon the disagreements between the two Houses on the general appropriation bill, with instructions to act and report immediately.

The committee appointed on the part of the House are Messrs. Washington, Caudler and Bloodworth.

Mr. Hester introduced a resolution for the publication of the acts and resolutions of the present session, for which Mr. Culberson offered the following as a substitute, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Governor furnish each county with one copy of the pamphlet of Mr. Waters, containing the public laws passed at the present session.

The bill to make uniform the laws of this State for the compensation of grand and petit jurors, the collection of costs, &c., was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to confer on the corporators of the Atlanta Insurance Company certain banking privileges.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and on its passage the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 88 and nays 2.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Adams,	Cook,	Haygood,
Bacon,	Culberson,	Henderson, of
Banning,	Dever,	Pierce,
Beall of Randolph,	Dickinson,	Hester,
Blake,	Dill,	Horne,
Bleckley,	Dumas,	Hutchings,
Bloodworth,	Eason,	Irwin,
Briscoe,	Ellington,	Jackson of Clarke,
Cabaniss,	Fain,	Jackson of Heard,
Candler,	Favor,	Johnson,
Cameron,	Felton,	Jones of Lee,
Cantrell,	Findley,	Jones of Harris,
Carswell,	Gay,	Kirby,
Carlton,	Gibson,	Key,
Cochran of Glynn,	Glenn,	Lawhon,
Cochran of Wil-	Greene,	Lemond,
kinson,	Hawkins,	Mallard,

Mann,	Pittman,	Swearingen,
Martin,	Pitts,	Thrasher,
McAfee,	Render,	Tomlinson,
McCamy,	Rice,	Tye,
Mitchell of Taylor,	Roberts,	Vanbrackel,
Mizell,	Robison,	Walden,
Moore,	Rushin,	Washington,
Mullens,	Smith of Brooks,	Whittle,
Neal,	Smith of Towns,	Williams,
Nisbet,	Speight,	Zachry.
Norwood,	Stevens of Ogle-	
Oaks,	thorpe,	
Peterson,	Surrency,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Harper, Matthews.

Ayes 88; nays 2. So the bill was passed.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—I am instructed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate adheres to its amendments to the bill of the House to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, &c.,” and accept the proposition of the House for a committee of conference on the disagreement of the Senate and House, and has appointed on that committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hansell and Gordon.

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker:—I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately that the Senate has concurred in the report of the joint committee of the two houses on the subject of the presentation to the State of two stands of colors, captured by the 18th Georgia Regiment.

The Senate has also concurred in the substitute of the House for the resolutions of the Senate relative to seizures in Walker county.

The Senate bill to authorize and require the Justices of the Inferior Court of the county of Floyd to assess a tax to aid in the support of the soldiers’ families in said county, was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to regulate the admission of testimony in certain cases therein specified was laid on the table for the present.

The House took up the Senate resolution for forwarding

the efforts of the Cotton Spinners' Association and cotton planters of this State, which was read and adopted.

The Senate bill to authorize William H. Farrell to hold and convey real estate within the limits of the State of Georgia was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate, the following resolution, to-wit :

A resolution in relation to certain trophies captured by the 18th Georgia Regiment.

Also, the following acts, as duly signed by the President of the Senate and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to-wit :

An act to exempt from their professional tax all physicians, lawyers and all other persons liable to pay a professional tax, now enlisted as privates in the armies of the Confederate States or of the State of Georgia, during their continuance in service.

Also, an act to increase Jailors fees in this State.

Also, an act to legalize the proceedings of the Court of Ordinary of the county of Oglethorpe.

Also, an act to change the time of holding elections for members of Congress.

Also, the following resolutions, to-wit :

Resolutions relative to slaves employed on the defenses at Savannah.

Resolutions in relation to certain trophies captured by the 18th Georgia Regiment.

A resolution authorizing the Hon. F. A. Bleckley to draw the school fund for Rabun county.

Resolutions authorizing the Governor to call out two regiments of militia for guarding railroad bridges, &c.

A resolution relative to the distribution of the Code of Georgia.

A resolution relative to planting cotton.

Also, resolutions requesting the Secretary of War to investigate the conduct of Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeons, their assistants and ward masters, and agents of the Government, and to prevent their abuses, and the speculation of government officers by partnership or otherwise.

Also, an act for the relief of John Bellinger, administrator of William S. Dobbs, deceased.

Also, an act to extend and continue an act to incorporate the South Georgia & Florida Railroad Company.

Also, an act to settle conflicts between the Code of Georgia and the legislation of this General Assembly.

The House took up the report of the committee on the bill to be entitled an act to exempt from military duty certain State and municipal officers.

Mr. Render, of Meriwether, offered the following amendment :

That the provisions of this act shall only apply to the cities of Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta, so far as refers to Mayor, Aldermen and police;

Which was lost.

Upon the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and on calling the roll it appeared that there was no quorum present.

On motion, it was ordered that the Messenger and Door-keeper be required to repair to the Railroad depot and notify any member attempting to leave that his presence is required in the House of Representatives, and that if he leaves, and the House is thereby left without a quorum, that his name and conduct will be published to the people of the State.

On motion, the House adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

House took up the bill to be entitled an act to exempt from militia duty certain State and municipal officers, &c., upon the passage of which the yeas and nays were required to be recorded, and resulted in yeas 31 and nays 71.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs.

Bacon,	Hester,	Schley,
Barnes,	Johnson,	Smith, of Brooks,
Beall of Randolph,	Lawhon,	Spain,
Briscoe,	Lee,	Tomlinson,
Cochran of Glynn,	Lemond,	Vanbrackel,
Cochran of Wil-	Mallard,	Washington,
kinson,	Martin,	Whittle,
Dill,	Neal,	Williams,
DuBose,	Norwood,	Zachry.
Eason,	Pitts,	
Gibson,	Roberts,	

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs.

Adams,	Barbour,	Blake,
Banning,	Beall of Paulding,	Bleckley,

Bloodworth,	Harper,	Oaks,
Brown of Coweta,	Hawkins,	Peterson,
Butt,	Henderson of Pierce,	Pittman,
Cabaniss,	Hines,	Render,
Candler,	Horne,	Rice,
Cameron,	Hutchings,	Rushin,
Cantrell,	Irwin,	Smith of Towns,
Carswell,	Jackson of Clarke,	Snell,
Carlton,	Jackson, of Heard,	Speight,
Cook,	Jernigan,	Stevens of Ogle-
Culberson,	Jones, of Lee.	thorpe,
Dever,	Jones of Harris,	Surrency,
Dickinson,	Key,	Swearingen,
Dumas,	Matthews,	Taylor,
Ellington,	McAtee,	Thrasher,
Fain,	McCamy,	Tye,
Favor,	McCord,	Walton of Stewart,
Felton,	Mitchell, of Taylor,	Walton of Wilkes,
Gay,	Mizell,	White,
Glenn,	Mulkey,	Whitehead.
Greene,	Mullens,	
Gross,	Nesbit,	

Ayes 31 ; nays 72. So the bill was lost. .

The following message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Mobley, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker: I am directed to inform the House of Representatives immediately, that the Senate has agreed to the report of the conference committee on the bill of the House to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, &c.

Mr. Moore, chairman of the committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate, and ready for the signature of the Speaker of the House, the following resolution of the Senate, to-wit :

A resolution for forwarding the efforts of the Cotton Spinners' Association and Cotton Planters' Convention of this State.

Also, an act to confer on the corporation of the Atlanta Insurance Company certain banking privileges.

Also, an act to incorporate the Confederate Express Company.

Also, an act to allow the Receiver and Collector of Taxes for the county of Dooly until the 20th day of February, 1863, to make a final settlement with the State Treasurer, and for other porposes.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Jackson of Clark and Eason of Tatnall.

The committee of conference on the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill through their chairman, Mr. Washington, made the following report :

The conference committee, to whom was referred the disagreement of the two houses on the appropriation bill, take pleasure in reporting that they have agreed upon the accompanying solutions of the difficulties, and recommend the adoption of the following propositions :

That the sum of \$1,350 be appropriated to each of the Secretaries of the Executive Department for the year 1863.

That the Senate recede from its amendment appropriating \$200 to the Journalizing Clerk of the Senate.

That House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 8, concerning Treasury notes, inserting after the word "Governor" the words "in his discretion;" that the sum of \$3,000 be appropriated for repairs of the dormitories of the Georgia Military Institute, and for the purchase of an 8 acre lot immediately south of the Institute, leaving the question of the building of barracks as an open question for future determination.

(Signed)

A. J. HANSELL, Ch'mn.

J. H. R. WASHINGTON, Ch'mn.

On motion, the said report was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Cabaniss offered the following resolution, which was taken up and adopted :

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed and required to have published in the two papers at the seat of government, the report and resolution of the committee which reported in favor of a recess of the General Assembly.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives—

An act to provide for raising a revenue for the political year 1863, and to appropriate money for the support of the government during said year, and to make certain special appropriations, and for other purposes therein named.

On motion, the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on the fourth Wednesday in April next.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AT AN
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OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE
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